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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSTY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION

**HISTORICAL TREND OF CRIME NEWS REPORTING:
FROM IMPERIAL TO EPRDF ERA: *POLIS ENA EREMEJAW*
NEWS PAPER IN FOCUS**

**A thesis submitted to the Graduate School of Journalism and
Communication in Paritial Fulfillment of The Requirment for the Degree
of Master of Arts in Journalism and Communication.**

By: Anteneh Shitaye

NOVEMBDER , 2020

Addis Ababa ,Ethiopia

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NOVEMBER , 2020

Declaration

I, the undersigned, Anteneh Shitaye Kassa, declare that this thesis is an original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university that all sources of material used for it have been duly acknowledged.

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Certification

This is to certify that the thesis by **Anteneh Shitaye**, entitled '**HISTORICAL TREND OF CRIME NEWS REPORTING: IMPERIAL TO EPRDF ERA: POLIS ENA EREMEJAW NEWS PAPER IN FOCUS**', and sbmitted in partial fulfillment of the requirments for the Degree of Master of Arts in Journalism and Communication complies with the regulation of the Universty and meets the accepted standerds with respect to orgionaly and quality.

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Acronyms/abbreviations

A.A	Addis Ababa
EPRDF:	Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front
EFPIO:	Ethiopian Federal Police Investigative Office
F:	Female
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
PR:	Public Relation
M:	male
i.e.	This means (example)

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the historical trend of crime news reporting of Polis Edna Ermijaw Newspaper in three governments of Ethiopia- IMPERIAL- DURG AND EPRDF in the view of content analysis and structure of the news. This is not to mention the challenges and opportunities faced by the practitioners, so the political implication of the three governments.

In order to address the research questions, qualitative methodology was employed for the required data. In addition, content analyses on Polis Edna Ermijaw newspaper, that lasted from October, 1961 upto October 2019, was taken. An in depth interview was also made with four purposefully selected participants for triangulation. The analyzed data revealed that Polis Ena Ermijaw newspaper was established with the purpose of informing, educating and entertaining the community, besides reporting crime news.

The study also revealed that the News Paper, which has been administered by the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, followed traditional structure of media system in which most of its coverage was in crime news reporting during the three consecutive governments – Imperial Era, Dreg & EPRDF. During imperial era, most of the crimes were cattle theft and gambling by various plays. During the Dreg, political crime and killings were common. During EPRDF crimes increased in type and in number .e.g. Fraud, smuggling, corruption, kidnaping and human trafficking were seen.

The finding showed that the quality of journalist and the content of the news as well as the readability of the newspaper were poor. During the imperial and Dreg Era the circulation of the newspaper was very high. More than 150,000(one hundred fifty thousand) copies of polis ena eremejaw were used to be printed every two weeks. In addition, the study indicated that the golden period of the newspaper was the imperial era.

CHAPTURE ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Stories about crime provide society with a fascinating and never-ending series of conflicts between good and evil (Beckett & Chambliss, 2001). The public's interest in crime stories and criminal justice is not a recent occurrence; it has been a source of popular entertainment even before the emergence of news and programs in mass media (Faller 1987; Rawlings 1992; Dorsten 1996; Reiner, 1997). Biographies, written pre-execution confessions and apologies of the 17th and 18th centuries that filled the shelves of many libraries of the world are some of the evidences for the longstanding trend of raising criminal and violence related issues in the works of literature of the old days (Reiner, 1997).

The continuation of crime stories as a source of popular entertainment in the modern age of mass communication has been widely perceived with an increasing proportion of Media's space offered for coverage of crime news (McCombs, M., 1997). Among the many reasons for the longstanding and frequent existence of crime stories in media news coverage, based on Beckett and Sassoon (2003) finding, are the fact that, they are mostly opposite with standards and news values like stories of conflicts, predatory crimes, deviant actions and violence.

Studies on crime and media show that, Media's allocation of their much time to crime cases has been increasing in the past decades, in addition to the rising of crimes in kind (Freedman & Owens, 2011). Moreover, many scholars question (Fishman, 1980) how close do media come to representing an objective reality and compare media reality with actual social reality? Regarding the historical trend of media in reporting crime stories in police force medium, many scholars claim that media foment fears about crime and disorder in their reporting has and sensationalize the incidents, by focusing on the episodic aspects rather than covering the social and economic grounds that lie behind the crimes and violations.

Greer's (2005), stated the media's tendency of exaggerating the extent of violent crime as their representations distort perceptions of the majority of the public and unnecessarily increase the public's fear of crime due to the exaggerated reporting's. Thus, Media can create moral panic, stereotypes of victims and criminals, wrongly convict innocents and can taint jury pools.

Moreover media often notice the more serious and violent offenses with reconstructions giving quite frightening and, dramatized insights into the crimes committed. It also gives a false and misleading impression of the real extent of such crimes. Based on Greer's (2005), media's attention on a particular crime incident leads to people copying it and thus increasing its rate. In general, the inadequacy or inefficiency with which crime and violence are reported in the media, challenges, and shifts the attention of the audiences wrongly to the direction of the institutions responsible for managing and containing crime and violence.

On the contrary, some researchers raise the media's positive role in changing and minimizing the status of crimes and violence is that media concern should be on how to equip the public with information and knowledge. Coleman (1999), among the prominent media scholars, stated that safety of the public could be, maintained with the media's righteous actions and information they present. He also noted that the Media's provision of crime news and information should be capable of altering and predisposing of crime and violence occurrences through promotion of discussion of ideas, opinions, and truths toward the end of social refinement.

According Garry, (2004) the media and police have a symbiotic relationship and it is a critical one as most members of the society have little direct contact with the criminal justice system.

Information about crime and the efforts of police to combat it was obtained second hand through fictional accounts from such vehicles as television dramas, and from the news media. As aptly described by Hall et al. (1975), media is the link between crime and the public. The police are therefore heavily reliant on the media to provide a balanced account of the panoply of issues surrounding the criminal justice system (Cowberry 2001). At its most fundamental police, require the support of the communities they serve in order to be effective, and the news media can have a major impact on perceptions about police performance (Reiner 1997; Curette 19998).

As organizational entities, Police need to compete with other bureaucracies for public funding, and the media is an essential tool in generating positive publicity about successful operations and policies. The media is, therefore, critical to the maintenance of positive relationships with the two most important stakeholders in the policing function: the community and the government. (Jarred S.lovell, 2002)

1.2 Overview of the *Polis Ena Ermjaw* Newspaper

Ethiopian modern policing was founded during the reign of Emperor MenilikII, in 1887 in the. Name of Yeketema Zebegna' or the City's Guard, (Moges 1972) .Just before the invasion of Ethiopia by Italy in 1936, city (Arada) 'Zabegna'' (City's Guard) was founded to keep the security of the capital.

The invasion, abolished all government structures ,and new ones were instituted by Emperor Haile Selassie I (Royal decree No. 6/1942).Then A modern police was newly founded . British citizens governed it. General Phony Pranks, British citizens governed the police force; according to a book by Brigadier General Moges Beyene entitled "*Police a Gaze*" (1972). After the downfall of the monarchy in 1974,— the Dreg – that came to power enacted proclamation no. 10/1974 to provide for the nation's security and protection; however, no provision was incorporated there in regarding organizational matters of the Police.

No separate proclamation of the police establishment was enacted until the downfall of Dreg in 1991.After the downfall of Dreg, the new government decided to re-establish the police institution with better organizational capabilities. The current Police establishment, the Federal Police Commission, was founded pursuant to proclamation no. 720/2004 based on the principles of non-partisanship, provision of impartial service to the society, commitment to policing ethics, competence and quality of service. The first crime reporting - *Polis Ena Ermjaw newspaper*. Was established in 1961. It contributed pivotal role in terms of information dissemination, crime reporting and community awareness. (Hasen 2010)

The purpose for which the newspaper was established was crime prevention by educating, informing and entertaining the community. Hence, it served as a bridge between the community and the security forces. (Police editorial policy 2004)

Polis Ena Ermijaw newspaper was a unique news outlet media in crime news reporting, in three consecutive governments.

Especially During the first two governments times, the column -higu min yelale (what does the law says), hig asefeTsami hig Teso yehon (dose the law enforcements body violate the law ?), traffik (traffic) , sport(sport) , etc. were noticeable and had had professional touch .Those column were interesting and educative .

. On the other hand, the newspaper had not only its own editorial board, and gatekeepers, but also own budget and structure .however, during EPRDF government the status of the newspaper deteriorated and almost lost its autonomy and independence. For instance, its decentralized financial independence and board vanished and replaced with a centralized and party oriented management. Lack of professionalism, shortage of news sources, poor contents, lack of budget, absence of board, coupled with bad and in effective structure and political interference has dragged the newspaper into its feet. (Moges 1972).

1.3. Statement of the problem

Though there weren't researches done on the coverage of crime news by Ethiopian mainstream media, few types of researches were made on how the state media (*Police Ena Ermjaw Newspaper*) had significant role in influencing crime news reporting were made based on news values. Of the researchers whose study revolved around crime and media coverage Bruktawit, 2008; Giza chew, 2013 and Tseganesh, 2014 Fitsum, 2017 .But all relied only on state-owned television and print media. This is to say that all these media and crime researches which were made by the Ethiopian media practitioner's and researchers who are listed above never tried to address the trend of crime stories presented in Police printed media. They simply focused on gender-based crimes. The study, however, aims to address historical trends of crime news reporting from imperial era to the era of EPRDF based on news value.

Yet, the challenge and opportunities of the practitioner in producing content with regard to political implication were interpreted and the finding showed most of the government officials would like to focus on their doctrine.

With this, the paper hopes to cover, constructing the reality through the study of social constructive theories and normalization theory, how a print Police media is accessed and applied based reality. In addition to this, framings and representation of crime stories were included.

The study has taken Federal Police commission's *Polis Ena Ermjaw newspaper, printed every fifteen days*, crime news coverage as a subject of enquiry.

Thus this, paper would offer Media's social responsibility and their ethical issues of reporting will be seen in terms of *Polis Ena Ermjaw Newspaper* crime reporting and coverage of crime issues through scientific inquiry and discussion of the actual problems.

With this, the researcher hopes to empower media practitioners by providing an updated data on how the print media construct the crime news and contribute its own role in empowering the mass media to be efficient and effective centers for social learning.

1.4. Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective of the Study

The main objective of this study is to analyze the historical trend of crime news reporting on its considerable news values in *Polis Ena Ermjaw newspaper* in the three Ethiopian regimes: Imperial period, Derg and EPRDF.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

Specifically, this research aims:

1. To find out what crimes were mostly reported by *polis Ena Ermjaw newspaper* crime news coverage on three consecutive regimes. (Imperial, Derg and EPRDF)
2. To identify the news value elements mostly used and analyzed in- depth in covering crime issue, based on the political context of the regimes
3. To examine the composition, coverage and presentation styles of the *Polis Ena Ermjaw newspapers*.
4. To identify the challenges and the opportunity of the *Polis Ena Ermjaw newspaper* practitioners, covering crime incidents.

1.5. Research Questions

The main research questions of the study are the following:

1. What kinds of crime incidents are mostly covered by *Polis Ena Ermjaw newspaper* by the three consecutive regimes, Imperial, Derg and EPRDF?
2. What kinds of news elements are used in- depth covering crime issue based on the political context of the regimes?
3. In which styles of crime news reporting, composition, and coverage presented in *Polis Ena Ermjaw*?

4. What are the challenges and the opportunities of *Polis Ena Ermjaw newspaper* practitioners who cover crime incidents?

1.6. Significance of the Study

The inputs of this research can be taken as a primary reference by the media itself (*Polis Ena Ermjaw newspapers* workers who works in different levels ,that is ,from reporter to the editor-in- chief in designing their own communication strategies and advancing their social influence.

This study will also serve as a reference to students of journalism and communication, media law and ethics, as well as media researchers who wants to conduct further studies on Police medium.

1.7. Scope of the Study

There are many private broadcast media in Ethiopia. However, this study will focus only one of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission Media named *Polis Ena Ermjaw newspaper.it* serves the Police and all related organizations. However, this study focuses on Addis Ababa, Federal Police Commission head quarter public relation practitioners. The interviewee is in Addis Ababa and its surrounding.

The researcher, select one medium for study, and one column, which is crime-reporting .with this issue, the media presents the detail stories of offences and crimes committed.

Thus, the paper focus on the presentation of crime stories and they implications, excluding other regular issues, related to court and crime investigation documentaries.

Time wise, the study has taken some selected copies of the newspaper starting from 1961 up to 2019.of the 58 years copies; one is taken purposely from every year.

1.8. Limitation of the Study

Since the study calls for content analysis, text analysis or Semiology and Genre are found irrelevant for it. In addition, to the drawbacks of content analysis method, the researcher has found it difficult to get sufficient reference materials that would provide on58 years newspaper copies on the catalogue of Police library, of which seven years are missing.

Even some of the copies were torn, tattered and bleached, and as such became useless due to the problem of documentation. On the other hand, due to budget constraints, the researcher is forced to rely on the data gathered only from Addis Ababa and its surrounding .moreover , the researcher could get living respondents who were witness during the imperial era. Absence of written editorial policy during the imperial and drug era coupled with lack of professionalism during EPTRDF has crated hassle and havoc in the study.

1.9 Organization of the study

The study is organized in five chapters. The first chapter deals with the background of the study including problem statement, research objectives, method of the study, and the significance of the study. Chapter two focuses on reviewing crime and media related literature including the theoretical frameworks. chapter three, sees methodological aspects(introduction to qualitative research , research design , tools of data gathering, content analysis , sample size and time frame , source of data analysis , data coding and analytical categories , ethical consideration of reach and trust worthiness of the research) of the study . Chapter 4 is dedicated to discussing the findings of the study through interpretation of news content analysis findings in conjunction with additional researching techniques (interview and document review) using related literature. The final chapter (Chapter 5), discusses with conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTURE TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. The Historical Development of Print Media in Ethiopia

Based on the information published by Ethiopian Press Agency through its web site, the history of print media in Ethiopia dates back to 1850's and 1860's. According to the publication manual and hand, operated printing machines were introduced to Ethiopia in 1857 and the first foreign (written in Italian language) magazine was published in Ethiopia in 1874 with a name "Karalla Afetrii". There were other foreign language published after getting full independence and the returning modern mass media was introduced in Ethiopia a century ago, during the reign of Manlike II (who ruled from 1889-1913). The first medium to be introduced was a weekly newspaper (*La Se-mainie d'Ethiopie*, 1890), published in French by a Franciscan missionary living in Harar. In 1905, the name of the publication changed to *Le Semeur d'Ethiopie*. (<https://www.press.et/English/>)

The first Amharic newspaper was issued in 1895 a four page weekly newspaper named *Aemero*. The first issues were hand written. Between 1912 and 1915 weekly newspapers like *Melekete Selam*, *Yetor Wore* ("War News"), and many others emerged of emperor HaileSelassie I to Ethiopia Amharic Newspaper was established in 1941 with a name called "*Addis Zemen*" with a reflection that it is a new start and the beginning of a new era. The newspaper, which was established by the King, was a weekly published until 1958. After seven-year delay, *The Ethiopian Herald* came to publication in English in 1948. (Bid)

According to Getachew (2003), the historical development of journalism in Ethiopia divided into four stages. The first stage is from 1902 to 1935, which was taken as inception of newspaper in Ethiopia. The second from 1936 to 1941 is the period of Italian occupation where the development of the newspaper was terminated. The third phase was from 1942 to 2002 called post Italian occupation where the Ethiopian press has gone through better progress with three regimes change.

Whatever press existed during the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie I (1930-74) and the following dictatorship behaved, Mengistu declared he chairperson and began his military rule over the country by 1977.

During the 17 years of Mengistu's rule, the government-and party-owned publications *Meskerem* ("September"), *Serto Ader* ("Worker"), and the pre-Derg Yezareyitu Ethiopia ("Ethiopia Today") were published in addition to the previously mentioned *Addis Zemen* and the *Ethiopian Herald*. With a few exceptions like, willing mouth pieces for the rulers.

Only during the 1990s, have signs of a free and independent press emerged. In October 1992, as previously mentioned, came the proclamation of the Press Freedom Bill by the Ethiopian Transitional Government (Tewedaje .T, 2015).

The document states in Paragraph 3 that "1. Freedom of the press is recognized and respected in Ethiopia. Censorship of the press and any restriction of a similar nature are hereby prohibited." Part 3 further guaranteed the right of access to information: "Any press and its agents shall, without prejudice to rights conformed by other laws, have, the right to seek, obtain and report news and information from any government source of news and information. "After the proclamation of the Press Freedom Bill, new, independent newspapers and magazines developed, especially in Addis Ababa.

These offer the minority points of view often left out of government-owned publications, but suffer from inadequate fact-checking and occasional censorship, as well as the government's refusal to allow representatives from non-official papers at its press conferences (ibid).

According to Federal police website the first police crime newspaper emerged the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1961 his name was *Police Ena ermjaw new paper*. *The police crime reporting print* press played role in the publication of every two weekly news, with *Police Ena Ermjaw newspaper*. It has great role in social, economic and political factor, served to different government policies and strategies. The researcher show the historical trend of crime story reporting from imperial era to the era of ethnic federation, how crime news, especially reported which crime news mostly covered the source of the news and the challenge and the opportunities of the PR actioner of *Police Ena Ermjaw newspaper presented based on news value*.

2.1.1 Ethiopian Federal police commission media editorial policy

In the constitution of a non- professional mission successfully , and the greater efficiency at any time and place case against the police member to build up the crowd with a touch of the Federal Police media play a significant role.

Thus, the mass media and information freedom regulate FDRE government issued decree No. 590/2000 and the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission to deal with the issue of Proclamation No. 720/2004 Article 21/3 Home based on transparency and accountability that has a working institution medium regulated due to the federal police, media and evaluation set the editorial policy.

Federal Police Commission Media Objective Goal Vision and Mission

Purpose - transparency and accountability peaceful Media building organizational members and the people as a bridge to connect

In crime prevent, the success of the country began development work in peace and continue access free information the Members.

Criminal worthiness community policing principle based on citizens and police side Crime Drop to appropriate information to receive

Media construction works carried out by members of the public servant spirit rent - seeking attitude incentive to do;

Goal: the Federal Police Commission, Institute members and the community, between the level of connection to create and bridges that to serve

The country growth journeys successfully continue to Form policy, the principle of the public to commit against poverty.

Members to build citizen the people at the federal and at the state police commissioner's event for the gutter, prepared by information to the public service spirit of achieved the special police institution to create awareness to the communities.

Enough awareness to and the police and the Institution of mine are saying success support the Constitution do not stop there.

Vision - of the state of adequate knowledge and professional competence and the people love the embodiment of police process lead early role to play in your favorite renewing institutional community that connects modern column of the premises to see.

Mission; - The mission of the Constitution of the country basic rights by analyzing in any time publicize the right to freedom and the benefits of putting eligible constitute a democracy. Thinking the body, to promote pro-Reliable, timely and reliable information by

the institution's entire members to make peace and upholding, the concerted efforts made known to the police and the community of the bridge as a service.

Organizes charity events highlighting the community about the policy of positive attitude, strengthen the hard work

Institute members keep to corruption impartial draw flaunted never given illegal discipline out of information received

Crime prevention work get effective results in community policing looked up information to the general public access

Institution of the country in and imported from equivalent institutions in get good relationship for strengthening the knowledge and skills situation adopts a positive aspect of empowerment,

Members' creative and research efficiency developed and encouraging arrangements to provide

Clearly stipulated by the Federal Police Commission building areas in the yard facility in the viewpoint of the unity of creation

The editorial polices of Ethiopian Federal police commission most of the article concentrated to the image building of the organization. When came to journalist responsible to the production of news and the program .when come to exposed the higher official ignored to the gate keeper as the reason the policies planned to amendment to the interest of the gate keeper.

Organizational history and the whole event, mainly saving for the future generation of relevant information transferred

2.2 Theoretical Framework

There are many critical cultural theories that explore the possible effects of the media and the set of theories that best applies to this research is that of news production. Bennett (1988), identified four common conventions that explore how economic and other influences affect how news is produced, personalized, dramatized, fragmented, and normalized. In terms of crime reporting evaluated in this study, the area of normalization fit best with the aspects of this study.

2.2.1. Normalization Theory

Normalization theory suggests that a reliance on information from those in authority causes people to ignore or fail to seek information from other sources. This is more common in reporting on breaking news issues such as crime. Journalists often seek the official word first and perhaps go no further.

The theory suggests that this creates a level of trust in the official word that may or may not been warranted, as it is cited often without contrasting information. Journalists operate on a set of shared assumptions that the news audience is interested in stories that contain conflict, consequence, prominence, timeliness, proximity, and human interest (Evensong, 2008; Noelle-Neumann, 1993). Crime reporting can often be considered a high-threshold issue: The news audience has limited to no firsthand experience with crime, so their basis of knowledge comes from the media (Lang & Lang, 1981; McCormick, 1995).

If information on crime in news reporting comes solely from law enforcement, then law enforcement effectively controls information on the public safety issues reported. There is also a difference between the actual amount of crime and how much is reported by victims (Baumer & Lauritsen, 2010). If crime victims are hesitant to talk to law enforcement, then it makes sense that they also may be hesitant to talk to journalists.

The fact is that, the official word offers journalists a quicker and easier approach to crime coverage, but not necessarily the most accurate and comprehensive. In this study, data on the number of sources and source type (*Police Ena Ermijaw newspaper*, crime news reporting .four x- editor in chief, participants) and story prominence (page number/location yearly, top crime news lead describe , crime message describe) lend themselves to consideration of quality and impact of crime reporting within the parameters of normalization theory.

2.2.2. Social construction Theory

Social constructionism is a theory of knowledge that focuses on how meanings were created (Marecek et.al. 2004). They assume that knowledge is the account of reality produced with the collaboration of social knower's. According to social constructionists, the reality is external that many things people know and take as reality, were either partially or fully positioned by the society.

Things like money, citizenship, and status are some of the existing categories that are socially constructed. For people purposely agreed to act as if they exist (Pinker, 2002). Thus,

knowledge is a social product and mind-independent. Knowledge is the product of a society, which is positioned with different versions depending on time and place. Hence, it is essential to know the history of the given reality and contextualize while studying the socially constructed reality (Marcel et.al. 2004).

Based on the explanation of social constructionists, language is a key element in the creation of reality, for it helps to convey meanings and creates a dynamic knowledge system whereby people co-construct, modify and shift their knowledge through the interactions they had with others (Pinker, 2002). Meaning that, knowledge is the outcome of social interaction we had with others, thus knowledge is dynamic individuals knowledge is different based on the power, status, entitlement, and hierarchy they had within the society. Social Constructionists also believe that individualism and society are bound and mutual. They reason out their argument saying that individuals can create meaning only from the environment they are exposed to and similarly they can co-create the meanings that are available (Marcel et al., 2004).

2.2.3 .Normative Theory

A third kind of theory can be described as normative since it is concerned with examining or prescribing how media ought to operate if certain social values are to be observed or attained. Such theory usually stems from the broader social philosophy or ideology of a given society. This kind of theory is important because it plays a part in shaping and legitimating media institutions and has considerable influence on the expectations concerning the media that are held by other social agencies and by the media's own audiences. A good deal of research into mass media has been stimulated by the wish to apply norms of social and cultural performance.

A society's normative theories concerning its own media are usually to be found in laws, regulations, media policies, and codes of ethics and the substance of public debate. While normative media theory is not in itself 'objective', it can be studied by the 'objective' methods of the social sciences (Quail, 1992).

2.3. What is News?

News is what people want to hear or need to know. However, it is difficult to define largely because stories can be presented in a variety of ways. News can inform, educate or even entertain. Hard news deals with serious topics and events. Therefore, it must be accurate, truthful and fair. By contrast, soft news usually tries to entertain or advise. Over the years,

many leading journalists have offered some useful definitions. Charles A. Dana, Editor of *The New York Sun* from 1868 until his death in 1897, famously said, if a dog bites a man, which is not news. However, if a man bites a dog, that is news.

Lester Markel, Sunday Editor of *The New York Times* from 1923 to 1964, added, what you see is news, what you know is background, what you feel is opinion. According to former *Times* and *Sunday Times* Editor, Harold Evans, a news story should be, about necessary information and unusual events based on observable facts an unbiased account free from the reporter's opinion. Evans, Harold '*Editing and Design: Volume 1*' (1972) However, selecting news stories is a more complex and rigorous process than these concise definitions suggest (Owen Spencer-Thomas 2019).

2.4. Construction of Crime News

The influence of the media, the ways in which media shape our ideas, values, opinions and behavior can be, conceptualized both negatively and positively, depending on the perspective adopted. Those who have attempted to demonstrate a link between media content and crime or deviance have employed numerous theoretical models. In order to establish alternative and frequently oppositional, views, ranging from the idea that the media industry is responsible for much of the crime that blights our society, to the idea that media perform a public service in educating us about crime and thus aid crime prevention. Some have even argued that media are redefining and making obsolete traditional notions of crime and deviance altogether.

It is clear from these divergent viewpoints that the media's role in representing reality is highly contested and subject to interpretation (Jewkes, 2004). Although fictional accounts of crime (in film, television drama, music lyrics and so on) are arguably of greatest salience in discussions of media influence, the reporting of crime news is also important and is no less shaped by the mission to entertain.

Indeed, while it might be expected that the news simply reports the 'facts' of an event and is an accurate representation of the overall picture of crime, this is not the case. Even the most cursory investigation of crime reporting demonstrates that, crime news follows markedly different patterns to both the 'reality' of crime and its representation in official statistics. Thus, despite often being described as a 'window on the world' or a mirror reflecting 'real

life', the media might be more accurately thought of as a prism, subtly bending and distorting the view of the world it projects (Jewkes,2004).

2.5 The Cause of Media Representation of Crime

Theoretical perspectives come and go, and drift in and out of academic favors. Theoretical concepts, in contrast, exist independently of the various perspectives within which they may be situated. One concept utilized by almost all crime news studies, regardless of other methodological and theoretical differences, is that of 'newsworthiness'. This concept, therefore, provides a useful starting point for understanding the causes of media representations of crime in Ethiopian print media *police Ena Ermijaw newspaper*, how covered and presented of crime news?

2.5.1. Crime is Newsworthiness

News content is generated and filtered primarily through reporters' sense of 'newsworthiness', what makes a good story that their audience wants to know about. The first academic exploration of newsworthiness was conducted by Norwegian media researchers Galtung and Ruge (1965), and resulted in the identification of twelve 'news values' that work collectively to inform the selection and production of events as news. Core values include immediacy, dramatization, personalization, titillation, and novelty (see also Chibnall 1977: 22–45; Jewkes 2010) offers an elaborated set.

The primacy of these news values explains the predominant emphasis on violent and sex offences and the concentration on higher status offenders and victims, especially celebrities. It also accounts for the tendency to avoid stories about crime trends and patterns. These news values also encourage the presentation of political violence or disorder in terms of individual pathology rather than ideological opposition; as discrete criminal events, not manifestations of structural conflict (Halloran *et al.* 1970; Hall 1973; Lawrence 2000: ch.3).

Whatever, the influences of new organizations that affect their selection and rejection of particular stories. Daily newsreaders have an independent fascination with the stories that are published' (Katz, 1987: 48). An alternative reading of crime newsworthiness focuses on the symbolic relevance and psychosocial utility of crime news for media consumers. From this perspective, crime is not newsworthy because it shocks, frightens or titillates. Rather, it reporting offers consumers the opportunity to engage in daily ritual moral workouts to test their own moral fortitude.

Crime news ‘speaks dramatically to issues that are of direct relevance to readers’ existential challenges, whether or not readers are preoccupied with the possible personal misfortune of becoming victims to crime’ (Katz, 1987: 68). While a grasp of newsworthiness is crucial to understanding the reporting of crime, it is insufficient on its own to explain the content of crime news. For a deeper understanding of the processes and priorities that produce the pattern of representation of crime, researchers have turned to analyzing the crime news reporting on *Police Ena Ermijaw* newspaper.

2.5.2. What are News Values?

News values are general guidelines or criteria, which determine how much prominence a media outlet gives a news story. They explain why a story interests its audience; and how editors and other journalists decide that one piece of information is news, while another is not. Media outlets include newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the Internet. News values are also called news criteria or news factors (Reza&Ferows 2012) quoted (Gal Tung and Rug 1965).

Define and described each of thus news factor as below (Gal Tung and Rouge 1965 cited in O’Neill and Harcup, 2009, pp.164-165). Although the above mentioned list of news values has been criticized by many scholars including both media experts and linguists, it is considered as the most classic and widely studied news values classification and as Brighton and Foy (2007, p.7) write: “Gal Tung and Ruge’s work remains an ideal starting-point for any serious discussion of news values”.

Palmer, (1998, p. 378) also believes that Galtung and Ruge were arguably the first to provide a systematic list of news values. Mc Quail (1994, p. 270 cited in O’Neil and Harcup, 2009, p.164), describes this list as “the most influential explanation of news values”.

However, this amount of admiration could not stop criticisms and further explorations and amendments in the area of news selection. O’Neil and Harcup (2009) briefly but very exactly describe the development of theoretical and practical achievements in this field of research from 1965 since start of the new millennium to depict the attempts done by media scholars during the recent half of century and show where we are standing now.

Many lists of news values, criteria have also been, suggested by media researchers and journalists, for example, Denis Mac Shane (1979, p.46) subdivided newsworthy events into

the following categories: *Conflict, Hardship and danger to the community, Unusualness, Scandal and Individualism.*

2.5.3 The Crime News as hegemony in Action

Most of the early studies of crime news production supported a version of the hegemonic or control model. Control approaches are influenced by Marxist and critical theory, and stress the unequal distribution of economic and cultural power throughout society. From this perspective, the role of news media is to reproduce dominant ideology, legitimate the capitalist system, and promote the interests of the ruling elite to the extent that their ways of seeing the world become 'hegemonic'. In addition to the important role of news values, the key drivers of news production are seen as the political ideology of the press, and; the structural-cultural determinants of news making.

2.5.4 Fear of Crime and Press

A phenomena present in human being is as old as civilization itself. What crimes are and what crime is not engaged the attention of scholars over time in different climes. Crime as apart from being relative and changing with in time also has both legal and social dimension. (Marshal, 1996)

The legal perspective conceives crime as an offence, which goes beyond the personal and public sphere. Breaking prohibited rules and laws to which legitimate punishment or sanctions are attached and which requires intervention of public authority. Concerned fear of crime among the public, on the other hand indicated territorial marking which includes items such as fence, no tress passing signs, external surveillance, deviance etc.(ibid)

According to Gar, land (2001) considered crime reporting by the mass Medias factor as that had significantly attended social perception of crime. with honorable of news of crime in the print media, the public might perceive crime trend to be rising despite the opposite, this assertion is similar to finding of Pfeiffer-et-al (2005) this perception increasing trend could generate perpetual fear of crime among to public. This suggested that media reporting has had on important in flounce on preference for harsher sentence and thus may affected the criminal justice system.

Since the media are the source of information people count on to mold their opinion of the world around them, (Agmese 1987&Merinin1987) it can be safely asserted that people also

from their opinion of the crime situation in the society from what they see and read in the media.

Gruber (1979) conformed a survey that showed that up 95% percent of people really on the media primary source of information on crime.

Cher Mack (1995) also advanced that media are among the most in flounced source used by the public to read on the pages of newspaper justice system. It is now common for to read on the pages of newspaper concentrated case Rape, murder, theft, corruption, drug dealer fraud etc.

Brown (1992) showed how the stage involves how the press created moral panic and crime waves, deviance amplification has been major criticize against the press the media picks up on interesting story and produce headlines, stories and photograph to interest readers and views. Such headlines would fascinate would draw the attention of the readers. Public debate and their by attract more circulation second to maintain reader interest, original deviance is amplified through exaggerated and sensationalized reporting. Cause of original deviance simplified easily explanation.

Chibnal(1977)also criticize source of crime started from official sources because crime reporter trend to develop symbolic relationship with such contrast the use of police or court official is also faulted to because it often leads to de-contextualized reporting. On which the reporter denied the audience the necessary background to put the story in context. The reporter may likely the view of the official agents might provide information that they want to reporter to know.

When the reporter, source of crime stories independently thy still confirm from the police. Thus, the practice cross checking crime stories with the police may account for why official source predominately included thus study.

2.6 Political Economy

Political economy suggests the production of media products whether news, journalism/ film, advertising, drama, popular music or whatever is *structurally constrainedly* economic and political factors, especially the private ownership of media industries (Franklin, 1997: 34). Political economy sees the content, style and form of media products such as newspaper stories or computer games as shaped by structural features such ownership, advertising and audience spending. The approach emphasizes the media as industries and businesses. How

they were organized, the ways in which they operate and what they produce are shaped and determined by economic considerations and their attendant political aspects.

As two leading political economy theorists, (Graham Murdock and Peter Golding (1973: 227) write 'the mass media are first and foremost industrial and commercial organization which produce and distribute commodities'. The most important aspect of the operation of media as businesses is that production is geared to the making of profit.

What sells most and realizes the largest profit is the major determinant of what is produced. Thus, the starting point for political economy is the economic and industrial organization of the media. They believe that the economic base of media is a necessary and sufficient explanation of the cultural and ideological effects of the media. Early studies demonstrated, crime reporting is not only highly selective, but also politically oriented toward the reproduction of dominant ideology. The 'manufacture of news' (Cohen and Young 1973/1981; Sheridan 1978) for a mass audience involves a simultaneous narrowing of otherwise distinct behavior's and practices into a simplified category of crime. Political and industrial conflict tend to be viewed as being perpetrated by 'mindless militants' manipulated by extremist minorities seeking 'anarchy' and subversion, with only the 'thin blue line' to save the day for law and order (Chibnall 1977: 21; see also Greer and McLaughlin, 2010).

Politically subversive behaviors are depoliticized and assimilated to routine crime both are portrayed as pathological conditions unrelated to wider social structures (Clarke and Taylor 1980; Hillyard 1982; Iyengar 1991; Lawrence 2000: 57–60).

Furthermore, traditional crime reporters explicitly saw it as their responsibility to present the police and the criminal justice system in as favorable a light as possible. As one put it: 'If I have to come down on one side or the other, either the goodies or the baddies, then obviously, I would come down on the side of the goodies, in the interests of law and order' (Chibnall 1977: 145). This of course did not mean that even the most pro-police crime reporter would not pursue stories of police malpractice as assiduously as possible. However, it generated a tendency to present these within a 'one bad apple' framework (ibid: ch.5).

Responsibility frame shows the responsibility of a government, an individual or a group related to an issue or problem (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000; Otieno, Spada & Renki, 2013). There are probably many articles written about the EU or Dutch government and their involvement in the refugee crisis. For example, Benson and Wood (2015) state that across

several nations and media types, government sources dominate the news coverage about immigration.

The high prevalence of government in the news may have been, explained by the unequal distribution of resources. Governments, for instance, can impart their positions to the public with relative ease, whereas many of those involved in immigration, particularly immigrants, have fewer opportunities and experience higher risks in relating their stories (Tyler & Marciniak, 2013).

2.6.1. Conflict Frame

News stories framed in terms of conflict emphasize conflicts among individuals, groups or organizations (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000) and accentuate controversy and diverging positions among the conflicting parties (de Vreese, 2004). D'Haenens and de Lange (2001), state that the conflict frame is used to reduce complex social and political problems to simple conflicts, where one party stands in straightforward opposition. It is clear why journalists might choose to use the conflict frame in order to simplify complex events and have them more easily understood by the audience. It appears that the conflict frame may contribute to the attribution of blame in crises (Nijkraake, Gusset & Gutting, 2015).

Furthermore, de Vreese (2004) found that a narrative written in a conflict frame leads the reader to include more and opposing points of view. Who found that in crisis news coverage, the conflict frame, is the second most frequently used to frame.

2.6.2. Economic Consequences Frame

Economic consequences frame tells a story in terms of financial consequences for an individual, group, organization or region (Neumann et al., 1992). The frame emphasizes the profit or loss consequences of the issue (de Vreese, 2004). Economic impact is an important news value, and media uses this frame to make an issue relevant to the public (d'Haenens & de Lange, 2001). Furthermore, when crises involve larger economic consequences, the frame will be more common in the news (Nijkraake, Gosseling & Gutteling, 2015). Neumann et al. (1992) identifies the economic consequences frame as a common frame in news coverage. Because the economic consequences are large, the expectation is that the crime news reporting will be prevailing theme in the news.

2.6.3 Morality Frame

News stories placed in the context of moral prescriptions were framed in terms of morality. The stories consist of a moral message, a reference to God or other religious tenets or social prescriptions about behaviors (Semetko & Altenburg, 2000). Due to the journalistic norm of objectivity, the morality frame is commonly, used indirectly through quotations or inference (Neumann et al., 1992). Because of the policy of most Western media to refrain from publicly adhering to a particular deity, references to God are scarce in media coverage. Norms and values, on the other hand, are present in the context of dehumanizing issues, such as famine, war or a refugee crisis like the present example.

Several studies (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000; d'Haenens & de Lange, 2001) found that the morality frame was infrequently presented in the media coverage of several issues. Focusing on crisis media coverage, it appears that the morality frame is not frequently used compared to the other four frames, but the frame is used predominantly in certain types of crises. For instance, news stories related to preventable crime were more likely to be framed in terms of morality than stories about other types of crime (An & Gower, 2009).

This study presupposes that the historical trends of crime news reporting were frequently, used in the media coverage of the crime news reporting, and based on the expectation that this crime presented norms and value.

2.7 Investigative Journalism based on Police reporting

Investigative journalism affixing reporting and presenting news which other people try to hide. It is very similar to standard news reporting except that at the content of the story will usually not help you and may even try to stop doing your job. (www.sciencedirect.com)

The job of journalist is to let people know what is going on the community, the society and the world around them. Journalist doing by finding facts and telling them to their reader or listener, journalist should be able to expose abuse corruption and criminal activity in all fields of public life.

An investigation report many porpuse.it is a document that sparks some sort of action based on the official findings it presents, the process of writing the investigative report can sometimes clarify your thinking and can even uncover additional that provide new insight in to a case. Unlike an incident, report a police report written by a police this document is

thorough descriptions of the facts detailing a crime written by police officer. Who involved in the incident? What activity happened? When it happened? Where it happened? In addition, who you are investigating? It all this question written by investigative reporting police officers. Crime reporting teaches some of the essential techniques of journalism. You learn how to dig for a story, how to follow leads, how to interview people to extract information and how to write crisp, clear, interesting stories under pressure of a deadline (David2008).

In small newspapers, radio and television stations, general reporters cover crime stories, while in bigger organization's there may be a specialist crime reporter or team of reporters who cover nothing else but crime. These specialist reporters are occasionally called police reporters, although this title gives a misleading idea of their task. It suggests that all they do is report on what the police are doing when, in fact, crime reporting should cover all aspects of law breaking - the police, the criminals and the victims.

2.8 Historical element change and continuity

History is change over time. All sorts of things change over Time Empire's language, ideas technology attitudes etc. Change refers to something that is obviously different from what occur previously. Change in history usually occurs over a long period at a time and it is often hard to pinpoint an exact movement of change. Robert.J. (1986)

Continuity not all things change over time some things remain the same across long period in time. Continuity refers to things that stay the some relatively unchanged over time.

Judgment of the continuity and change, change can be made based on comparisons between some point in paste and the present. The elements of change and continuity are geography, the themes and the time. This the researcher consider the time of polis Ena Ermijaw newspaper crime news reported.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methodology

This section deals with the methods and instruments employed to collect data required for this study. The study employed qualitative method of data collection and presentation approaches. The sampling strategy started from Imperial era to EPRDF. generally 58 copies of newspaper was gathered and analyzed.

3.1 Introduction to Qualitative Research

The researcher used qualitative research method in this study. Like other research methods, qualitative method can also employ different procedures of data collections. Mutton (2014), has argued that qualitative methods aim to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring. Qualitative methods are typically more flexible, allowing greater spontaneity and adaptation of the interaction between the researcher and the study participant ,whereas quantitative methods are inflexible. (Natasha et al. 2005:4) Respondents or participants in qualitative research have the opportunity to respond more elaborately and in detail.

In this study, qualitative method was used in order to explore and analyze historical trends of crime news reporting in *police Ena Ermjaw newspapers*. To do so, content analysis and in-depth interviews were used as method of data collection for the study.

Participants should have the necessary knowledge and experience of the issue or object at their disposal for answering the questions in the interview or in observational studies for performing their actions of interest. They should also have the capability to reflect and articulate about the subject, should have time to be asked (or observed), and should be ready to participate in the study. If all these conditions are fulfilled, the case is most likely to be integrated into the study.

3.2 Research design

According to Pretty (1995), qualitative research is made within natural settings focusing on processes and structural characteristics and capture reality in interaction with intense personal interaction or field contact. Since the aim is to create understanding on the

subject being studied, rather than measuring numerically, there is no strict research design and no limit in the scope of the study.

Besides, the paper strives to bring the social world in the media created on trends of crime news reporting issues based on the assumption that reality is the creation of human interacting in the society and media are a catalyst to such social constructions of reality.

Thus, the study is a content analysis that takes a single medium (*Police Ena Ermijaw newspaper*) from imperial era to ethnic federation, investigate in-depth about the media, and identify the unique features it has in its coverage's of crime issues.

This paper, tried to give critical judgment on how *Police Ena Ermijaw newspaper*, constructed a crime issue and its contribution to the enhancement of socio- economic factor within the crime news reporting's. By this, the researcher shows Police Ena Erimijaw newspaper from 1961 to 2019 and used purposive sampling method. He selected one newspaper from each year and only 58 copies of the newspaper r were included. Due to this 200 (two hundred crime news) were included in content analyses. In-depth interview was conducted with Ex-editor in- chief police Ena Ermijaw newspaper by using longitudinal method of research.

3.3 Data Gathering tools

3.3.1 In-Depth Interview

An interview has an opportunity for the researcher to observe non-verbal behavior, which is not available during other methods. It has also high response rate and it is easy tube administered, where the respondents would not face many challenges with unclear issues and misunderstandings. There is a wide chance for the data collector to control the environment and go with the orderly questions where the interviewer could get all the questions completed. Besides, interview enables the researcher to cover issues like social and environmental contexts, which determine the media contents, style of presentation and storytelling methods of the media, where media content analysis could not address by itself (Stokes, 2003).

Generally, interviews enable the researcher to gather information about the media structure and its production process, which is not found through content analysis. By using this tool, the researcher collected data from the four ex-editors in -chief and deputy public relation

officer of the commission to get firsthand information. Media provide most of the reality that people know outside their own personal experience, considering this; we can say that, the studying of media content surely helps us to assess what reality is that we consume.

3.3.2 Semi-structured Interviews

Semi-structured interviewing, according to Bernard (1988), is best used when you will not get more than one chance to interview someone and when you will be sending several interviewers out into the field to collect data. The semi-structured interview guide provides a clear set of instructions for interviewers and can provide reliable, comparable qualitative data. Semi-structured interviews are often preceded by observation, informal and unstructured interviewing in order to allow the researchers to develop a keen understanding of the topic of interest necessary for developing relevant and meaningful semi-structured questions. The inclusion of open-ended questions and training of interviewers to follow relevant topics that may stray from the interview guide does, however, still provide the opportunity for identifying new ways of seeing and understanding the topic at hand(Ibid).

3.3.3 Content Analysis

The importance of differences between media content and other sources of information about the world lies in the fact that our views of the world, and resulting actions, will be molded by our predominant source of information from mass media. Thus, qualitative forms of media content analysis enable the researchers to understand how the media produce and reproduce ideas about crime issues by focusing on the crime news aspects of the media contents. Greenberg's *Life on Television* (1980) stated that a study of media content helps us predict its impact on its audience by studying the available media texts to the readers or audiences.

Media content is an open and accessible area of study, and evaluate media's impact by covering the decisions made by producers, writers, and editors of the media and predict the possible impact those texts could bring on the behaviors of media consumers(Klaus, 1980). Bringing of critical judgment on the construction of issues and reality, how a crime story is told, how characters are covered and represented with a detailed account in the trend of the three-governments. The challenge and opportunity of the practitioners of the contexts are the main areas the research covers. A research which is made on news media whereby the assessment is made of the existence of certain issues or ideas within the selected media text,

would be necessary to use content analysis through interpretation and symbolic experience which is observable (Klaus, 1980).

Since the topic area of this research is to bring understanding about how biweekly publication newspaper covered crime issues and the role it played in social and economic factors in the country, it is reasonable to take qualitative research method. It is not the researcher's aim to measure media's crime coverage numerically and generalize based on the numbers, rather it is intended to reveal the contexts, logics, intentions, and depth of ideas raised within the media's coverage of crime issues.

The study would cover the historical trends of crime news reporting from imperial era to EPRDF focusing on *Police Edna Ermijaw newspaper*, giving emphasis to crime reporting issue on the editorial policy of the Police media. Its applicability, evaluate the media's role it played in enhancing awareness and the reconstruction of crime reporting practices and look beyond what is presented, for the deeper meanings of the media's messages.

In general, the researcher's intention of investigating the contents of *Police Ena Ermijaw newspaper* focus on crime issue, emphasizing on subjectivity and covering of contextual conditions, the social, institutional, and environmental conditions within which the research subject (the medium) operates, should be done with the use of qualitative methodology.

3.4. Aim and Focus of Data Analysis

It seems that both content analysis and thematic analysis share the same aim of analytically examining narrative materials from life stories by breaking the text into relatively small units of content and submitting them to descriptive treatment (Sparker, 2005).

Both content and thematic analysis approaches are suitable for answering questions such as: what are the concerns of people about an event? What reasons do people have for using or not using a service or procedure? As (Ayres, 2007) states, Content analysis is well suited to the multifaceted, important, and sensitive phenomena of nursing.

Conducting exploratory work in an area where not much known, content analysis may be suitable for the simple reporting of common issues mentioned in data. It has been, suggested that thematic analysis, as a flexible and useful research tool, provides a rich and detailed, yet complex, account of the data (Braun & Clarke 2006).

Clearly, thematic analysis involves the search for and identification of common threads that extend across an entire interview or set of interviews. It should be noted that, both approaches allow for a qualitative analysis of data.

By using content analysis, it is possible to analyze data qualitatively and at the same time quantify the data (Gbrich, 2007). Content analysis uses a descriptive approach in both coding of the data and its interpretation of quantitative counts of the codes conversely; thematic analysis provides a purely qualitative, detailed, and nuanced account of data (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

Media content analysis and focus on text pave the way for higher criticism that this method of analysis rejects the situational and contextual aspects, which determine not only the content, but also the style of presentation out of the area of inquiry. As a guiding principle in research techniques choice whereby media's content analysis and text interpretations should be supplemented by additional techniques of interview in order to explore issues that couldn't be addressed by content study and bring situational factors of socio-economical contexts which affect the content and presentation of style media news (Stokes, 2012).

In order to fill the gap as suggested by James Curran (1991), it is advisable to use additional methods (interview) in conjunction with text analysis and get a new insight or perspective to the point of the study (willey.com). However, content analysis has its own drawbacks that it ignores issues, which are related to production and consumption. As a result, the employment of the interview as a means will fill the gap of content analysis and believed to be appropriate by the researcher (willey.com).

3.5 Sample size and time frame

Qualitative researchers employ a form of non-probability sampling such as accidental or purposive sampling as well as snowball, but there is no strict agreed rule for sampling. (Alasuutari, Pretti, 1995). Even sometimes sampling comes after factors and conditions become clear and directive with the flexibility in the adjustment of the numbers of sample size. The study will stop when saturation is achieved and it is not t calculations but the nature of the data determines the sample size. Alasuutari, Pretti (1995), stated some of the factors that determine the sample size such as nature of the study object, availability of time and resource, homogeneity of the target population, and intensity of the study are the main ones.

In this study, the process of choosing the respondents and units of study depends on nature of the study object, nature of the data required and purpose of the study. This study intended to assess Police Ena Ermijaw Newspaper's coverage on crime news stories in the three regimes, it also covered an in-depth analysis on the role it played enhancing historical trend of crime news reporting. Hence, the researcher took sixty-year publication of bi weekly newspapers and analyzes them. As a result, newspaper published starting from October 1961 up to October/2019 were taken for media content analysis. On the other hand, the researcher took respondents from the media itself (*Police Ena Ermijaw newspaper*) get firsthand information from the four x-Editors in Chief and deputy public relation officer taken as a sample size for slim-structured interview.

3.6 Sampling Strategy

As stated earlier, Alasuutari, Pretti (1995), explained in his book of 'Researching Culture: Qualitative methods and Cultural Studies' that most qualitative researchers implement none Probability sampling method of respondent's size determination. Regardless of the media content analysis, the researcher implemented purposive sampling method in taking participants on four ex-editors chief and the public relation officers from Federal Police Commission. The sampling size was made by using the non-random sampling technique while seniority and experience was the main criteria for the selection of the interviewees.

The Editor-in-chief who worked in biweekly newspapers (*Police Ena Ermijaw*) was selected taking experience as a parameter to get detailed information about the media house operating and production process. The third interview was with deputy manager of Ethiopian Federal Police Public Relation officers who served the media for more than a decade.

3.7 Source of data analysis

Subjects and data sources for this study are 58 years publications of every two weeks newspaper where, the content was analyzed qualitatively. The researcher applied descriptive content analysis method by identifying and describing the main content of the media thematically Counting, listing, categorizing and making evaluation and interpretation were some of the core processes where this research has gone through. All the interviewees from biweekly newspaper were producers and Chief Editors.

3.8 Data coding and analytical categories

Qualitative studies of media content analysis use the construction of the categories on the media outlets (research subjects) based on their theme and value (Deacon, 2005). The researcher, while studying texts of the media employed those, categories. This means that

information gathered through data collection was classified into different categories based on their importance to the analysis.

There are five coding processes, which are critical in the analysis of qualitative raw data. According to Thomas (2006), the first one involves an initial reading of the texts within the media content. The second one is identify specific text segments or units of analysis, which are related to objectives of the study. The third labeling the segments of texts or units of analysis and create categories. Fourth is reducing redundancy among the categories. Finally creating a model that incorporates the most important categories (Thomas, 2006).

Thus, categorizing in qualitative research is just like placing a subset of the different units based on their common characters, so this units or segments of analysis would be minimized and become easy for interpretations. On the other hand, units of analysis are words, symbols, items, sentences, messages as well messages and symbols which are going to be assigned within the categories formed by the researcher during the analysis. As a result, the researcher used the coding principles of Thomas (2006) in the news content analysis.

Regarding the interview data, the researcher applied similar method. it is preferable to use a more general approach to data analysis, which includes two basic procedures. They are linking the raw data to the research questions and structuring the data first, then secondly searching for patterns in the data and integrating the patterns. Thomas also quoted (Williams and Irurita, 1998), in his explanation for writing a report about the findings of qualitative data and included Their model of category by which they designed to show the critical steps that should follow in writing a report and they are 'initiating rapport developing trust, identifying patient needs and delivering quality of the research method' (Williams and Irurita, 1998 cited by Thomas, 2006).

In general, as a principle of writing a final report of study it is important to label the categories and name them with proper description. The meaning they have in the report and add or insert a quotation from the raw text to elaborate the meaning of the category and to show the type of text coded into the category (Thomas, 2006).

Accordingly, the researcher has coded the data gathered from sixty years newspaper publications that cover from December 1961 up to December 2019 (Imperial era to ethnic federation) which were chosen purposefully .Thus, the researcher tried to implement both latent coding and manifest coding together in this research.

1. The themes of the content thematic of the story were coding (episodic).
2. Presentation of crime stories, in three government coding (Imperial era; Dreg Regime, EPRDF)
3. The source of crime stories in Police Ena Erimjaw newspaper coding to (ex- editor in chief newspaper coordinator, deputy public relation director and the document)
4. Ideological value of the newspaper coding (Imperial, Dreg EPRDF)
5. Types of framing used in crime news reporting:- it is used to identify the type of framing mostly used and analyzed crime news reporting in three consecutive governments, those coded(e.g. conflict framing, economic framing, human interest framing, morality framing and social responsibility framing)
6. Crime news reporting in which type crime has presented coding (theft, robber, murder, rape fraud smuggler, human trafficking drug dealer...) Types and definition as:-

Drug dealer: - a drug dealer is a person involved in illegal drug dealing

Burglary: - occurs when someone intentionally a place without the consent of the person in-law full possession and with intent to steal commit a felony. When someone take property forced the person or the presence of the owner by either using force or threatening the imitate use of force.

Terrorist: - A person uses UN law full violence and intimation, especially against civilian in the pursuit of political aims.

Money laundry: - the illegal process of making large amount of money grounded by a criminal activity. The processes of showing the source of money attended the illegal income as regular.

Kidnapped: - to take someone illegally by force whether they be adult or child abduction is an alternative.

Robbery: - according to common law robbery is defined as taking the property of another, with the intent of permanently deprive the person of that

Theft: - in common, usage theft is taken another person property without that person permission or consent.

Murder: - the unlawful killing of human is by another without justification or valid excuse especially the unlawful killing of human beings.

Rape: - type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourses or other form of sexual penetration carried out assault a person. Rape is sexual inter courses against the will of the victim through force.

Human trafficking: - the trade of human for the purpose forced labor, sexual slavery commercial sexual exposition for the trafficker.it is a modern day slavery involving the illegal transportation of individuals.

Attempted murder: - in English criminal law, attempted murder crime of preparing to commit unlawful killing.

Slaughter: - the brutal as violent killing of person or the killing of great number of people in discriminate carnage the slaughter of war.

Gambling: - the wagering of money or something of value on an event with uncertain out came with the primary intent of winning.

Fraud: - is the intentional use of false or misleading information in attempt to illegally deprive another person as entity of money property making the false statement must know or believe that it is UN true or incorrect and intended to deceive the other party.

3.9. Ethical Consideration of the Research

Throughout all the research stages, the researcher has kept most of the ethical issues. Some of the ethical issues that were taken in to account in this research were giving official letter for the concerned body, asking permission from the stakeholders, informing all the participants about the objective and keeping their confidentiality. In order to preserve their privacy, the researcher tries to take permit on the anonymity of the participants.

3.10. The Process and the Procedure of Analysis

In relation to the data analysis process, the researcher used general inductive analysis approach (based on Thomas, 2006) for the reason that the evaluation of texts of the newspaper and interview were, made based on the research objectives identified earlier. Thus, analysis and interpretation of the research data include the computation of frequencies and analysis of symbols, values and contextual references within the text. The recorded audio version of the interviewee has, been transcribed within the immediate time of interviews accomplishment. All the recorded interview files went through content analysis by listening every of it using a checklist.

Regarding the media content, all the publications gathered with hard copy were, scanned and stored in by their publication years. With the content analysis of the print media texts, the researcher tried to answer issues mostly covered, dominant sources, the theme of the news and stories, wordings and placing of the stories applied. On the other hand, interview data analysis were, made separately in order to get an answer to questions related to the contexts of productions and presentation trends of crime news reporting. At last, interpretations were, given based on the major findings of the content analysis and interview data. The interpretation was made and presented by relating it with the main research question and objectives.

3.11. Trust Worthiness of the Data

Lincoln and Guba, (1985), described four general types of trustworthiness in qualitative research. Credibility (checking data analytic categories, interpretations and conclusions), transferability (usefulness of the findings to others in similar situations. with similar research questions or questions of practice), dependability (sticking to the research questions, objectives and methods of the study), and conformability (the researcher needs to ask whether the findings of the study could be confirmed by another). Among the procedures they described, those most applicable to performing data analyses include conducting peer debriefings and stakeholder checks as part of the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

Police Ena Erimijaw newspaper analysis of the crime news stories in the historical trends of crime news reporting from imperial era to EPRDF, covering from 1961 to 2019, 58 years publications. This is the presentation of crime news in the political influence of the three regimes and the content, style and the coverage of news were, evaluated. In addition, the challenge and the opportunity of the practitioner were identified. The process of news construction, especially, sources of news, news selection and news values, including their ideological significance in the three governments were also analyzed.

Table 1:- kinds of crime in three consecutive governments

Kinds of crime	Emperor	Derg	EPRDF	Remark
Murder	✓	✓	✓	A Little bit higher <i>dreg</i>
Theft	✓	✓	✓	Higher in the Emperor & EPRDF
Robber	✓	✓	✓	Little bit higher in EPRDF
Burglary		✓	✓	Lower in In the Dreg
Attempted murder	✓	✓	✓	More in EPRDF
Gambling	✓		✓	More seen in Emperor
Fraud		✓	✓	More In EPRDF
Money laundering			✓	New crimes in EPRDF
Embezzlement			✓	Group crime in EPRDF
Smuggling			✓	Weapon , drug , trafficking -New crime in EPRDF
Corruption		✓	✓	More In EPRDF
kidnapping		✓	✓	More In EPRDF
Rape				A little bit more In EPRDF
Terrorist		✓	✓	More In Dreg(during transition) & EPRDF
Human trafficking			✓	New crimes in EPRDF
Slaughter/genocide		✓		More In Dreg and EPRDF

Table 2:-sources of crime news

Source of crime news	Emperor	Derg	EPRDF	Remark
A.A	20	30	50	High in EPRDF
Out of A.A	30	40	30	High crime source in Emperor & Derg

Table 3:-Themes of the story

Themes of story	Emperor	Derg	EPRDF	Remark
Episodic	✓	✓	✓	Easy to work
Thematic				Broader

Table 3 story frame

Story frame	Emperor	Derg	EPRDF	Remark
Conflict framing	✓	✓	✓	More in EPRDF
Human interest	✓	✓		More in Emperor
Moral	✓		✓	More in Emperor
Economic	✓	✓	✓	Little bit high in Dreg
Social responsibility	✓	✓	✓	More in Emperor/dreg

Table 4.Political economy

Political economy	Emperor	Derg	EPRDF	Remark
Implications of politics	✓	✓	✓	More in EPRDF

4.2. A content analyses of crime news

Content analyses of polis Ena Erimijaw newspaper revealed the highest coverage crime news in three consecutive Ethiopian governments. The role they played in building peace and security and development of the nation is immense. The media was founded on October 1961, during 30th year coronation of the Emperor Haile Selassie, Crown day. Then, the crime report had had warm name and reputation. During the regime of Emperor Haile lassie,

the newspaper specifically reported on crime news; it was the newspaper that had records and inserting, suspenseful article. The freedom of the press and the action of newspaper can be seen in to two parts. i.e. criminal and entertainment .In particular, criminal news coverage was free at the time, morality have developed .

It is very useful when looking at the content of the newspaper .it gives emphases to crime prevention, had great access to crime prevention. For example, information regarding the Interpol and other international crime prevention organizations were, widely used for educational purposes. Moreover, the best work of wonderful Polytechnic criminal tactics and the use of hidden crime investigation were taken as series of interrogated operations to reveal the truth. However, due to lack of capacity and professionalism, this column of the newspaper was recently terminated.

In imperial era Police Ena Erimjaw newspaper covered crime news .most of crimes were theft, murder and gambling. In Derg era most of the crime were murder and terrorist cruel murder, robbery, Fraud .in addition in EPRDF such crime as human trafficking ,smuggling drug dealer, money laundering, kidnapping, embezzlement, Rape and other crime were seen.

Ms. Emiwdish Bekle, former *Polis Ena Erimijaw* newspaper Editor in chief said that, she had worked on police department for long years in different level of the media department from reporter to Editor in chief.

On one hand, the basic objective of the newspaper was to prevent crime all over the country' by informing, entertaining and educating the community. On the other hand, crime was spread worldwide. The newspaper reported different crime on different countries. This prevented crime in collaboration with the police thanks to the played by the media.

According to her, the ability of Ethiopian police in serving the community by presenting announcing different kind of information to the public increased day-to-day. Higher and petty offence like, theft, burglary suicide (murder), fraud, robbers, embezzlement, nepotism etc. Were presented in Polis Ena Erimjaw newspaper. During earlier periods, the department was very large and well organized. In addition, the department had more than six cars .Moreover; the editor in chiefs like Mamo Wudenehe gave the newspaper better qualities.

The newspaper was popular in the country at that time of the Imperial and Derg .this is because the leader ship of the department was better. Moreover, there was no alternative crime reporting media. She furthered said that, the price of a single newspaper was 0.15 cents

and more than 150,000 copies, were published in every two weeks. Even these copies were dispatched by helicopters .almost all the residents in Addis read polis Ena Ermijaw newspaper for they were interested in the content of the newspaper and for other newspaper did not cover criminal news.

4.3 Evaluation and Presentation on the Content of Crime News

In 1974, government system was changed from monarchial to socialist revolutionary state, .During the Dreg, police PR actioners presented crime news in Polis Ena Erimijaw newspaper, while Addis Semen and Tate newspapers covered and presented Government Issue and the day today activity of the defense force respectively. However, polis ena Ermijaw newspaper news had public interest. The then journalists, on the other hand, did not have alternatives other work place. For example, one of the interviewee has told the researcher that he had been a permanent employee in the police media for more than 30 years, for there were not any media better than police media during the time. Because there was, no well-organized media than police, media at that time, permitted freelancers were given free columns to write on the media. Some of column is ...

ሀገራዊ ጸሐፊ presented by General Bekele Nedi, a lawyer and expert to the international law. the other columnist is Teacher Tekilehymanot Anteneh from south Addis , used to write under pen name , Colonel Been and comedian Deere Haile w]were participants in the media.. AS far as Demise Banta, editor in chief of Polis Ena Ermijaw newspaper in EPRDF regime concerned, the content of the column had a different version/ composition in content qualities, attractiveness, popularity and so on .the source of criminal information was gathered from all over the country because the structure of the police organization was centralized...

According to the interviewee did not change his department due to better work environment. Free columnists were hired with free-lance, because police media at that time had high status than other media. The quality of the newspaper deteriorated because of decentralization during EPRDF.

For The sources of the newspaper were all over of the country, regional police officers reporting criminal information from north, south east and west to the centre , editorial board

was not in difficulty to select issues and to give colour and flavour composition to the newspaper.

The creditability of the news was also not compromised because news were reported to the centre through competition. Therefore, the strength of the content was high. During the imperial and Dreg reigns, the performance of the newspaper was more genuine than others. They still appear to be two-dimensional in terms of crime reporting by exposing criminals and awaiting the public.

In recent years, the content of the newspaper was not Adorable. It presented similar content, redundancy and boring news... investigative Journalism at the column ‘dese the law enforcement body itself violets the law’ “ህግ አስፈጻሚው ህግ ጥሶ ይሆን” presented the most courageous criminal circumstances. Big issues were reported on this column, but terminated for the reason of inefficiency of the professionals and shortage of crime information sources. Moreover, they terminated it deliberately, because it was dangerous for them. According to Demise, EPRDF all regional police established their media outlet, due to decentralization. even the federal police investigative office was not willing to give investigative news sources. The emerging of new media also influenced the print media. Polis Ena Erimijaw was a traditional media outlet. Due to this, the readership and the quality of the newspaper decreased from time to time. The value of the newspaper influenced the quality, proximity, attractiveness of the news, its timelines, and prominence.

According to Ms. Emiwodish, the content of the newspaper used to be selected in the quality, attractiveness, informativeness, intimacy, necessities, were measured to describe the news value factors. Sometimes Independent columns had been held to decide on editorial meetings. For example, in police college graduation ceremony of cadet, this was presented in the front page of the newspaper. So also national issues and police social activities with the community.

The newspaper's format and presentation styles did not follow international standards of journalism, she said. It violated the privacy of the suspects as well as their human and democratic rights. She said that, if someone is a suspect for criminal activities, the news was presented as a committed theft, robbery, burglary gambler and so on. However, the Derg regime changed that trend of presentation, and guided it to journalism principles of news

writing and reporting format, she added. The content of the news changed in new format and the quality of the newspaper increased. The interest of the readership also increased.

In addition to that, in Addis Ababa city and regional provenances, most of the readership increased. Therefore, the content and the circulations of the newspaper were high. However, in EPRDF the quality of the content and the reader ship decreased.

4.4. The Ideological value of *Polis Ena Erimijaw newspaper* (Imperial, Derg and EPRDF)

4.4.1 The Imperial Era

In the Imperial era, *Polis Ena Erimijaw* newspaper was established in connection with the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie's 30th years crown ceremony. each year on October first week, the newspaper press dedicated the front page of the newsletter fully to the emperor and his highness as the gift of God and the text were widely presented and circulated . The newspaper also showed that Police must be strongly loyal to the Emperor and Imperial government. The editorial board and press on the front page presented the emperor messages.

When the regime was changed by the student movement, polis *Ena Erimijaw* newspaper started to report crimes of the students...it portrayed them as betrayals and spies of foreigners...

According to commander Mekonon, the king, was close to the police force and this resulted in flattering him as omnipotent. This was destructive. in the columns of the front-page l crime news were presented The second page raised the performance of the organizational activities.in the sport columns more police sport club activities and games were reported .in traffic columns ,day today situation were presented. Not all columns were, invited to politics .In imperial era, government given special attention to the police department. for example, in police college cadet graduation ceremony every year, the emperor participated as a guest .by this, Police force was given special attention to the emperor and covered him in its wide spread columns of the front page of the newspaper.

4.4.2 The Derg Regime

With the over throw of the Imperial era in 1974, Police Ena Erimjaw newspaper changed to the name of « አብዮታዊ ፖሊስ »- revolutionary polis-the name survived for a short period. .

One of the columns of newspaper during the Derg regime was ‘መዋለ ዜና’ *mewale zena*-presented political related issues. *polis Ena Erimijaw* newspaper came to change its name from *abyotawi polis* to *hezebawi* (public) polis .

For example, what was positively reported against a person in north show during the derg was manipulated and re presented negatively during the EPRDF regime in the same newspaper .more over , the Revolutionary Police in late 1977 anti-revolutionist movement took action against revolutionists by the revolution force claiming that they were antirevolutionarists . But when the system changed, they covered it as genocide of red terror of the Derg higher officials..

Most of the crime news is about revolutionary action and being the higher official of the party is respected . And as such *Police Ena Ermijaw* covered for several months the 10-years anniversary of the party...

According to Emiwdish, the newspaper were not free from political intervention of the government, the editorial board was there, but was not functional; Therefore, police were not free from political influence.

4.4.3 EPRDF Regime

During EPRDF regime, the good news was that the *Polis Edna Ermijaw* former name was re installed. But after that, it faced numerous political hurdles. Systematically they manipulated the information of the department. For example: when a ring leader of leader of the Oromo Liberation front member was killed in wollega by government security forces extensive media coverage was given and the death was reported by interference . Later, when the system was changed, political crime news presentation style was changed too.

When in 2005 Ethiopian election, opposition party’s leader, Dr. Birehunu Nega and his higher officials were detained politically; the newspaper e did not reported of illegal activities of the Police Force, which violated human rights. Nevertheless, the government announced no one was arrested with politics, rather they were detained for committing crimes., riot and terrorism to the state were the cases created on them.,.

Though there was “ህግ አስፈጻሚው ህግ ጥሶ ይሆን” column, some of the higher official of the organization ignored this column and crated threats by violating their privacy of the editors through phone calls or other internal communication. Therefore, all in three-

governments, *Polis Ena Erimijaw* newspapers was not free from political influence in its crime news reporting.

4.5. The Source and Coverage of Crime News in Police Ena Erimijaw Newspaper

The police newspaper acted which distinguished it from the other never carried out criminal case now, take occasionally taking some extend to suggest that crime and crime related information were presented. However, police Ena Erimijaw newspaper recount all over the countries' the source and the credibly of the crime news were genuine in imperial and Derg era. The other, the qualities of the newspaper different content was presented .if the employed of the department civilian with military, this were their own virtue of the skills and knowledge in civilian employment, well trend and well experienced journalist in the Derg and imperial era. For example, Mamo Wudineh, Emiwdish Bekele, Tamirat chifraye, General Bekele Nedi, all this presented, the varieties and the qualities of the crime news .and also the style and the coverage of the newspaper different from other media.

Those came to EPRDF, established a new government system. This the region police opened police program by in this case, the source of the newspaper were nocked, not only in the region but also in Addis Ababa sub city manipulated criminal issue. On the other hand, federal police commission investigative office were manipulated information in crime issue by this, the higher official no defended by this problem it created varies of the content news were not qualified the content day today decreased the factor of the new worthiness.

According to the participant, improve the police action and the former editor in chief nominated by their work experience and talented to work more than 20 years in print media. He said that, it was a problem with information source, the Derg and later in the EPRDF were doing more and more. One of the challenges was that almost all regions were closed crime reported to police Ena Erimijaw newspaper.

Some states have access to information in transparent language, for example, here the Oromia Police Commission has denied the source all over Oromo region. As the reason that, we want to open their own newspaper. It is a shameful act that the cities have been instructed to not provide information if they do not have it. In order to manipulated the crime news.

On the other hand, Ethiopian Federal Police commission investigative office big problem implemented. Due to manipulated information sources, on criminal and crime case by the department coordinator.

Commander Mekonnon announced that, they had their deserts also access federal police medium but were not applied the order of official. The main purpose of the newspaper were accessible in criminal information on the communities, the plat form of political related and violate crime were made. Until there was nothing but the majority of the formal presented on front page were criminal records, we distracted the social, economic and political t activity of the public. He said that, it is a competition, police have access to information they are not able to implement to police organization higher officials. Professional who is a reporter and a police professional are not equally qualified, because, the police are capable of seeing criminal cases in different angles. If the department is concerned about payment, the media were not standardized financial institution. The current situation of global period if had been high financial structure you gone any new source of news because everything gone by cost. Therefore, the department, it should work on communities due to media-based crime prevention.

4.6. The challenge and the opportunities' of practitioner in *Police Ena Ermijaw newspaper*

According to, Demisew Banite, ex-editor-in-chief Police Ena Ermijaw newspaper said that, police media have been a good opportunity accessed to anew crime information from police organization. Due to compared police reporter and civilian was different hindrance, to seen crime news. Because of, police reporter has seen that crime news in different angles the style of crime, the worthiness, the policing of crime angle, how presented the news in to the audience the main aims of police reporter. On other hand, police reporter easily accessed to crime and criminal news from police. Because, police reported on crime were seen the audience in different angles this means, what is the impact of this news was presented to the audience and what is the opportunities' of presented this news to the public. A police reporter all this issue was filtrated before presented to public .by this police given to easily a new crime and criminal issue on different department of police organization. The police are just a tab. The chances of getting information are even greater and greater. In the police media is another source of good news. Generally, when we come to the press, we need to be supportive. There are many opportunities for police to make time for other media outlets and more time to get things done. However, you also find that someone who is going to shut up this opportunities and situation will be a hindrance to your work, the person who was under the authority of Federal Police Chief ordered that, any media accessed to information to investigative office, but the middle level manager was not implemented in federal police

commission head order. On EPRDF most of crime information manipulated by the middle level manager. because at the pervious the organization investigated high crime and criminal causes this cases are in political and terror were investigated in some group by this, some investigators fears by itself, announced that crime to the public. On the other hand, some of the investigators were in interrogations period taken illegal action to the suspect by this, the information was closed to the police media.

According to the participant, a German citizen who came out of a business with a fellow Ethiopian pleaded guilty to discrimination and contempt of court, along with his, anti-corruption agency started the investigation and successfully defended him from a series of follow-up programs noticed on Police Ena Erimijaw newspaper. He planned to create a serious problem by organizing the evidence to the police, noting that, the senior officers of the organization, who were left behind the criminal, by this case the investigative were influenced by internal police higher officer and external higher official. The majority of the inevitable friction and conflict are the pillars of crime and criminal.

Noticed of all participants, seen inside *polis Ena Ermijaw* in the current situation, how many professionals it needs to know, what this media needs? what kind of professional it is needed?, what kind of professional content it should have?, What articles and columns it should have and Will be competitive, all this questioned were the challenge of the practitioner of police Ena Erimijaw newspaper.

In addition to this, the higher official of the institution necessary to interfere the problem of the newspaper. on the other hand, encourage of the young journalist, facilitate the training ,the work shop, short term or long term training were applied on the other, organizing the media structure, in by financial, by publisher, distributor and also leading to the editorial board principle, all this were implemented, returning to the buck glory period and compute to other media organization. In police organization we have not done an opportunities by itself in police learn how to resist to challenged issue.in *police Ena Erimjaw newspaper* in nature had been great challenge threated our life.

Commander Mekonon remembered that, at the past time the error of editing word in the newspaper very series mistakes committed. if, A revolutionary revolution “*አሁን አስጨራሽ አብዮት*” changed to the grass root revolution “*አሁን አስጨራሽ አብዮት*” as the meaning and

the message were different in one night, 150,000 (one hundred fifty thousands) copies of the newspaper editing with that mistake in *Birchen and Selma* publisher room.

In the current situation, in the media department has a vast challenge practitioner on the media organization. Some of them were the structure of the department logistics, the qualified of journalist, the content of the newspaper, the limitation of the source the finance, the low attention of the head of institution. It is very difficult to answer this question, but first the head of the institution should pay attention to the media. For instance, in media newspaper department has all most all has been discerned.

There for, they should be suitable work environment created discriminating the evolution of the media employee with their talent education background, work experience made to their own media experts of the department. On the other, proposed financing in media organization, must be well organized, made a new media format in the content of the newspaper and organized the newspaper distributor all this issue implemented, Police Ena Ermijaw newspaper returned to at the past status.

CHAPTER FIVE: Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

The study analysed the historical trend of crime news reporting in relation to their values. The presentation and coverage of crime stories comparatively analysed in the three regimes (Imperial, Dreg and EPRDF) by setting qualitative research methodology as an approach.

The researcher used different tools of the qualitative methodology. The Participants were selected using one of non-probability Sampling method namely purposive sampling. The researcher found purposive sampling method the best to select participants...

The researcher used the contents of 58 years (from in 1961 to 2019) copies of the newspaper and analysed them properly, of which one is taken out of 24 copies publications each year. The study attempted to demonstrate the link between the media and content of crime news, and deviance.

In an effort to reach such a conclusion, the researcher not only studied the background of the Ethiopian police force, but also set different questions, were answered properly by interviewees.

The contents of the newspaper were written on managing the perception of the communities negatively or positively, how criminals were victimizing the communities and the society and the distraction of property as well as on the moral value of the community.

The media framing applicable to the multiple news coverage namely conflict, economic consequence, moral and human impact frame were included in addition to this social responsibility.

The gatekeeper used mostly moral framing as the police work always keeps the communities norms, culture and customs in crime reporting. In addition, social responsibility and human impact framing were applied,

Thus, Police Ena Erimijaw Newspaper was the only crime reporter at the imperial era and Derg period. Because, the police know more and more the impact and the benefit of the crime news reporting, the police journalist used to frame his news in relation to the perspective of the organization and the perception of the audience.

The entire participant said that, *polis Ena Erimijaw newspaper* were not free from political implication, because the higher official of the police force were assigned from the ruling party membership. Not only the police newspaper, but also, the police members were not free from political influence. Hence, The *Police Force newspaper* used to be a tool of agenda framing of the organization's head. This is shown in the checklist of my content analyses.

The challenge and the opportunities of police newspaper practitioner were in terms of political interfering. the qualities of the journalist, the structure of the department, scarcity in crime news sources coupled with the emergence of decentralization , the effect of booming social media against traditional media, financial problems had had impacted negatively .

The establishment of federal system of the government made the regional police forces to establish their own media outlets, and each police force opened their police programs. Crime and related information started to be recovered by the regional police reporter for their own consumption. Due to this, shortage of crime news created.

The structure, at imperial and Derg Era was well- organized with professional journalists. This was the glories stage of the newspaper.

The department was responsible to the editorial board and gatekeeper. Even During EPRDF period, the departments were not standardized, and the qualities of the newspaper were low. Equipment and material used were in traditional style .the work environment was not conducive .the editorial board was dismissed. And as such, the qualities of the newspaper and the subscribers of police newspaper highly decreased. Whereas at the imperial and Dreg era, the qualities of the newspaper were relatively better because well experienced and knowledgeable journalists were employed in the department.

In fact, in EPRDF period, crises of profession were created. Journalists begun to flee in search of Bette salary and working condition and even the existing ones were not willing to work actively. Political interference coupled with public frustration with the naming – federal- made it almost impossible to be readable and attractive .payments was less here as compared to other related Medias. The working environment was discouraging, the management style of media was unprofessional, and the organization's gate keeper gave little or no attention to it. And as such contents of the newspaper became redundant.

.Currently, the quality of the content was very poor and the readability of the newspaper decreased in the police Ena Erma newspaper. Due to this police Ena Erimijaw is published in

only in 5000(five thousand's) copies every two weeks. Comparatively in Imperial and Derg era more than 150,000(one hundred fifty thousands) copies were published and circulated every two weeks.

Financially, a media in a nature demands high budget for production and distribution, but police Ena Erimijaw newspaper in EPRDF suffered serious financial problem. EPRDF terminated its editorial board and financial department, leading to other department take over. There is no immediate action that has been taken to solve this problem.

The study showed that the coverage and quality of crime stories on the *Polis Ena Eremejaw newspaper* increased during the past decades, than the recent ones... and it was mainly meant to inform, educate and aware the public with crime information.

Thus, all those afore mentioned social, economic, political, financial and professional problems and associated set back need still amicable solution, and this could come from all sides collaboration and cooperation.

5.2. Recommendations

This research provide the following suggestions for media practitioners and owner of the media(Polis Ena Ermijaw) and for concerned institutions

- The media should be restructured with the modern style of the media discipline, it should have its own logistics, and other modern necessary materials,
- The structure should revisited in news format and the content should be evaluated through three editorial meeting based on the news factor.
- The coming of new online media pushes police Ena Erimijaw newspaper to be competitive and lead to open up its own similar on line media out let so as to survive and increase its accessibility. Professionalism is the back bone of journalists and crews. Journalist by nature always is a learner, so, in police media most of the journalist was unprofessional, especially during the EPRDF and now regimes .therefore practionaers must be professional well-experienced journalist.

- Concerned bodies should assign/hire the right person at the right place based on qualification, experienced. and the talent
- Polis Ena Erimjaw newspaper was politically influenced in the three governments. And as such it should totally be free from interference
- *polis Ena Ermijaw newspaper* should have its own financial system based on the organization's capacity
- concerned body should help federal and regional investigative authorities to provide and disclose up-to-date and current information regularly
- the news should be widely circulated and should as many subscribers as possible
- The coverage of the newspaper should not be only in the internal police members. It must be computed and changed the format invited the external public.
- the organization's head and higher official should pay due attention to the newspaper and take it always as their own indecent organ
- Let the editorial board be re-established
- Let the newspapers have its own editorial policy and guide lines
- Freedom of expression and freedom of thought should reign in the department
- Talented and capable correspondents need to be hired throughout sourcing salary scale
- The existing salary of the journalists need to be improved as per the scale and conditions other similar news papers
- The newspaper should have its own website , blog , face book , teeter , telegram, linked in so as to present current crime news
- The working environment need dramatically improved
- Journalists must be equipped with modern and up to date media equipment and accessories including Wi-Fi, connection, external hard disk, CDMA, Flash disk, workstation, etc.

- Let the outdate and back ward software's be updated and be replaced with the new ones]
- Let the newspaper take maximum care and precaution against viruses, hackers , cyber attackers
- Let the newspaper weekly so as to make more accessible
- Let attitude and perspective of the journalists be positive and forward thinking so to utilize to the maximum their capacity and talent which now being wasted
- Let the newspaper follow different techniques and tactics to increase its readability and readership
- Let the newspaper be business oriented and start to generate its own incomes through advertisement and subscription
- Even sponsorship , donation etc. can be taken as one alternative to boost the newspapers financial capacity
- Let the newspapers take experiences from other similar, but growing newspapers.

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Appendix 1

ለቃለመጠይቅ የተዘጋጁ ጥያቄዎች

1. ፖሊስ እና እርምጃው ጋዜጣ የወንጀል አዘጋገብ እና አቀራረብ ታሪካዊ ደሃራው በሶስቱ መንግስታት ምን ይመስላል? (በንጉሱነገስቱ፣ በደርግ እና በኢህአዲግ)
2. ፖሊስ እና እርምጃው ጋዜጣ የተቋቋመበት አላማ ምድን ነው?
3. ምን አይነት የወንጀል አጋጣሚዎችንና ድርጊቶችን የምታዘጋጁት ለህብረተሰቡ ማህበራዊ አኮኖሚያዊ ፋይዳው ምን እንዴት ይገለጻል?
4. ፖሊስ እና እርምጃው ጋዜጣ በሶስቱ መንግስታት ከፖለቲካ ተጽኖስ ነጻ ነበር ማለት ይቻላል?
5. ምን አይነት የአጻጻፍ መርሆዎችን ትጠቀማላችሁ በተለይም ከቅርብ፣ አስፈላጊነት ሳቢነት የመሳሰሉት እንዴት ይገለጻሉ?
6. በምን አይነት ዘይቤ ነው የወንጀል ዜና ሪፖርት የምታደርጉት ፣ ስራቱ፣ ተደራሽነታችሁ አቀራረባችሁ የፖሊስ ጋዜጣ ከሌላው የሚለይበት መንገድ ምንድን ነው?
7. እንደ ህዝብ ግንኙነት ሀላፊ እና እንደ ጋዜጣ ዋና አዘጋጅነት በስራችሁ ላይ ተጽኖ የፈጠረላችሁ ሁኔታዎች ካሉ እንዲሁም ምቹ ሁኔታ የፈጠረላችሁ ጉዳይ ምድን ነው በተለይ በደረሳችሁበት መንግስታት (በንጉሱ፣ በደርግ እና በኢህአዲግ)?

Appendix 2

Code 3 *Polis Ena Erimjaw* newspaper participant check list

Name and title	Sex	Position & experience	Nationality	Interview time date
Mekonnen Gartew Commander	M	Federal Police Commission media producer, editor and coordinator	Ethiopian	May6/2020
Tesfaye Mitiku Commander	M	Federal Police Commission X-editor in chief & coordinator	Ethiopian	May 05/2020
Emiwodish Bekele	F	X-editor in chief <i>Polis EnaErimijaw</i> & Women Authors Association president	Ethiopian	May 7/2020
Demisew Banite	M	X-Editor in chief polis Ena Erimijaw	Ethiopian	May 4/2020

Appendix 3

The followings are the checklist for *police Ena Ermjaw new paper crime news stories* based on the Categories of data gathered.

No.	Years of publication	Kind crime news stories	Source of the stories	Themes of the stories	Kind of framing in crime reporting	Ideological values in three GOVT	Describing and wording analyzed context
1	(January 15/1961)1 st year	Traffic accident Theft murder	Addis Ababa Shewa	episodic	Conflicts & Human interest framing	Imperial era	Informing Telling the penalty
2	(November 30/1962)2 nd No.2	cheating cruel murder boat accident	Gojjam Addis Ababa langano	episodic	conflict Moral frame	Imperial era	Informative Telling penalty informing
3	(October 30/1963)3 rd No.1	un usualness crown ceremony Electric accident Fraud accident	Addis Ababa Wolega Keryu	episodic	Human interest Moral economic	Imperial era	Telling the new Informative Preventing
4	(October 15/1964)4 th No.1	Murder attempted to murder robber traffic accident	Gondar Addis Ababa Elibabure	episodic	moral moral economic moral	Imperial era	Preventing Preventing Informing
5	(November 30/1965)5 th No.3	robber contrabandist	Addis Ababa Dared WA	episodic	economic	Imperial era	preventing
6	(October 30/1966)6 th No.2	attempted to murder murder	Wollo police jimmy	episodic	moral	Imperial era	Preventing crime
7	(October 15 1967)7 th No.1	kids beaten by fox cheating robber	Methara Bichena jimma	episodic	Moral framing economic	Imperial era	Informing Informing and prevent

8	(September 15/1969)8 th No.23	Slaughter fraud violence	Ambo Addis Ababa	episodic	moral conflicts conflict	Imperial era	Preventing and educating
9	(December 15/1969)9 th No.4	murder and robber cheating theft	Addis Ababa Buliga Teguleet	episodic	Moral and economic framing	Imperial era	Preventing crime informing
10	(September 15/1970)10 th No.23	Robbers Suicide Theft Theft	Addis Ababa Go jam	episodic	Moral Moral Human interest economic	Imperial era	Preventing crime Informing to penalty
11	(October 15/1971)11 th No.1	Murder Violence Weapon smuggling Wanted arrested	Addis Ababa Harerigi	episodic	Moral Conflict Social responsible	Imperial era	Informing penalty to educating
12	(September 15/1972)12 th No.24	Group robber Theft Gamboling	Addis Ababa Desie	episodic	Economic framing	Imperial era	Preventing crime
13	(April 15/1973)13 th No.13	Theft Fraud murder	Jimma Shea Addis Ababa	episodic	Economic conflict moral	Imperial era	Preventing crime
14	(October 15/1974)14 th No.1	tax fraud murder cheating cattle theft	Eli Babur Addis Ababa	episodic	economic moral economic	Imperial era	Preventing crime
15	(September 15/1975)15 th No.23	crude murder murder Cheating Drunker penalty	Eli Babur Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral Moral Social reasonability	Dreg regime	Telling penalty for educating purpose
16	(October 15/1976)16 th No.23	Murder Theft Anti-revolutionist	Addis Ababa Arise	episodic	Moral Economic conflicts	Derg regime	Telling penalty
17	(October 15/1977)17 th No.1	Faithless and fraud Money launder Spare part theft	Addis Ababa DreDawa Hawassa	episodic	Social responsibility Economic frame	Derg regime	Story telling &preventing crime

18	(September 30/1978)18 th No.	Bank robber Fraud theft	ShaShemeni Addis Ababa	episodic	economic frame	Derg regime	Preventing economic crime
19	(September 2/1979)19 th No.23	revolutionist fraud theft	Addis Ababa Tgray	episodic	Conflicts economic	Derg regime	Telling political crime
20	(September 15/1980)18 th no.23	embezzlement fraud politics	Addis Ababa	episodic	Economic and moral frame Conflict frame	Derg regime	Preventing group crime
21	(July 15, 1981)4 th No.19	false criminality theft attempted to murder	Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral economic	Derg regime	Educating to the community
22	(November 15/1982) 22 th no.3	Fraud theft robber	Addis Ababa Shewa	episodic	economic & moral frame	Derg regime	Telling economic crime
23	(September 15/1993)3 rd No.2	Fraud theft robbery cheating	Deredwa Shewa Ambo	episodic	.economic & moral frame	Derg regime	Preventing economic crime
24	(October 15/1984)4 th	tax fraud theft robbery smuggling	Addis Ababa Deredewa	episodic	.economic & moral frame	Derg regime	Telling penalty & educating
25	(September 15/1985)5 th No.2	Murder accident traffic accident Robber theft	Addis Ababa Nazrate Negele	episodic	Moral Social responsibility frame	Derg regime	Telling penalty Informing the accident
26	(September 30/1986)6 th No.3	Attempted to murder theft corruption	Debre Markose Hawasa	episodic	Moral framing Moral and economic frame	Derg regime	Preventing the crime
27	(October 30/1987)7 th No.3	theft kidnapping tax fraud murder	Nekemit Asmara Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral framing	Derg regime	Educating the audience Telling the crime
28	(May 15/1988)28 th No.16	murder fraud	Mekele Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral conflict framing	Derg regime	Telling the crime for preventing
29	(March 1 1989)	theft murder	Addis Ababa Harergi	episodic	moral	Derg regime	Telling the penalty

30	(September 30/1990)30th	faithfulness murder fraud	Shewa Addis Ababa	episodic	conflicts	Derg regime	Preventing crime
31	(September 5/1992	kidnapped fraud theft	Hawassa Bechena	episodic	Social responsibility economic	EPRDF regime	Informing and educating
32	(may 10/1996	robbery murder drug dealer	Addis Ababa Derdawa	episodic	Economic Moral economic	EPRDF regime	Preventing crime
33	(october15/1999)38 th No.14	drag dealer defamation	Addis Ababa Hawassa	episodic	Economic and moral framing	EPRDF regime	Investigating the crime
34	(October 15/1994)38 th No.23	embezzlement smuggling robbery Ride	Addis Ababa Derdawa	episodic	Economic Social responsibility Conflict framing	EPRDF regime	Telling group criminal Telling and educating
35	(August 15/2000)39 th No.19	Tax fraud Murder Blast(accident)	Addis Ababa nazrate jijiga	episodic	Economic Moral Moral and economic	EPRDF regime	Telling penalties Investigating the crime
36	(october1/2001)40 th No.22	Rape murder	South ommo Elibabur	episodic	Social responsibility moral framing	EPRDF regime	Telling the penalty& educating
37	(october15/2002)41th No.1	money launder attempted to murder Robber hanging	Addis Ababa Hareregi Negle	episodic	Economic moral	EPRDF regime	Informing and preventing crime
38	(September 15/2003)41th No.22	fire accident murder faithless and fraud Weapon smuggling sentenced	Addis Ababa Fiche	episodic	Economic framing Moral and conflict frame	EPRDF regime	Informing and preventing Telling the sentenced penalty
39	(October 15/2005)44 th No.24	suicide faithless and fraud expulsion	DereDaw a Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral moral	EPRDF regime	Telling the stories

40	(September 30/2006) 45 th No.23	murder riot rape	Kemise Gimbi	episodic	Moral Conflict Social responsible	EPRDF regime	Telling the penalty Educating the communities
41	(October 15/2007) 46 th No.24	religious conflicts murder	Jimma Mekele	episodic	Conflict and moral frame	EPRDF regime	Preventing and investigating the crime
42	(November 15/2008) 47 th No.3	murder burglary false license	East Hariri Bahir Dar	episodic	Moral Social responsible	EPRDF regime	Telling the penalty Informing & investigative crime
43	(July 15/2011) 50 th No.19	terrorist Bank fraud	Addis Ababa	episodic	Conflict frame Economic frame	EPRDF regime	Informing and preventing crime
44	(July 1/2012) 51 th No.12	Murder Fire accident treason	Arbaminch Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral Social responsible	EPRDF regime	Informing and educating
45	(October 15/2013) 52 th No.22	Human trafficking Murder Drug dealer	Addis Ababa North Showa Adama	episodic	Social responsible Moral Economic and social framing	EPRDF regime	Informing and preventing crime
46	(December 30/2014) 53 th No.6	Murder slaughter	Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral framing	EPRDF regime	Telling the highest penalty for educating the communities
47	(August 15/2015) 54 th No.21	murder theft	Ambo Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral	EPRDF regime	Telling penalties
48	(March 15/2016) 55 th No.47	drug dealer attempted to murder	Addis Ababa DereDaw a	episodic	Economic framing moral	EPRDF regime	Preventing crime

49	(October 15/2017)56 th No.6	Riot murder	Oromo Alamata	episodic	conflict moral	EPRDF regime	Preventing crime
50	(September 15/2018)	murder assault and rape suicide	East Showa Addis Ababa Guragi zone	episodic	Moral framing	EPRDF regime	Telling penalties and educating
51	(October 15/2019)	theft attuned to murder environment distraction	North Showa Addis Ababa	episodic	Moral Social responsibility	EPRDF regime	Informing & preventing crime

10ተ.ላይ የወጣ

ፖሊስና



ርፍጥኛው

ይህ ጋዜጣ ለፖሊስ ጠራጭት አባቶችና ለሌሎች ማህበራዊ ጥራት ለማረጋገጥ የሚረዳው ጋዜጣ ነው።

ጥቅምት ፳፫ ቀን ፲፱፻፷፮ ዓ. ም የአገሬ ጥጋ 10 ሳንቲም በዓመት \$ 2.60 የሕዝብ ጥጋጥንት ጥበቃ ጥያቄ ስም የሰላ : ቁ. 447821
የጋዜጣው ጥክፋሬያና ሂሳብ ክፍል 447180x22 የጋዜጣው አዘጋጅ ስም 21/ የፖ.ጥ.ቁ. 40046 እዲስ አበባ

፳ አምታቸውን የግድግድ ለጠራጭት ፖሊስ ለመንግሥታቸውና ለሀገራቸው ዙሪያ መሆናቸውን አስቡ ወ = ቀ. ኃ. ሥ ፲፱፻፶፱ ዓ. ም

የግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት ጭቅኛው የዘውድ በዐል ዛሬ መላው ኢትዮጵያ ከፍ ባለ ሥርዓት ይከበራል

የግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት የመሪነት ጥበብ በሰዓም ተደነቀ

የተወደደ ንጉሠ ነገሥታችን የቀዳማዊ ኃይለ ሥላሴ ጭቅኛ ዓመት የዘውድ በዐል ዛሬ በመላ ኢትዮጵያ ከፍ ባለ ሥርዓት ተከብሮ ይወላል። ይህንን በዐል ምክንያት የግድግድ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የኢትዮጵያ ሰንደቅ ዓላማ በየ አደባባዩ፣ በየመንገዱና በየሠፈሩ ተሰቅሎ ሲያውለበልብ የበ ሁሉን ከፍተኛነት የሚገልጸው መድፍ ከጤቱ ፲፪ ሰዓት ሲሆን ፳፩ ጊዜ ተተኩሷል። የከተማው ነዋሪዎች በዐሉን ለማክበር ግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት ወደመናገሻ ቅዱስ ጊዮርጊስ ቤተ ክርስቲያን በሚያልፉባቸው መንገዶች ላይ በመገኘት ደስታውን ገልጿል።

የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ በደስታና በፈንጠዘያ ተወጥሮ የዘውድ በዐሉን በሚያከብርበት በዛሬው ዕለት የጃንሆይ ዘመን መንግሥት ያስገኘውን ፍሬ በጥምና ይመለከታል። የዛሬ ጭቅኛ ዓመት ጠዋት የከብርና የአለኝታ ንጉሠ ነገሥት ግርማዊ ቀዳማዊ ኃይለ ሥላሴ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በመናገሻ ቅዱስ ጊዮርጊስ ቤተ ክርስቲያን ተገኝተው ለኢትዮጵያ መሪነት የሚያበቃውን ዘውድ ጫት። የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብም የተደላ ደል ነሮ የመገናኛጽፍ ዕድል ያጋጠመው ጃንሆይ የመሪነቱን ሥልጣን ከያዙ በኋላ ነው። ግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት ኢትዮጵያን ለመምራት ዘውዱን ከተረከቡ ዛሬ ጭቅኛ ዓመት ይሁን እንጂ፣ ከ፲፱፻፱ ዓ. ም ጀምሮ ለሀገራቸው ከፍተኛ አገልግሎት በማበርከት የተደነቁ መሆናቸውን ታሪክ በሰፊው ያስረዳል።

ግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት ተፈሪ

የጃንሆይ የዘውድ በዐል በውጪ አገር ጋዜጠኞች አስተያየት

የግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት የዘውድ በዐል በሚከበርበት ዕለት ጃንሆይ ለኢትዮጵያ ዕድገትና ብልጽግና እንዲሁም ለመላው የዓለም ሕዝብ ደህንነት በየጊዜው የፈጸሟቸው ሁሉ በዓለም ጋዜጠኞች ላይ በሰፊው ይወሳሉ።

«ኢፔኤሪያ» የተባለው የግሪክ ታዋቂ ጋዜጣ ግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት ኢትዮጵያን ወደ ዘመናዊ ሥልጣን ለመምራት ያደረጉትን ትግል በመግለጽ በሰጠው ትችት የሚከተለውን አስተያየት አስፍሯል።



ግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት በፖርቱጋል የተገኘ ግርማዊ ለያደርጉ

በጃንሆይ ዘመን መንግሥት የኢትዮጵያ ፖ.ሊ.ስ.ር.ም.ጃ

በዓለም ውስጥ በዘመናችን ከሚገኙት አንጋፋ መሪዎች መካከል አንዱ የሆኑት ግርማዊ ቀዳማዊ ዓፄ ኃይለ ሥላሴ እነሆ ዛሬ ጭቅኛውን የዘውድ በዐላቸውን ከሕዝባቸው ጋር ያከብራሉ። የዛሬውን በዐል ደማት የሚያደርገው የጃንሆይ በዚህ ዕለት ዘውድ መቀጃጃት ብቻ ሳይሆን በኢትዮጵያ ዘመናዊ ሥልጣን እንዲስፋፋ ጠንካራ መሠረት የተጣለ በት ዕለት በመሆኑም ጭምር ነው። ጃንሆይ ለረጅም ጊዜ ሕዝባቸውን በማስተዳደርና አገራቸውን በመምራት ከፍተኛ ልምድ በማግኘታቸው እንዲሁም በዓለም አካባቢ ብቁ የፖለቲካ፣ የሲቪልና የኢኮኖሚ ፍልስፍናዎች ሲለዋወጡ በጥምና የተመለከቱ ባለታሪክ በመሆናቸው የዓለም ሕዝብ በታላት አክብሮት ይመለከታቸዋል። ግርማዊ ንጉሠ ነገሥት ለአገራቸው ዕድገት ከፈጸሟቸው እጅግ የበዙ የሥራ ክንውኖች ሌላ ለዓለም ሰላምና ሰላሳው ልጆች ደህንነት ያበረከታቸውና የሚያበረክታቸው የሰላም እቅዶች በዓለም ሕዝቦች ፊት ከፍተኛ አድናቆትን አትርፈውላቸዋል።

ግርማዊነታቸው ከሥራ ዘርፎች እንድትሻሻል መገደና አስተሳሰብ እንዲላቀቅ፣ እራት ዓመት ዕድሜያቸው ጀገና ከፍተውላታል። ከአልጋ ምር ባገኙት ከፍተኛ የማስተዳደርና የመምራት ችሎታቸው መሪያ መሆንን የጥንቱን አስተዳደር ፍልስፍና ትተው በአዲሱ የአስተዳደርና የኢኮኖሚ ፍልስፍና ላይ ተመሳሳይ ስራ መሻሻል አስገኝተዋል። በግማሽ መቶ ዓመታት ውስጥ አገራቸውን በፖለቲካ፣ በኢኮኖሚ፣ በትምህርትና በመሳሰሉት የሥልጣን በጊዜው ከነበረው አጉል ልማት ይገኛል።



የአድገት በሽታ ነውና ሳናስታምም

ትንሿ ደና ኩፐር

ገጽ 3



ኢሰና ርም



ለህብረተሰብ ሰላምና ደህንነት

ጥቅም 15 ተኩ የግጥም ታህሣሥ 15/10/1996/ግ ገገጅት ክፍል 52 13 55/51 27 44 ሕገ

ገሬዚዳንቱ የሥራ መመሪያ ሰብ

«ፖሊሲዎች መስጠት መቀጋት ይጠበቅባቸዋል»

ጋምቤላ፡- ፀጥታን በማስከበር ተገባር ላይ የተሰማሩት የፖሊሲ አባላት በአዋጅ የተቀመጡ ለመንግሥቱ የሰፈሩትን ህጎች መሠረት በማድረግ መሥራት እንዳለባቸው ተገለፀ።



በህብረተሰብ ግዳር 23/1996 ዓ. ሕ. ወቅት ገሬዚዳንት ጊስ ባደረጉት ግን በከብር እንግ ለተመራቂዎቹ የሰጡት የኢ. ል. አቶ ግርማ ወ/ሮ ግንግር «አሁን የ እኔ በውትድር 609 መት ወደ እንደናንተ ጊዜ የለው ጥራት፣ የህ የሚያስደስ መ.ያ ለሰው የወደፊት ነው ማን የሚያስከክ ስፍተኛ ችሎም ለእናን ነው ያ

ይህ የተገለፀው የጋምቤላ ብሔ ከሚሸን ለገወር በፖሊሲው መ.ያ ዊ ክልላዊ መንግሥት ፖሊሲ ያሰለጠናቸው 324 ምልክቶች

ፍርድ ቤቱ የሞት ቅጣት በየነ

«ውሳኔው በሀገሪቱ ርዕሰ ብሄር መዕደቅ አለበት»

በደረጃ ፊጠነ

ፍቺ፡- «ቡዳ» የሚለው ቃል አስቆጥቶኝ ነው በሚል የ52 ዓመቷን ገድጋል ባለው ግለሰብ ላይ የሞት ቅጣት መወሰኑን የሰሜን ሸዋ ዞን ተኛው ፍርድቤት አስታወቀ።

ገለጻው በተባለው ግለሰብ ፍርድቤቱ ውሳኔውን ተባለፈው ታህሣሥ 5ቀን 1991 ከቀኑ 10ሰዓት ላይ ሚች ዛሬ ለተብርሃን እምነቱን ተከታዩን በገጽ 2 ይመልከቱ

ወርቅ ዘራፊዎች ተሰጣ

መቀሌ፡- ከ250 ሺህ ብር በላይ ገን በመዘረፍ ለገል ጥቅማቸው አውለዋ

Appendix 5

Ethiopian Federal police commission editorial policy



1467/65 506/02

የኢትዮጵያ ፡ ሕገ ፡ መንግሥት ፡
REVISED CONSTITUTION
of
ETHIOPIA

ግርግዩ ፡ ተዳግዩ ፡ ኃይለ ፡ ሥላሴ ፡
ንጉሠ ፡ ነገሥት ፡ ዘኢትዮጵያ ።

AS PROMULGATED BY
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HAILE SELASSIE I

ሐያ ፡ እምስተኛው ፡ ዓኅዲት ፡ የዘውድ ፡ በዓላቸው ፡ በተከበረበት ፡ በጥቅ
ምት ፡ ሐያ ፡ አራት ፡ ቀን ፡ አሥራ ፡ ዘጠኝ ፡ መቶ ፡ አርባ ፡ ስምንት ፡
ዓመተ ፡ ምሕረት ፡ በዐዋጅ ፡ አጽድቀውት ፡ የወጣ ።

on Twenty-Fourth Tekemt One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Forty Eight (4th November, 1955) on the occasion of the
Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of His Coronation.

ነጋሪት ፡ ጋዜጣ ፡ አሥራ ፡ እምስተኛ ፡ ዓመት ፡ ቁጥር ፡ ፪ ።
NEGARIT GAZETA 15th Year No. 2

አዲስ ፡ አበባ ፡ ጥቅምት ፡ ፳፮ ፡ ቀን ፡ ፲፱፻፵፰ ፡ ዓመተ ፡ ምሕረት ።
Addis Ababa, November 4, 1955.

በብርሃን ፡ በላሽ ፡ በተላገዩ ፡ ኃይለ ፡ ሥላሴ ፡ ግተጊያ ፡ ቤት ፡ ታተመ ።

የፖሊስ ሠራዊት ጠቅላይ
ቤተ መጻሕፍት

