



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

**DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES**

Citizen's security provision in Wolkite town, treat facts and institutions

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**Senior Essay Submitted to the Department of Governance and
Development Studies in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the
Bachelor of Arts (BA) In Governance and Development**

Advisor Mr,Alex.B

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Abstract

The study conducted to identify the challenges and prospects of insecurity on citizens socioeconomic and political aspects in order to formulate integrated policies to tackle the challenges so the researchers used qualitative data collection instruments. With the help of those instruments data collected from secondary sources. Thy study used qualitative analysis method to find out and discuss the concept. The gathered data is analyzed and presented in qualitatively as the way of qualitative analysis such as narration and description and the researcher try to give their own conclusion depend up on the information collected and the knowledge they get about the concept when discussing and preparing the paper.

Contents

Abstract.....	4
CHAPTER ONE	8
1. Introduction	8
1.1 Background of the study.....	8
1.2 Statement of the problems.....	10
1.3 Objectives of the study	12
1.3.1 General objective	12
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	12
1.4 Basic research questions	12
1.5. Scope of the study.....	12
1.6 Significance of the study.....	12
1.7 Research Methodology	13
1.7.1 Research design	13
1.7.2 Sources of data	13
1.7.3 Secondary data source.....	14
1.7.4 Methods of Data analysis.....	14
CHAPTER TWO	15
2. Review of related literature.....	15
2.1 Conceptual Frame Works of Citizens security provision.	15
2.2 Definition of citizen’s security.....	15
2.3 History of citizen’s security.	15
2.3. A recent challenges that cause’s citizen’s security.....	16
2.4 Theoretical Approaches of citizen’s security	16
2.4.1 Rationalism	16
2.4.2 REALIST APPROACHES TO SECURITY.....	17
2.4.3 LIBERAL APPROACHES TO SECURITY.....	18
2.4.4 CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACHES TO SECURITY.....	20
2.5 Crime as source of insecurity.....	21
2.5.1 Direct costs:	21
Non-monetary costs	21
Economic multiplier effects.....	22
Social multiplier effects	22
2.6 Political and institutional factors for citizen’s insecurity.....	22

2.6.1 Weak state institutions as sources of insecurity	22
2.6.2 Elite power struggles and political.....	22
2.6.3 Breakdown in social contract and corruption.....	22
2.7 Social and Economic factories that causes citizens insecurity.....	22
2.7.1 Income Inequality as cause of insecurity	22
2.7.2 Unemployment as cause of insecurity.....	23
2.7.3Addiction as a Factor of insecurity	23
2.7.5 Social Environment as Factor of insecurity	23
2.7.6 Environmental insecurity and resource scarcity	24
2.8 The role of citizen’s security for social development	24
2.9 The relationship between politics and citizens security	25
2.10 Strategies to maintain citizen’s security.....	25
2.10.1 Comprehensive security model.....	26
2.10.2 Social prevention of crime and violence	26
2.10.3 Situational prevention strategies	26
2.10.4 Police strategies to prevent crime	26
2.10.5 Efficient and timely criminal justice.....	27
2.10.6 Institutional coordination for citizen security governance.....	27
2.11 CONCLUTION.....	27
CHAPTER THREE	29
3. Finding and Discussion.....	29
3.1 Sources of Insecurity in Ethiopia.....	29
3.1.2 Contested Federal Structure.....	30
3.1.3 Lack of Rule of Law and Breakdown of Law and Order.....	31
3.1.4 Trans-boundary Security Factors and Geopolitical Dynamics	32
3.1.5 Dominant Political Parties/Forces.....	32
3.2 Crime as source of citizen’s insecurity	33
3.2.1 <i>Direct costs</i> :.....	33
3.3 Types of crime in Ethiopia.....	34
3.4 Factors associated with crime.....	34
3.4.1 Political and institutional factors for citizen’s insecurity.....	34
3.4.2 Weak state institutions as sources of insecurity.....	34
3.4.3 Elite power struggles and political.....	34
3.4.4 Breakdown in social contract and corruption.....	35

3.5 Social and Economic factories that causes citizens insecurity.....	35
3.5.1 Income Inequality as cause of insecurity	35
3.5.2 Unemployment as cause of insecurity.....	35
3.5.3 Addiction as a Factor of insecurity	35
3.5.4 Poverty as a factor of insecurity	36
3.5.5 Social Environment as Factor of insecurity	36
3.5.6 Environmental insecurity and resource scarcity.....	36
3.7 Methods to maintain citizen’s security and reduce crime.....	38
3.7.1 Being responsive to youth needs.....	38
3.8 Violence.....	38
3.9.1 Political violence	39
3.9.2 Criminal violence and political violence.....	39
3.9.3 Religious/Ethnic Violence	39
3.10 Natural disaster.....	40
3.10.1 Natural disaster as source of citizen’s insecurity.....	40
3.11 The impact of natural disaster on citizen’s security in Ethiopia	41
3.11.1 Natural disasters sink poor communities further into poverty	41
3.11.2 Greater health risks (Livestock and human)	42
3.12 CONCLUTION.....	42
REFERANCES.....	43

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study.

Citizens security provision is the process of establishing, strengthening and protecting democratic civil order, eliminating threat of violence in population and allowing for safe and peaceful coexistence. It aims to tackle all of the potential causes of crime and violence in the community. Without security there can be no development among human society. Security from disorder, crime, and violence is fundamental for reducing poverty and achieving sustainable socio-economic and political development. The government control crime and antisocial behaviors through developing urban development strategy which demonstrate effective planned, selective policy action based on close analysis of the situation and underline the success of measures aimed at reducing the opportunity for crime and development of protection systems (Yshiwas, 2014).

Citizen security encompasses an array of ideas and activities intended to prevent and reduce violence, promote public security and access to justice, strengthen social cohesion and reinforce the mutual rights and obligations of states and citizens. It encompasses more than security sector reform, which is typically enacted in post-conflict settings, though there are clearly overlapping areas of concern and activity taken together, citizen security entails the delivery of effective public safety measures in the context of broader democratic norms. It is thus distinct from and broader than national law and order approaches to policing and controlling crime, (Muggah and Szabo de Carvalho, 2014). Citizens are central to the process of gathering and delivering important information to the police and to helping to improve public security. Even more pivotal, local resident associations often take ownership of citizen security issues in their own neighbourhoods through community watch groups and other forms of legal and legitimate informal control measures (McIlwaine and Moser, 2001).

The first foundational construct of citizen security is the *responsible state*. Between the 1970s and 1980s discussions of human rights were shaped by a notion that committed civic and state actors should rein in systematic state abuses of citizens' rights (Sikkink, 1996). Today it is crucial to move beyond this dated formulation to understand how state policy limitations and failures can be redressed through citizen security policies. States have the ultimate obligation to protect their citizens and to assure basic guarantees of safety and well-being. And yet in many Latin American and Caribbean cities and outlying slums the state is either

unable or unwilling to provide these guarantees. Security entities are either predatory or negligent. As a result, there is frequently a perceived and real absence of the state represented in its most basic form as the provision of law and order and predictable basic services and infrastructure from socially and economically disadvantaged areas (Arias, 2009, 2006; Muggah, 2015b; Muggah and Souza, 2012).

A closer examination usually reveals that this is virtually never the case: public institutions and services are always present to varying degrees. What is perhaps more relevant is that the duties of state entities, especially policing and criminal justice providers, are routinely exercised in inefficacious or inappropriate ways that exacerbate violence and undermine development. And in using the term state, it is important to specify police, judicial and penal institutions for effective protection of crime and violence. To be effective, citizens in collaboration with law enforcement must take ownership of their own security. This could be described as both 'auto' and 'mutual' regulation the idea that citizens take responsibility for themselves and others. This does not imply vigilantism rather, it underlines the importance of creating enabling spaces for citizens to work together with police and civic groups to ensure security in their workplaces, neighbourhoods and homes (Robert muggah, 2017; (Ainslie, 2014 and et al).

There is no doubt that police play an important role in keeping neighbourhoods safe. In earlier studies we have found that police involvement has a direct impact on fear of crime, satisfaction with police services, and incivilities (Uchida & Forst, 1994). Evidence from field experiments in Houston, Newark, Flint, Michigan, and Baltimore have served to validate the theory that closer ties between the police and the community, raise levels of citizen satisfaction with police services and quality of life and lower their levels of fear of crime. In fact, the philosophy of community-oriented policing rests on the assumption that community engagement improves relationships between the police and the public and reduces fear of crime.[Craig D. and et al 2014].

The study is mainly focused on provision of citizens security in wolkite town through controlling crime with the collaborative effort of state actors and local communities conducted in wolkite town, particularly in gubire-sub city, guraige zone SNNPR in Ethiopia.

1.2 Statement of the problems.

This research is mainly focused on citizen's security provision through controlling crime particularly in gubire sub-city and generally in wolkite towns. There are a number of crimes and anti-social behaviours which hinders citizen's security in contemporary Ethiopia such as theft, rap, intra-party struggle, religious fundamentalism, ethnic conflict and lack of coherent idea of national identity, insurgent groups and unemployment (Daniel 2016). According to bureau of justice statistics [200] Urban and sub urban violent crimes tend to be different in nature and frequency. Violent crimes tend to higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and urban crimes more likely to be committed by strangers.

Official and other statistics show that the crime rate in Africa is high. Of nearly half-a-million homicides committed globally in 2012, only 5% occurred in Europe; 31% occurred in Africa; just next to the Americas' 36% (UNODC, 2013). Numbeo (2015) ranked six African countries as among the twenty nations with the highest crime rates in the world. These include South Sudan, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya and Libya. The world average for the period is 6.2 per 100,000 inhabitants but the African rate is twice that (UNODC, 2014). Other forms of crime, such as arson, child trafficking, drug abuse, drug trafficking, commercial crimes, kidnapping and illicit firearms possession and use also plague African nations in different proportions (Harrendorf, Heiskanen & Malby, 2010; UNODC, 2014).

The spatial distribution of crime incidents varies in accordance with type. The most obvious difference is between urban and rural areas (Esteves, 1995; Ferreira, 1998), with a much wider range of crimes occurring in urban environments. This clearly results from the fact that there are far more goods available in cities to be stolen and sold. However, it also reflects the fact that increasing numbers of people have moved to the cities in recent decades, only to find themselves living in rundown areas in situations of social exclusion (Esteves, 1995; Cozens, 2007a). In fact, today, crime is associated with societies that have great disparities of wealth and quality of life (Cozens, 2007a:232).

More worrisome is the fact that crime rates seem to be increasing rather than decreasing. The high rate of crime in Africa has been explained as a product of several factors. These include political factors such as state fragility and state failure, and historical factors such as the history of inter-ethnic and interracial injustices including apartheid. Others are economic factors such as unemployment and corruption, and the balloon effect resulting from the

improved successes of anti-drug law enforcement in Europe and the Caribbean, which are said to be responsible for increased drug trafficking in West Africa (UNODC, 2014).

This problem is very much common in cities and towns of Ethiopia, which is taking place at fast rate, having its own consequences as seen in other parts of the world. Young people and old have been uprooted from the relatively closed static patterns of rural life and hence been thrust into the uncertain turbulences of the city where every man is a stranger (Andaragaeché, 1980). The observation capacities of Ethiopian cities being very limited a large number of unemployed people roamed around city streets. Drug use, violent offenses against other persons and carrying weapons are just some instances of delinquency (Mart, 2008). There is extreme poverty in Ethiopia. As a result of all these conditions people were forced to adopt certain survival patterns which labeled as anti-social behavior, some become beggars or prostitutes in order to survive while others resorted to life criminal (Andargachew Tesfaye, 1990).

According to Bimal K.N. [2013]. There are different reasons for development of crime in different countries like political, social, economic and even moral or spiritual in nature whereas geographical analysis suggests that countries with more urbanized population have higher registered crime rate as do those with strong rural life style and communities. The ongoing process of urbanization in developing countries contributes to young peoples' involvement in the criminal behaviours.

Generally as discussed above by different researchers, there are number of factors for citizens' insecurity in the world as well as in Ethiopia such as political, economic, social, cultural and other religious problems from these the challenges which hinder citizens' security in our study area are child labour abuse, unemployment, youth delinquency, religious insurgency, most of the youth groups of the town are affected by addiction of chat, cigarette, and beverages this pushes the youth to commit crimes such as rape, beating, and other related activities. The methods which intended to apply in the area for the protection and prevention of citizens' security are the collaborative activities taken both state actors and local communities' through establishing effective partnerships for community and policy-based interventions, affirming safety and security as an integral part of the urban development strategy, and creating consultation platforms that bring together urban planners, citizens' groups to involve in citizens' security provision.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective.

The general objective of citizen's security provision is to safeguard the vital core of all human lives from critical pervasive threats, in a way that is consistent with long-term human fulfillment.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To assess the factories that hinder citizen security in Ethiopia
- To identify integrated methods of crime prevention in Ethiopia
- To make awareness for the group of society who involved in criminal activities
- To reduce the socioeconomic impacts of crime on the community in gubre sub city.

1.4 Basic research questions

- What are the major factories that hinder citizen's security in the town?
- What are the integrated methods of crime prevention?
- Which group of the society mostly involve in criminal activities?
- What are the socioeconomic impacts of crime on the society?

1.5. Scope of the study

This study was delimited to the citizen's security provision through controlling crime in Wolkite town particularly in gubire sub-city city. It's focused on the factors affecting citizen's security in the town through finding facts and institutions by exploring the causes of crime in Africa as general and particularly in Ethiopian case.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study is intended to investigate causes of citizen's insecurity and identify the means that are in place to prevent crime based on the experiences and views of those conducted research on crime and antisocial behaviors. .So, the study have significance for concerned government bodies, nongovernmental organizations, community based organizations, the private sector and social institutions to understand the issue of crime in terms of its causes, manses that are used to prevent it. The findings of the study also had inform the concerned bodies to consider

the issues of crime in their working environment, policies, and practices so that they, in their part will contribute for the effective prevention of criminal behavior before its occurrence.

1.7 Research Methodology

To manage this study effectively and together adequate and reliable information the researchers used qualitative method. Because, qualitative method is very important for the researchers to clarify and to get brief information about the challenges, trend of crime/insecurity, the negative effects of insecurity on socioeconomic and political aspects, research design, source of data and method of analysis.

Qualitative research is a type of scientific research. In general terms, scientific research consists of an investigation that, seeks answers to a question, systematically uses a predefined set of procedures to answer the question, collects evidence, produces findings that were not determined in advance, and produces findings that are applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study. Additionally, it seeks to understand a given research problem or topic from the perspectives of the local population it involves. Qualitative research is especially effective in obtaining culturally specific information about the values, opinions, behaviors, and social contexts of particular populations (Hand book module- 1).

1.7.1 Research design

Research design is a plan on how the study would be undertaken (Berg, 1995). The research design indicates whether to use one type of method or a combination of two or more methods. In this study the researchers used case study as one type of descriptive research design. In a case study, the researchers obtain rich descriptive information and can examine relationships between different phenomena or trends over time. The researchers of case studies attempt to analyze and understand issues important to the history, development, or the circumstances of the entity studied (Dalmo, Valério 2011).

1.7.2 Sources of data

For this study, the researchers used secondary data sources in order to gather the information from different written documents. The collection of secondary data can be an important first stage. The main use for this sort of information is that it can provide a starting point for an evaluation or analysis to gain some background knowledge and understanding. Secondary data collection is also useful for contributing to the analysis and commentary throughout a research report. Hand

1.7.3 Secondary data source

The secondary data source was gathered from Books, Magazine, Newspaper, Journals, reports, articles and other related research outputs.

1.7.4 Methods of Data analysis

Qualitative data analysis techniques would be used in this study. This method refers to the review of existing information from different written materials in relation with the concepts. On the other hand, summarizing what was heard during the discussions in to words, phrases or patterns are the major tasks that could be accomplish in qualitative data analysis. Hence, the information that can be collect through interviews would be document and analyzed textually to substantiate the statistical results from the structure questionnaire. In general, the collected data would be analyzed through narrations and description.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of related literature

2.1 Conceptual Frame Works of Citizens security provision.

2.2 Definition of citizen's security

Citizen security is the process of establishing, strengthening and protecting democratic civic order, eliminating threats of violence in a population and allowing for safe and peaceful coexistence. It means effectively safeguarding inherent human rights, especially the right to life, personal integrity, and inviolability of the home and freedom of movement. Citizen security is not simply the reduction of crime, but a comprehensive and multi-faceted strategy for improving the quality of life of a population, community action for crime prevention, access to an effective justice system, an education that is based on values, respect for law and tolerance. Citizen security is a fundamental part of human security [United Nations 2014].

Citizens Security represents one of basic foundations of comprehensive security in any social system. The sustainable development of public security leads to strengthened independence and stability of the social system. Security and its dimensions are phenomena which are in the center of people's and social groups' attention in social development between the status quo and desired condition. Therefore, public security depends on scientific identification of objectives and ideals of society, requirements, and limitations. In general, public security and security sociology consist of maintaining social privacy, eliminating risks, and optimal use of opportunities.

In line with this stability, social life promotion can be created along with measures in order to obtain citizen's life opportunities. In this way, the ground is prepared for social values, sense of being together, and citizen's social capabilities, etc. in line with sustainable development and all-round development. Public security prepares the ground for individual and societal growth and evolution. The main objective of Holy Quran and divine prophets is to create such conditions to reach peace and evolution to the summit of objective (Afshin K; and Fereydoon K. 2016).

2.3 History of citizen's security.

The concept of citizen security gained traction in the 1990s, replacing the concept of public security as a central policy goal for countries to achieve. It implies that "all members of a society are entitled to as little threat as possible to their personal security, their civic

rights and their right to the use and enjoyment of their property . This contrasts with the prior notion of public security, which centered on the maintenance of order and the suppression of behavior deemed dangerous by the state or society, or at least by certain social sectors. This concept was understandably perceived as guarding the state against civil society and not the other way around, as well as preserving the interests of elites while disregarding if not attacking individuals from lower social sectors. In contrast, citizen security addresses the interrelated issues of reducing crime and violence, improving citizen safety, and increasing a sense of citizenship(Hernán, F. 2018).

2.3. A recent challenges that cause's citizen's security.

Internal stresses, such as high youth unemployment, war economies, growing income inequality, and perceived injustice External stresses, such as the easy availability of illicit firearms, population movement, an increase in organized crime, the presence of drug trafficking networks, or conflict among criminal groups for territorial control, rapid or poorly planned urban development and urban poverty, Simmering tensions and conflict over ethnic, religious or political differences, inequity and unfair resource allocation, a culture of impunity, unaccountable security institutions, corruption or weak rule of law, and a breakdown of governance and weak institutions such as the police, judiciary and security services that cannot cope with or prevent these stresses.

As well as causing human suffering, crime and violence have negative impact on vulnerable developing economies eroding business confidence, imposing burdensome costs and sometimes causing the loss of skilled citizens through mass migration. Importantly, tackling crime and violence through increased security and policing measures diverts resources away from other critical development services, such as health and education (UNDP, 2013).

2.4 Theoretical Approaches of citizen's security.

There are three main approaches on the concept of security were included, namely rationalism, relativism, and constructivism. These approaches have shaped the nations' security approaches and perceptions on the concept of security.

2.4.1 Rationalism

Rationalism is based on positivism and it argues that social and political phenomena can be explained in a way that scientists use for explaining natural world, whereby they argue that facts and values are two separated things. Therefore, the regularities of the social phenomena

can be uncovered by empirical validation and falsification. Thus, rationalists argue that actors and concepts are exogenously given, and the actors act in a pre-given world according to the demands of instrumental reason (Zehfuss, Smith et al. 2002). There are two rationalist theories, namely realism and liberalism.

2.4.2 REALIST APPROACHES TO SECURITY

Realism was the dominant approach used in analyzing the security issues of the U.S.A and U.S.S.R during the Cold War. Realism was a response to the liberal idealism of 1920s and 1930s (Dunne and Schmidt 2001). Conceptually, realism can be categorised into different types of historical realism and with Machiavelli and Carr as the main thinkers, whereas structural realism also has several major thinkers such as Thucydides, Morgenthau, Waltz (Dunne and Schmidt 2001). All the realist thinkers adapt the main concepts of realism and there is also a compromise on their meaning. However, the differences between them are about the ways in which the principles of realism are followed and the way security is provided.

It is important to note that all realists agree on certain principles. Among others, the realists emphasize on the validity of power-politics and they believe that security and power are perpetual necessity of the relationships among sovereign states. On the basis of realism, there are perpetual competitions in achieving power and security among sovereign states. Sovereignty, anarchy, and security dilemma are the key concepts in realism. Meanwhile, change and morality are the peripheral concepts for realists (Waltz 1979).

The traditional security paradigm refers to a realist construct of security in which the referent object of security is the state. The Realism school in International Relations theory deals with macro issues such as political and militaristic ones in a context where security and power, measured in terms of military capabilities, are the driving forces in the international system.

Security, then, means national security. Other goals are secondary. National security is synonymous with national interest, which emphasizes that the security policy subordinates any other interests to those of the nation (Wolfers 1952). As a consequence, the stability of both the domestic and the international system was based on the premise that if state security is maintained, then the security of citizens will naturally follow. The underlying assumption is that the domestic political order here was stable and essentially peaceful.

Realism gave anarchy a privileged position in explaining international relations. Anarchy should be understood as the absence of a central authority that could enforce agreements or prevent the use of force. It is the nature of the international system that explains why states behave the way they do as they seek security in an anarchic international environment. (Morgenthau 1993:3).

The Realist approach to tackling insecurity thus relies on individual state power, which is a defining feature of the international system, and can be seen primarily as the resources available to a state for building military forces (Glaser 2013). States, seen as unitary actors, were considered rational entities. Their national interests and policies would be driven by the desire for absolute power. Security was then seen as insurance or protection against invasion and it was based on the existence of technical and military capabilities.

In this paradigm, states would assess each other in terms of their power, resources and capabilities, not in terms of any variation that exists within states, regarding ideology, political system, culture, etc... Security was an objective value. In this regard, Hans Brauch (2011:61) says that objective security, from a realist perspective, is obtained when the dangers posed by multiple challenges, threats, challenges and vulnerabilities “are avoided, prevented, managed, coped with, mitigated and adapted to by individuals, societal groups, the state or regional or global international organizations”.

2.4.3 LIBERAL APPROACHES TO SECURITY.

Liberals see the relationship among the states as a potential realm of progress and purposive change. In addition, they also believe that the state ought to be constrained from acting in ways that undermine freedom. Liberalism emphasizes that despite the difficulties involved in replacing these constraints at the international level, they must be established in order to promote among, as well as within, sovereign states. In other words, liberals believe that the change in possible relations among the states can lead to trust in each other in certain conditions (Griffits 1999).

Liberalism is a theory about state as compared to realism that seeks to adapt the concepts of security and justice. Liberalism believes that human kind likes co-operation and progress. Unlike what realists believe, violence and war do not have their root in the nature of human kind but the existence of corrupt institutions and the lack of appropriate facilities lead to selfish behaviour among the states (Dunne 2001). Thus, liberalism believes that nations are

able to achieve peace and emphasizes on democracy and creating good states and international organizations, in which the world will finally be led into more peaceful one. In addition, liberalism believes in the good nature of human kind and concludes that states are group of people that create it. Therefore, like human kind, states are able to achieve peace and security through co-operation.

Liberalists accept the assumption that states operate in an anarchic environment and behave in a self-interested manner, but they hold that international politics does not need to be inherently conflict ridden and violent (Keohane 1989). States can rely on mutual cooperation to tackle global issues.

Liberalists identify nation states as the most important actors in the international system, but they give considerable attention to others actors, such as intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), transnational corporations, interest groups and others. State's behaviour is determined primarily by domestic actors' power, preferences, decisions, and the nature of state's domestic political system, not by international system. In this context, foreign policy is domestic preferences projected outwards (Morgan 2013).

Based on the premise that we should think of security in holistic terms, Buzan contended that security should involve five interdependent dimensions: military, political, economic, environmental and societal security. In his view, each one of these dimension could be used to explain/analyse a range of different referent objects of security. And more importantly, no dimension should be analyzed in isolation from the others. In spite of his contribution to the debate, Buzan acknowledges that the standard unity of security in the international system is the state. Other collectivises are also important, but states are the dominant units. For this reason, national security still is and has to be the core issue of international politics.

Actually, the categorizations offered by Buzan (1991) have virtually become a commonplace of international politics discussions after the end of the Cold War.

According to Rothschild (1995), the emergence of this new political preoccupation with old ideas reflected new political interests. The underlying assumption was that it was necessary to rethink about the real meaning of the term security by making individuals and/or social groups priorities both in the domestic and the international agendas. It would be necessary to formulate an alternative speech in which these actors were at the centre of attention.

2.4.4 CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACHES TO SECURITY.

The Social Constructivist approach emerged in 1989 and has systematically expanded to an extent that it can now be considered a third explanation for why states behave the way they do. Constructivism is a response to the mainstream approach of rationalism, including realism liberalism, and reflectivism. Constructivists try to close the methodological and ontological gap between the rationalists and reflectivists. They believe that practice determines internal norms. Territoriality, security, enemy, and threat are constructed by practices of agents. Therefore, constructivists argue that rationalists cannot ignore realities which can be understood through observation.

Constructivism argues that states define their identities in relationship to other states. Nonetheless, its analysis is different from realism. In contrast to realism, it believes that the structure is a result of the social relations such as common knowledge, and interactions more than materialistic capabilities. Meanwhile, perceptions, expectations and common knowledge form the structure are determinant factors (Wendt 1999).

Constructivism, unlike Realism and Liberalism which are the theories of politics, is not a theory of politics in nature. It is rather a social theory that is applied for international politics (Adler September 1997).

Constructivism is the view that attempts to reconcile the mentioned different approaches by the idea that the events in real world shapes and is shaped by human actions. In other words, both ideas and real world do matter (Adler September 1997). Constructivism tends to combine different ways of studying so as to provide a way of understanding social relations in a better way.

Social Constructivism also considers security as an inherently subjective value, or, more specifically, an inter subjective value. In assessing security, it gives attention to ideational factors, not material factors. From a Constructivist perspective then, security is expected to be achieved only once the “perception and fears of security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks are allayed and overcome” (Brauch 2011:61).

As a consequence, the perception of security threats, risks and dangers will depend on the beliefs, culture, traditions, interests, and worldviews of the analyst. The meaning of security would then be socially constructed. Paraphrasing Alexander Wendt (1992), security would be what you make of it.

This approach contends that the idea of security presents a relational dimension, for identities are constructed through interaction. It thus involves gaining a degree of confidence about our relationships with other actors. This confidence might come through sharing certain interests, preferences, values, beliefs and commitments with other actors. In turn, this would provide some degree of reassurance and predictability. This “relational dimension” means that “identities matter”, which is one of the core assumptions of Constructivism, along with inter-subjectivity. According to Christine Agius (2013:88),

2.5 Crime as source of insecurity

According to Fereje, F (2017). Done on the title factors pushing criminal suspects to commit crimes as a social phenomenon which violet the formal rule have negative consequences on the citizens security. There are many problems which resulted due to crime, mainly social, economic political, religions and others.

Crime is a major part of every society. Its costs and effect touch just about everyone to some degree. The types, costs and effects are widely raved e.g. When a person arrested and convicted the process of trial is takes place and which involves monetary and financial costs. Also communities and government spend public funds for police departments, prisons, jails, course and treatment programs including the salary of prosecutors, judges public defenders, social workers, security guards and probation officials.

According to World Health Organization (2004) draws a distinction between direct costs medical, legal, policing, prisons, foster care and private security and indirect costs lost earnings and time, lower human capital, lower productivity, lower investment, psychological costs and other non-monetary costs (Buvinic and Morrison 1999) use a more complex typology and distinguish between the following:

2.5.1 Direct costs:

The value of all goods and services used to prevent violence or offer treatment to its victims or perpetrators. This has been the most commonly estimated category of costs and includes health costs, police, justice and prison costs, as well as resources spent on private security measures. While the most frequently measured, this category may not be the most important.

Non-monetary costs: Higher mortality and morbidity rates that result in pain, suffering and death, but not necessarily result in either expenditures on health care or in easily quantifiable economic losses.

Economic multiplier effects: Impacts on human capital, labor force participation, lower wages and incomes, savings and macroeconomic growth.

Social multiplier effects: Erosion of social capital, inter-generational transmission of violence and lower quality of life.

2.6 Political and institutional factors for citizen's insecurity.

The cause of insecurity is context-specific, multi-causal and multi-dimensional and can result from a combination of the following factors

2.6.1 Weak state institutions as sources of insecurity

Mansfield and et al argued that the international community should be realistic about the dangers of encouraging democratization where the conditions are unripe. The risk of violence increases if democratic institutions are not in place when mass electoral politics are introduced. Political institutions that is unable to manage differing group interests peacefully, to provide adequate guarantees of group protection, or to accommodate growing demands for political Participation can fracture societies exclusion

2.6.2 Elite power struggles and political.

According to (Henri Konan 1995). The domination of access to state structures and resources by any one leader, group or political party to the exclusion of others exacerbates social division's results in violence this causes citizens insecurity.

2.6.3 Breakdown in social contract and corruption

Chandhoke (2005) concludes that the outbreak of militancy has been caused by the failure of political institutions and organizations, and the violation of the social contract. How the state is managed is important to the emergence of conflict within a state i.e. public response to how public funds and revenue are utilized

2.7 Social and Economic factories that causes citizens insecurity

2.7.1 Income Inequality as cause of insecurity

Income inequality in a society has repeatedly been shown to be inversely associated with good health, but there is controversy about the health effects of relative income inequality apart from the effects of absolute poverty or economic hardship (Subramanian and Kawachi, 2004). Some experts view relative inequality as a factor with independent effects, which may

touch the whole population, perhaps by undermining social cohesion this causes in disagreement and results in citizen's insecurity.

2.7.2 Unemployment as cause of insecurity

Low-skilled and low-status employment is more likely to involve exposure to physical hazards, such as toxic chemicals e.g., pesticides, cleaning solvents, and to occupational injuries. Job loss, unemployment, and economic contraction have been linked with ill health and higher mortality because of psychosocial as well as economic consequences (Bartley and Owen, 1996). As Freeman (1996) pointed out, unemployment has an influence on the opportunity cost of illegal activity. High rates of unemployment growth could be taken to imply a restriction on the availability of legal activities, and thus serve to ultimately reduce the opportunity cost of engaging in illegal activities causes in citizen's insecurity.

2.7.3 Addiction as a Factor of insecurity

Addiction plays a part in the outgrowth of crime in later adolescence and more particularly in adulthood. It is a crime in itself, but, like truancy, it may also be a causal factor in other criminal behavior, such as stealing, sex offenses, or disturbing the peace.' A great variety of mental, physical, and environmental factors contribute to drug addiction as to any other form of undesirable behavior (K. M. Bonham Bridges, 1997). same individuals develop a strategic style that emphasizes the use of force, fraud, or stealth to obtain resources, public formlessness/environmental instabilities, poor administration of justices, poor socialization, religious sentiments, a shortage of farm land; poor land management, unemployment, peer influence, substance addiction, inequality and mental instabilities are some of root factors of insecurity.

2.7.4 Poverty as a factor of insecurity

Many social scientists argue that crime is closely related to work, education and poverty and that truancy, youth unemployment and crime are by products or even measures of social exclusion. In addition, lack of financial resources, lack of educational opportunities, and lack of meaningful employment options, poor housing, lack of hope and the prejudice against persons living in poverty results in citizen's insecurity (Dennis O.Edewor, 2014).

2.7.5 Social Environment as Factor of insecurity

Our social structure mirrors to citizens and communities what we value and how we set priorities. Social root causes of insecurity are: inequality, not sharing power, lack of support

to families and neighbourhoods, real or perceived inaccessibility to services and lack of leadership in communities, low value placed on children and individual wellbeing, the overexposure to television as a means of recreation (Dennis O.Edewor, 2014).

2.7.6 Environmental insecurity and resource scarcity

Environmental scarcities stem from environmental change and resource degradation; population pressure; and the unequal distribution of resources, such as land and water. The impact affects the capability of State to cope and resource availability that could help sustain live. (Smith and et al 2007).

2.8 The role of citizen's security for social development

Citizen's security is one of the main needs of a nation because dynamism in the path of science and spirituality, development and technology, economics and art is owed to Public Security. When individuals and society are faced with fair behavior; their characters and personalities are protected and respected; and their social rights are maintained, they feel peace and calmness in their hearts.

Then, creativity and talents are flourished. Individuals then grow in the shadow of such safety and peace. As a result, the society will be dynamic. On the contrary, if individuals do not feel safe concerning important issues of life such as work, income, reputation, and social relations with society and government, they feel unrest and threatened. Any society needs public security for its functions because new conditions in societies resulting from urbanization growth, and faded social relations caused the reduction of social cohesion, civic participation, social capital, collective social relationships, etc. Collective life tends to individualism and undermined functions of social institutions. (I H& CS ISSN 2356-5926).

Citizen's security, as a phenomenon in social development path, is the prerequisite for development between the status quo and desired conditions. Lack of development is resulted from the absence of security. This phenomenon appears to be essential concerning valuable dimension in order to reach society's objectives and ideals in line with possibilities and restrictions on the way to development. Security and its dimensions are the product of social life and it exists as a general phenomenon in any society. Considering the unit of analysis (social groups), public security, as a collective, concrete, and specific phenomenon, is discussed at local, national, and international levels. Public security is intellectual, cultural, social, and structural software in the field of society (Afshin and Fereydoon, 2016).

2.9 The relationship between politics and citizens security.

In the political sector, threats to the state may arise both internally and externally. Internal threats may be the result of governmental actions that pose major threats to individuals or groups. In turn, resistance to the government, efforts to overthrow it, or movements aimed at autonomy or independence may all threaten state stability and enhance state insecurity. As the cases of Iraq and Afghanistan have shown, political development is an important determinant for the internal security of the state, and therefore political security becomes a prerequisite for development, whether societal or economic.

External threats, on the other hand, may endanger the sovereignty of the state as well as the idea of state, particularly its national identity, organizing ideology and the institutions that express it. In other words, political threats aim at the organizational stability of the state. Their purpose varies from pressuring the government on a particular issue to disrupting the political functions of the state so as to weaken it prior to military attack. Political threats stem from the great diversity of ideas and traditions. Because contradictions in ideologies are basic, states of one persuasion may well feel threatened by the ideas represented by others.

Threats to national identity, for instance, may involve attempts to heighten the separate ethno-cultural identities of groups within the target state. Thus, an external threat can be transformed into an internal one. Political threats may be intentional or unintentional, meaning that they may arise structurally from the impact of foreign alternatives on the legitimacy of the state.

Such threats may come into existence when the organizing principles of two states contradict each other in a context where the states cannot ignore each other's existence. Since the state is an essentially political entity, political threats may be feared as much as military ones. However, the degree to which external political threats can be successfully applied is determined, to a considerable degree, by a state's sociopolitical strength (Yannis, 2015).

2.10 Strategies to maintain citizen's security

The citizens Security Strategy for Society lays out the general principles governing preparedness in society. The preparedness is based on the principle of comprehensive security in which the vital functions of society are jointly safeguarded by the authorities, business operators, organizational and citizen's Comprehensive security is the Finnish cooperation-based preparedness model, in which the vital functions of society are jointly

managed by the authorities, business operators, organizations and citizens or local communities(Kunnan,2017).

2.10.1 Comprehensive security model

Comprehensive security has evolved into a cooperation model in which actors share and analyses security information, prepares joint plans, as well as train and work together. The cooperation model covers all relevant actors, from citizens to the authorities. The cooperation is based on statutory tasks, cooperation agreements and the Security Strategy for Society.

The fact that the comprehensive security model covers all levels and actors of society is its strength. Together with central government, the authorities, business operators, regions and municipalities, such actors as universities, research institutions, organizations, other bodies and individuals form a network of comprehensive security in which the sharing of information, setting of joint objectives and commitments to cooperation can take place in a flexible manner. In this model, all actors taking part in coordinated security work or security activities closely supporting it are security actors. Individual citizens also play an important role in independent preparedness and in enhancing the resilience of society (YTS, 2017).

Crime prevention, in whatever form it may take, is the proactive response to criminal activity with the primary goal being to address and prohibit the act before it takes place. From a critical perspective, whilst there are numerous types of crime prevention strategies employed by both government and private organizations to protect citizen's security (Radhika, 2018).

2.10.2 Social prevention of crime and violence

This includes the mitigation of factors that increase the risks of insecurity within communities through ; the prevention of domestic violence, whether by parents against children or by men against women.

2.10.3 Situational prevention strategies

Which aim to constrain individuals' engagement in certain types of crimes through interventions in the environmental design of urban areas.

2.10.4 Police strategies to prevent crime.

They are the main state agency in charge of implementing citizen security public policies on the street. Studies analysing what works in policing can be grouped between those that focus on increasing police presence and those that highlight different policing strategies

This including various initiatives that seek to allocate police resources more efficiently, tackle specific crimes in the locations where they are most prominent, or strengthen the relations between the police and the community

2.10.5 Efficient and timely criminal justice. : This aims to enhance the performance, effectiveness, celerity and efficiency of both the judiciary and penitentiary systems.

2.10.6 Institutional coordination for citizen security governance

Which support s building institutional capacity, increasing policymaking capabilities and promoting evidence - based policies for policy design and implementation.

2.11 CONCLUSION

Generally from the summery of the literature review written above we have learned the concepts of citizen's security, and traction of security concepts, factories affecting citizen's security the recent challenges for citizen's security, theoretical approaches, findings and methods of security provision.

Citizen security is the process of establishing, strengthening and protecting democratic civic order, eliminating threats of violence in a population and allowing for safe and peaceful coexistence. It is not simply the reduction of crime, but a comprehensive and multi-faceted strategy for improving the quality of life of a population, community action for crime prevention, access to an effective justice system, an education that is based on values, respect for law and tolerance.

When we saw the theoretical approaches of security they give different perception for the concept. Realists emphasize on the validity of power-politics and they believe that security and power are perpetual necessity of the relationships among sovereign states. They deals with macro issues such as political and militaristic ones in a context where security and power, measured in terms of military capabilities, are the driving forces in the international system.

Liberals believe that the state ought to be constrained from acting in ways that undermine freedom .they intend to create a nation which emphasizes on democracy and creating good states and international organizations, in which the world will finally be led into more peaceful one. Constructivism argues that states define their identities in relationship to other states. They believe that practice determines internal norms. Territoriality, security, enemy,

and threat are constructed by practices of agents. Therefore, constructivists argue that rationalists cannot ignore realities which can be understood through observation.

Crime as a source of insecurity has its direct and indirect costs on citizen's development its cost touches everyone in some degree. Political and institutional factories for citizen's insecurity this means when democratic institutions are not in place the risk of violence increase. Social and economic factories are also causes for citizen's insecurity.

There are a number of strategies to maintain citizens security from among others comprehensive model is selected for our study, because these model all level of actors are involved in citizens security provision through collaborative effort to maintain security

CHAPTER THREE

3. Finding and Discussion

3.1 Sources of Insecurity in Ethiopia

According to the report of institute for peace and security studies in Addis Ababa University (2020). These are factories that threatening citizens security in Ethiopian context

3.1.1 Economic Inequality and Youth Unemployment

Notwithstanding its rapid economic growth and relative success in reducing absolute poverty over the past two decades, a significant segment of the Ethiopian population (29.6%) still lingers in absolute poverty. Indications of food insecurity are shown in the WFP report, which estimated 8.3 million people requiring emergency food assistance in 2019.4 The registered growth also came with soaring inequalities both vertical and horizontal. The imbalance between economic growth and the actual living standards of the people, in tandem with the apparent inequality, created dissatisfaction among the public, particularly, the youth who are largely unemployed. While unemployment is a national challenge, the problem is more prevalent among the urban youth (estimated at 17%). This is largely due to rural urban migration caused by large-scale infrastructure investments and the commercial pressure for land from both domestic and foreign investors, growing urbanization as well as the failure of the economy to absorb the growing workforce.

Moreover, over the past two decades, with the aim of modernizing the agricultural sector, the country introduced capital intensive farming projects (involving both local and foreign investors), mainly in Oromia, Gambella and SNNP regions. However, many of the decisions surrounding the allocation of land to developers followed a top-down approach that created resentment from local community and regional states and also came with little or no compensation to the displaced. This move naturally aggravated poverty and inequality by increasingly exposing them to food insecurity. The frustration caused by joblessness and persistent dependency forced the disaffected youth to resort to informal migration and violence.

The situation was further exacerbated by poor governance and corruption. The absence of efficient and responsive state institutions, particularly, lack of transparency and accountability in managing public affairs created a situation replete with corruption. A case in point is that the 2018 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index placed Ethiopia at 114th out of the 180 countries measured.⁸ The combination of these factors - economic exclusion, soaring inequality, high rate of youth unemployment, corruption and failure on the part of the state to adequately respond to these problems - contributed to the shaping of the 2015 protests in the Oromia and Amhara regions and the subsequent nationwide escalation that rocked the fabric of socio-economic and political life in the country.

3.1.2 Contested Federal Structure

In Ethiopia, there is distressing lack of elite consensus on several key issues ranging from national flag, language (one vs. multiple languages at national level), ownership of the capital city and most importantly the federal structure itself. As a stark departure from the past, in 1995, the EPRDF government established a federal system with regional and local administrations drawn along ethno-linguistic lines. However, this governing structure is contested by two dominant forces: ethno nationalist/centrifugal forces that strongly support the (ethnic) federal structure and call for its effective implementation including genuine self-rule and fair representation at federal level; and centripetal forces that criticize the federal system for undermining the country's unity.

For the latter group, the federal system has intensified ethnic hostilities by eroding national unity, further augmenting lack of trust among ethnic groups and unleashing minority-majority tensions. According to this group, several inter and intra-ethnic conflicts have unfolded across and within regions since the adoption of the federal structure. There are contested boundaries among the regional states and minorities within the regional states feel insecure as the federal government has failed to uniformly ensure citizenship rights throughout the country. The ethno-nationalist forces, however, attribute much of these challenges to the failure of the ruling party to effectively implement the federal system. According to this group, although the EPRDF adopted, on paper, a federal governance structure, in practice power is highly concentrated at the centre, with very little authority devolved to the regions. The resulting discontent fuelled ethnic polarisation and strong ethno-nationalist sentiments which facilitated inter-ethnic competition and violence.

3.1.3 Lack of Rule of Law and Breakdown of Law and Order

Although the EPRDF government embraced a multi-party system in 1991, the political landscape was dominated by one party and characterized by authoritarianism and repression. This was reinforced by the government's introduction of a series of restrictive laws that enabled the state to silence political activists and journalists, decimate political opposition, and restrain freedom of expression and association. Since 2005, the government used these laws to harass and arrest several journalists, bloggers and opposition members; systematically push out CSOs and constrain the operations of the independent media.

Moreover, institutions such as the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE), the Human Rights Commission, and the judicial system that is supposed to be accountable to the parliament were ineffective and perceived by the public as highly partisan. The unwarranted influence of the government on the work of such institutions has undermined the institutions' credibility and rendered them weak and incapable of ensuring check and balance in the country. This has led to a substantial absence of impartial platforms that rectify public grievances and eventually resulted in sustained protests (often violent), the only means of communication with the government.

Subsequent to the coming to power of the incumbent Prime Minister, which ensued the four-year-long persistent protest, civic and political landscapes began to broaden. Political prisoners were released, media spaces liberalized, and some restrictive laws amended. However, the reforms introduced in the post-April 2018 period have been accompanied by breakdown of law and order amidst escalating ethnic tensions resulting in death and displacement of thousands of people across the country. Two issues are worth mentioning here. The first is the public admission by the PM of the security institution's actions as 'terrorist acts' shocked and intimidated the institutions.¹³ The second is the emergence of informal forces and youth groups, particularly in the Oromia and Amhara regions, and their competition for power and space and replacement of formal institutions. The emergence of these forces and the inability of the federal government to ensure law and order trampled the initiated reform from reaching grassroots structures; and also put the capacity and legitimacy of the security institutions in question. It has also intensified the privatization of the monopoly of violence at groups and regional levels creating fear of an eventual security vacuum that can be exploited by some political actors. The manifestations have already started to surface and are evidenced, among others, by the "unprecedented" levels of

proliferation of arms and regions' competition to strengthen their security forces.¹⁵ This, at times, has led to violent confrontations between radical groups (mostly youth) and federal security forces as well as between regional and federal forces themselves.¹⁶ With the sharply deteriorating security and apparent weakness in the security apparatus, risks of violence around national elections loom high.

3.1.4 Trans-boundary Security Factors and Geopolitical Dynamics

Ethiopia's external security challenges emanate partly from the rapidly changing trans-boundary geopolitical dynamics. The trans-boundary security threats are associated mainly with border and resource-related issues. In this regard, the country has had a history of conflict with Somalia (over the Ogaden region in 1963/4 and 1977/8) and with Eritrea (the war fought for independence from 1962 to 1991, over divergent political and economic interests and contested territories between 1998 and 2000). Although Ethiopia-Eritrea relations initially showed improvement following the signing of agreement between the two governments in June 2019, the rapprochement seems to have stalled as the necessary steps stipulated in the Algiers agreement, including the demilitarization of the border areas, are yet to be implemented. The border which was initially opened following the accord has also been closed once again.

Ethiopia's relation with Egypt has, in general, also been at odds over the use of the Nile River and, in particular, the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD).¹⁸ As a result of these strained relations, some of these countries are alleged to have supported armed opposition groups, particularly, the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) and Ginbot 7 which were fighting against the incumbent government. Furthermore, the presence of extremists and rebel groups in the region such as Al Shabaab in Somalia, the mounting refugee influx (mainly from South Sudan and Eritrea) and the ensuing proliferation of arms also exert threats to the country's stability

3.1.5 Dominant Political Parties/Forces

The country is bracing itself to organize elections in 2020, which is anticipated to be one of the most contested in its history. In the meantime, several forces, including the parties that have recently returned from exile, are preparing themselves: working to fulfil the procedural requirements for registration and forging alliances with other like-minded parties. Although most of the parties are weak, disjointed and the alliances formed are still at their

formative stages, essentially the upcoming election will largely be a competition between centripetal and ethno-national based centrifugal forces. While the centripetal forces are composed of individuals/ groups of different ethnicities who place less emphasis on the issue of identity and call for a federal structure that looks beyond ethno-linguistic lines and advocate for a strong central government, the centrifugal forces represent a single ethno-national group centring their argument around identity and contending for greater autonomy/self-rule and power devolution to the regions. This section, therefore, will attempt to discuss the most influential parties that are expected to exert some level of influence on the upcoming election under the two broad categories

3.2 Crime as source of citizen's insecurity

According to Fereje, F (2017). Done on the title factors pushing criminal suspects to commit crimes as a social phenomenon which violet the formal rule have negative consequences on the citizens security. There are many problems which resulted due to crime, mainly social, economic political, religions and others.

Crime is a major part of every society. Its costs and effect touch just about everyone to some degree. The types, costs and effects are widely raved e.g. When a person arrested and convicted the process of trial is takes place and which involves monetary and financial costs. Also communities and government spend public funds for police departments, prisons, jails, course and treatment programs including the salary of prosecutors, judges public defenders, social workers, security guards and probation officials.

According to World Health Organization (2004) draws a distinction between direct costs medical, legal, policing, prisons, foster care and private security and indirect costs lost earnings and time, lower human capital, lower productivity, lower investment, psychological costs and other non-monetary costs (Buvinic and Morrison 1999) use a more complex typology and distinguish between the following:

3.2.1 Direct costs:

The value of all goods and services used to prevent violence or offer treatment to its victims or perpetrators. This has been the most commonly estimated category of costs and includes health costs, police, justice and prison costs, as well as resources spent on private security measures. While the most frequently measured, this category may not be the most important.

3.2.2 Non-monetary costs: Higher mortality and morbidity rates that result in pain, suffering and death, but not necessarily result in either expenditures on health care or in easily quantifiable economic losses.

3.2.3 Economic multiplier effects: Impacts on human capital, labor force participation, lower wages and incomes, savings and macroeconomic growth.

3.2.4 Social multiplier effects: Erosion of social capital, inter-generational transmission of violence and lower quality of life.

3.3 Types of crime in Ethiopia

There are a number of crimes and anti-social behaviors which hinders citizen's security in contemporary Ethiopia such as theft, rape, robbery, burglary, homicide, intra-party struggle, religious fundamentalism, ethnic conflict and lack of coherent idea of national identity, insurgent groups and unemployment (Daniel 2016). Other forms of crime, such as arson, child trafficking, drug abuse, drug trafficking, commercial crimes, kidnapping and illicit firearms possession and use also plague African nations in different proportions (Harrendorf, Heiskanen & Malby, 2010; UNODC, 2014).

3.4 Factors associated with crime

3.4.1 Political and institutional factors for citizen's insecurity.

The cause of insecurity is context-specific, multi-causal and multi-dimensional and can result from a combination of the following factors

3.4.2 Weak state institutions as sources of insecurity

Mansfield and et al argued that the international community should be realistic about the dangers of encouraging democratization where the conditions are unripe. The risk of violence increases if democratic institutions are not in place when mass electoral politics are introduced. Political institutions that is unable to manage differing group interests peacefully, to provide adequate guarantees of group protection, or to accommodate growing demands for political Participation can fracture societies exclusion

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style that emphasizes the use of force, fraud, or stealth to obtain resources, public formlessness/environmental instabilities, poor administration of justices, poor socialization, religious sentiments, a shortage of farm land; poor land management, unemployment, peer influence, substance addiction, inequality and mental instabilities are some of root factors of insecurity.

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3.5.6 Environmental insecurity and resource scarcity

Environmental scarcities stem from environmental change and resource degradation; population pressure; and the unequal distribution of resources, such as land and water. The impact affects the capability of State to cope and resource availability that could help sustain live. (Smith and et al 2007).

3.6 Socio-economic impacts of crime

According to World Bank Investment Climate survey data from nine African countries, over 29% of business people in Africa reported that crime was a major constraint on investment, about 50% more than the global average. Those reporting direct losses to crime varied from 11%-80% of respondents in each country, and the cost of these losses varied between 2%-12% of total sales. Polled.

3.6.1 Crime erodes social and human capital: Crime degrades quality of life and can force skilled workers overseas, while the direct impacts of victimisation, as well as fear of

crime, may impede the development of those that remain. By limiting movement, crime impedes access to possible employment and educational opportunities, and it discourages the accumulation of assets. Crime is also more “expensive” for poor people in poor countries, and disadvantaged households may struggle to cope with the shock of victimization.

3.6.2 Crime drives business away from the country: Both foreign and domestic investors see crime in Africa as sign of social instability, and crime drives up the cost of doing business. Corruption is perhaps even more damaging the World Bank says corruption is the single greatest obstacle to development globally. Further, tourism is a sector especially sensitive to crime issues, and it is one of large and growing importance for Africa.

3.6.3 Crime undermines the ability of the state to promote development:

Most profoundly, crime and corruption destroy the trust relationship between the people and the state, undermining democracy. Aside from direct losses to national funds due to corruption, crime can erode the tax base as the rich bribe tax officials and the poor recede into the shadow economy. Unfair tax regimes and bribe-seeking officials fuel inequality and increase informality, both of which are associated with crime. The revenue that does manage to find its way into the national coffers may be diverted into graft-rich public works projects, at a cost to education and health services. When people lose confidence in the criminal justice system, they may engage in vigilantism, which further undermines the state.

Crime, and especially corruption, directly undermines democracy by destroying the trust relationship between the people and the state. The most basic obligation of the state is to ensure the safety of its citizens. When the state fails to fulfil this obligation or, worse, provides protection to some groups but not to others, the people effectively reclaim their right to use force in the resolution of disputes, often with disastrous consequences.

Crime and corruption can undermine national revenue in a number of ways. Natural resources that are smuggled with the complicity of state actors can deprive the public of the benefits of their country’s wealth. This is particularly problematic in Africa, where many economies have been reliant on natural resource extraction .Bribe-seeking officials, an unfair tax regime, and excessive, corruption-tied regulation can drive business into informality, which further reduces tax revenue and is associated with greater criminality and retarded growth. Estimates of the size of the shadow economy in

African countries, which includes criminal activity, generally range between a third and two thirds of GDP, all of which is untaxed. Favoritism leads to greater income inequality, also associated with crime.

3.7 Methods to maintain citizen's security and reduce crime

3.7.1 Being responsive to youth needs: entails a multipronged strategy wherein vocational Support programmes look to specifically target marginalized urban youth, including those who may have perpetrated violence. Vocational and other support programs linked to juvenile detention to reach young offenders, particularly those who are at risk of repeat offending should be a key priority.

3.7.2 Establishing effective partnerships for community-based interventions: entails being Inclusive of six constellations of actors: civil society peer groups, the police, Prosecution, politicians, the prisons system, as well as the media.

3.7.3 Affirming safety and security as an integral part of the urban development strategy, and creating consultation platforms- that bring together urban planners, citizen's groups (in particular those that represent youth and women's voices), as well as the Police.

3.7.4 Strengthening police capacity in terms of personnel numbers, urban specific training and resources, as well as infrastructure. While urban police organizational structures have already been established, and are largely in line with regional standards, we identify a number of entry points for strengthening police capacity including better understanding of urban crime, better data collection and analysis, ex-post policing interventions, and ex-ante crime reduction strategies. Simultaneously, in the context of rapid urbanization, we also identify a need to undertake regular neighborhoods level participatory multi-stakeholder assessments to get a clearer picture of urban vulnerabilities. Those all mentioned methods are essential for provision of citizen's security in particular area for instance in Ethiopia cities and some parts of rural area there is high unemployment problems, religion insurgence, parties struggle, war and destruction of resources these all are the main problems for the insecurity of citizens in the country. So it is also important to make affirming safety and security as an integral part of the urban development strategy and creating consultation platform that bring urban planners and citizens.

3.8 Violence- violence is the international use of physical force or power threatened or actual against oneself, other, person, or against a group or community, that either result in in

or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation(WRVH).

According to crime and safety report in Ethiopia (2020). There are a number of sources for violence. Civil Unrest- In 2018, violent demonstrations and inter-ethnic conflict occurred around the country, including in Addis Ababa. Several incidents led to U.S. citizens stranded in cities shut down by unrest. Most occur with little to no warning and often turn violent.

3.9.1 Political violence

Ethiopia is preparing for national elections in 2020. With this will come an increased number of political rallies and demonstrations? As new political parties form and Ethiopians begin to practice agreeing to disagree in political fora, the potential for conflict at these demonstrations increases. Demonstrations can be large and may take place in/near city centres. The government must approve demonstrations in advance. Local police typically cover protest activity well. Avoid demonstrations and large gatherings.

3.9.2 Criminal violence and political violence in Addis Ababa and in south-western and south-eastern Ethiopia has resulted in numerous injuries and deaths. Due to serious safety and security concerns, U.S. government personnel and their families may not travel to the following areas: Ethiopia/Eritrea Border: Although Ethiopia and Eritrea are in the process of reconciliation and are demilitarizing their border areas, the border remains an area of concern. U.S. government personnel may not travel north of the Shire (Inda Silassie)-Axum-Adigrat road in the Tigray region. Personnel may not travel north of the road from Dessie through Semera to the Galafi border crossing with Djibouti. In 2017, unidentified gunmen shot and killed a European tourist at the Erta Ale Volcano in the Afar Region.

3.9.3 Religious/Ethnic Violence

The government occasionally cracks down on demonstrations. Demonstrations have resulted in arrests, and violence has resulted in deaths of activists and law enforcement officers alike. There have been reports of ethnic violence throughout the country, especially the Benishangul-Gumuz/Oromo border regions. Recent confrontation in the Oromia region involving the Oromo Liberation Army has resulted in casualties throughout the western parts of the region.

3.10 Natural disaster: Natural disaster is a major adverse events caused by the natural process of the earth. droughts, Heat Waves Floods, Typhoons, Cyclones, Tornadoes, Volcanoes, Winter Storms, Earthquakes, Fires, landslides and others

3.10.1 Natural disaster as source of citizen's insecurity

Ethiopia is vulnerable to climate change induced disasters such as drought, epidemics, flood, conflict, earthquake, pests, wildfire and landslide, amongst others. These different hazards occur with varying frequency and severity. Some result in nationwide disasters, while the impacts of others are more localized (Adane *et al.*, 2006). There have been many national and localized droughts in the past and communities managed most of them through their own coping mechanisms. Between the Great Famine and the 1970s at least 20 major drought years were noted affecting most parts of the country, particularly in Tigray and Wollo. The magnitude, frequency and the effects of droughts have increased since the mid-1970s (USAID, 2003).

The aforementioned challenges and the numerous development constraints exacerbate the nation's vulnerability to climate change, resulting in high levels of food insecurity and on-going conflicts over natural resources. Chronic food insecurity affects 10 percent of the population, even in years with sufficient rains. Roughly two-thirds of the population earns less than \$2 per day and access to basic services is limited. The rural livelihood systems – crop cultivation, pastoralism and agro-pastoralism – are highly sensitive to climate. Food insecurity patterns and the poverty of rural households are linked to seasonal rainfall patterns, with hunger trends declining significantly after the rainy seasons. Climate variability already negatively impacts livelihoods and this is likely to continue. Drought is the single most destructive climate-related natural hazard in Ethiopia. Estimates suggest climate change may reduce Ethiopia's GDP up to 10 percent by 2045, primarily through impacts on agricultural productivity. These changes also hamper economic activity and aggravate existing social and economic problems (London School of economics, 2015; US Embassy, 2016; USAID, 2015).

The increasing trend of drought-induced disaster, associated with other hazards, is reflected in the increasing number of people needing food assistance in Ethiopia. Between 1990 and 2005, on average, each year 6.3 million people required food assistance amounting to over 654,000 tons annually. Conflict in Ethiopia has also strong relation with climatic shocks that create scarcity of productive resources among rural community. The climate change induced shock arising from conflict goes back to its ancient history. Civil strife has been happening

between different communities in Ethiopia on borders of land, grazing areas, freshwater and borders of districts, village and clans. The struggle for resource control has been the major cause of conflict and tension among the peoples of Ethiopia and many people have lost their livelihoods, assets, and lives (Adane *et al.*, 2006).

3.11 The impact of natural disaster on citizen's security in Ethiopia

Climate change poses huge challenges from household level to global economy and to social development. Its impacts will disproportionately affect the rural areas in such countries as Ethiopia because their economies are highly dependent on climate-sensitive activities such as rain-fed agriculture. In Ethiopia, agriculture means the whole of live of the Ethiopian and as such only about 3% of the rural households have diversified their livelihood to non-farm activities. The fact that more than 80% of the population depend on this sector means any impact on this sector shall have a grave consequence that can even turn to destitution. That is why in recent it years it has become common to find pastoralists without livestock in Bale, Borena and some part of southern nations and nationalities (Index Mundi, 2014). At national level, any effect on agriculture will also have impact on the Ethiopian economy.

The impacts of climate change on the environment could also reduce the national income from the export of agricultural products such as coffee, pulses and flowers. Of particular concern is the possible impact on Ethiopia's famous Arabica coffee, which is exported all over the world. Coffee plants are very sensitive to climate change and there are concerns that Arabica coffee production could become impossible in Ethiopia by the end of this century if the change continues at the current rate.

3.11.1 Natural disasters sink poor communities further into poverty

Studies suggest that natural disasters are on the rise, as evidenced by the fact that extreme weather events increased three-fold over the years between 1980 and 1989. Drought, Floods, epidemics, landslides and other natural disasters can destroy communities with already fragile infrastructure and poorly developed livelihoods. They often lack diversified livelihoods; highly dependent on climate sensitive activates, lack safe house or very rural villages, clean water supplies, and have little access to health and other services. As a result, communities can suffer widespread disease, shortages in food, water and basic necessities. Hence the change and variability of climate increases frequencies of disaster, which in turn affect the livelihood of poor communities.

3.11.2 Greater health risks (Livestock and human)

Climate change in a similar way to human activities like driving cars and producing coal introduce carbon dioxide and other toxic gases, can change the normal composition of the air we breathe and increase warming putting an impact on the respiratory system of humans and Animals. This reduction in air quality and the increased warming reduces the amount of oxygenation in the respiratory system, affecting the brain and the heart, which can lead to cardiovascular and respiratory diseases

3.11.3 Food security

Changing temperatures and rain patterns, particularly droughts, have detrimental effects on farmers and can cause food insecurity.

Forced migration

In the aftermath of natural disasters, droughts, famine, and other climate change issues, the poor are often faced with the tough choice of either migrating to places with better living conditions, or staying in their home and risking further uncertainty and loss. In Ethiopia for example following the drought situation of the 2008, and 2015/16 several households have abandoned their homes and livelihoods and migrated to bigger cities.

3.12 CONCLUSION

In general there are different economic, political, social, economic as well as natural factors which affect the security of citizens generally in the world and particularly in our country but they differ in their magnitude and types of crime happening in different countries of the world. In our country Ethiopia there are a number of insecurity issues which result from ethnic, religious and economic problems because the country's federal structure is based on ethnic diversities this results in insurgences among the ethnic groups. Above 80% of the country's economy is based on agriculture this economic potential of the country is influenced by drought, famine, land degradation and other related activities as a result the unemployment and structural employment is common in the country this pushes the youth against the government.

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