



**ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

**CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND REHABILITATION:
THE CASE OF REMAND HOME IN LIDETA SUB-CITY**

BY Helen Bekele

ID.NO SGS/0668/2012A

**FEBRUARY 2022
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF ST.
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**St. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
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DECLARATION

I, Helen Bekele, declare that this work is my original paper which is entitled Causes of Delinquency and Rehabilitation: The case of Remand Home in Lideta Sub-city, Addis Ababa and has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for the thesis paper have been duly acknowledged.

Helen Bekele

St. Mary's University, Addis Ababa

Signature & Date

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Abstract

The study aimed at finding causes of juvenile Delinquency and Rehabilitation. The study focused on/ conducted at institutional level analysis of Lideta Sub-City Remand and Rehabilitation center of Addis Ababa for juvenile delinquency. It applied both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Student researcher applied a Convenience (availability) sampling design research approach. Out of 94 juvenile delinquents, 46 respondents were taken as a sample, (44 male and 2 female). The research also applied purposive sampling technique to select the research site. The remand home administrator and two crime investigating police officers from Lideta Sub-City police department participated as key informants of the study. The primary data was collected through a semi structured interview and in-depth interview. The data from qualitative method were analyzed thematically by coding the inputs from the respondents. The data from quantitative method were organized in the table and analyzed using descriptive statistical package and specialized software called the SPSS. The finding of this study indicated that the major causes of juvenile delinquency were peer influence, economic problem, broken family such as divorce, death of one parents or both, migration, drug use, environmental influence resulted from their residential areas. Also the finding of the study shows that the rehabilitation staffs need adequate training also the institution should formulate effective program for juvenile delinquents.

KEY WORDS: Juvenile Delinquency, Cause, Prevention, Remand home, Rehabilitation

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The term juvenile delinquency refers to the criminal acts performed by juveniles or the youths, thus calling them juvenile delinquents. It is also the legal term for criminal behavior carried out by minors recognized for having problematic behavior. Juvenile Delinquency can actually be traced in the early times, where governments all over the world have these poor laws that gave the youth much freedom, while some began as a form of youth rebellion. The problem of juvenile delinquency is the result of poor background, broken family, and influence of peer groups. Poverty, which is considered to be the roots of all problems and issues in the country, may not be eradicated easily. When there is poverty, there would still be juvenile delinquents prowling all over the city. Juvenile delinquency is a major problem in many societies as it causes major distress and damage to victims, perpetrators, and society at large. (Nas et al., 2005, cited in Nayak Bimal Kanta, 2013).

Although there is no universal agreement to the exact meaning and nature of delinquency, a more comprehensive sociological definition of the term is forwarded by Neumeyer (1956) According to him delinquency implies some forms of antisocial behavior, involving personal and social disorganization, a value judgment applied to the laws of society, and the act tends to affect people adversely. The individual may be seriously affected by his own action, but it usually regarded as anti-social when the group affected adversely (Neumeyer, 1956). Andargachew (1976) claimed that delinquency is generally thought to mean criminal behavior committed by juveniles under the legal age of adulthood.

The most important causes and conditions for juvenile delinquency are described from economic and social factors. Socio-economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity. In terms of social factors, delinquent behavior often occurs in social settings in which the norms for acceptable behavior have broken down (MesafintAdal, 2009).

According to Andergachew (1992) Juvenile delinquencies have implications for national security, which in turn can affect national economics through their negative impact on tourism and foreign investment. Extreme deprivation of basic life necessities can force children and youth to seek survival means and may involve in criminal activities such as pick pocketing and stealing. Among other things, delinquency is concentrated in deteriorating parts of the city. In addition to physical factors, environmental, cultural and social participation played an important role in the rates of crime and delinquency. The slum youth participate in culture that prescribes or encouraged delinquent behaviors. Nowadays, the problem of delinquency is more serious and wide spread in developing countries that have embarked in the process of rapid urbanization.

According to Andergachew (1992) Ethiopia is one of the developing countries where the majority of the people live below the poverty line. Young people constitute the majority of the poor. Moreover, the wide spread poverty, rapid urbanization, drought and famine, armed conflict, destabilizations of family life etc. have left millions of children in Ethiopia without care and protection. A Part of this, Ethiopia is a country where traditional values have existed for centuries and deep rooted. These and other related socio-cultural factors have led to the abuse, neglect and/or mal-treatment of children in Ethiopia.

The ongoing process of urbanization in developing countries is contributing to juvenile involvement in criminal behavior, Family-Dysfunctional, family settings—characterized by conflict, inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages and integration, and premature autonomy—are closely associated with juvenile delinquency. Migration-it is also one of the causes which have major impact in child's career. (Mooney lind a et al, 1997)

McGuire (2001) defines rehabilitation programs for juvenile delinquents as a plan of learning opportunities which shares much in common with the notion of curriculum in educational setting. It constitutes a circumscribed set of activities that has specific objectives and it consists of a number of inter-connected elements.

The rehabilitation center (Remand home) for juvenile delinquents is located in Addis Ababa Lideta Sub-city. The institution was first established in 1961 and it is the only institution found in Ethiopia that gives rehabilitation service for juvenile delinquents. Also the rehabilitation

center service include rehabilitation and probation, guidance and counseling, formal education, vocational training and provision of formal education, shelter, Food, clothes and medical treatment for the juvenile delinquents in the remand home.

The juvenile delinquents rehabilitative system has serious implications on a juvenile's immediate life and future well-being. The rehabilitation programs include counseling, education, vocational training work and community involvement and the focus is on helping the youth grow out of delinquent behaviors as they take into account a troubled background or abuse and treat juveniles as adolescents who have room to learn and grow (Ziedenisberg and Holman,2006). This study, therefore, aims at exploring the causes of juvenile delinquency and Rehabilitation in Remand Home in Lideta Sub-City Rehabilitation centre.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Juvenile delinquents are the problem of almost every state either developed or developing countries. Ethiopia is one the less developed country in the world. She derived that almost all Children certainly faced such complex problems. (Mebrhit G/Michael, 2008). Economic deterioration, poverty, uncontrolled and unplanned migration from rural to urban areas in search of better working condition exacerbated the problem of delinquency (sisay, 2015).

Banham (2012) and Farrington (2010) have conducted their research on the causes of juvenile delinquency and their study has indicated that there are many underlying factors that influence criminality among juvenile delinquents. Their research findings help to understand that delinquency is not caused by any single factor, but many factors such as individual, family, school and community factor. In addition Augustine (2012) and John (2010) have researched the causes of juvenile delinquency in Ghana and Kenya respectively.

Delinquencies are one of the social problems that exist in all society especially in urban area. Now a day the problems are exhibited in an urbanized part of the country. Addis Ababa is one the most urbanized cities in the country the problem of juvenile delinquency highly observed in industrial and trade route settlements. The way of administering the case of juvenile delinquency is different from adult case handling. The ultimate purpose is to save the youth of

today from becoming the criminal of tomorrow, but there has been inconsistency in doing (Mebrihit G/Michael, 2008)

Juvenile delinquency is the root for crime, but it is often overlooked in most study areas. The problem has not been given much attention to date due to different reasons. Despite juvenile delinquency is becoming major social problem in Ethiopia especially in Addis Ababa. Only few previous researches carried out on the juvenile delinquency and related topics. These studies only conducted in Addis Ababa and progress is not maintained. Namely Sisay Zegeye (2015) conducted a research on the causes of juvenile delinquency in remand home of Addis Ababa while other researcher named Selamawit (2014) studied what lived and experienced of delinquents and young offenders as the case of Addis Ababa police commission prisoners in her title. The finding of Selamawit study discussed the cause of delinquency including mental illness, peer pressure, unemployment, and separation of family (divorce), financial problem and addiction.

Delinquents are taken to the rehabilitation center for character improvement. Nevertheless the ability of the rehabilitation center is questionable. For instance in his study, Sisay (2016) shows that “the existing staff members whose day to day activities directly relate with children do not have adequate trainings which can help them to work with children who passed through challenging life circumstances. Challenges of the centre to rehabilitate the children are multifaceted and interrelated. The Remand and Rehabilitation Centre is full of challenges than success.

The society still suffers from lot of problems like illiteracy, uncongenial environment of educational institutions, lack of moral education, poverty, broken family, peer pressure, economic problem, lack of recreational centers, ignorance & violation of law, life situations, etc... And this shows that Delinquency is multi factored problem than single cause. Due to these factors juvenile delinquency increases day by day at present in Ethiopia.

Moreover there are only few literatures undertaken simultaneously on juvenile delinquency. Therefore, the aim of this research paper is to find out the major causing factors as well as Rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, and to suggest possible recommendations to stakeholder working on the thematic areas as parties on interest in Rehabilitation center, Child Protection,

Child Welfare and Human right advocacy group, Policy makers affected community groups or individuals from the government and non-governmental organizations, social workers and researchers in needs.

To put it in nutshell, there is minimal research on the causes of juvenile delinquency and rehabilitation program on juvenile delinquent. Hence the researcher of this study took these gaps in to consideration to investigating the causes of delinquency and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

1.3 Research Questions

- ❖ What are the causes for youths to be part of delinquency?
- ❖ What is the Aim of Rehabilitation?
- ❖ What is the role of social institutions in preventing delinquency?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess the major causes of Delinquency and Rehabilitation

1.4.2 Specific Objective

- ❖ To assess the major causes of delinquency in remand home rehabilitation center.
- ❖ To identify the aim of Rehabilitation?
- ❖ To examine the role social institutions can play to prevent delinquency

1.5 Significance of the Study

Ethiopia is one of the countries where the issue of juvenile delinquencies has been forgotten although the problem is increasing in alarming rate from time and again. This study aimed at investigating the causes and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

The researcher expected to give current and timely information about the causes of juvenile delinquency and rehabilitation of Juvenile delinquency in remand home, and findings of the study will enable the rehabilitation center to improve rehabilitation services and environment condition and this will help juveniles to be rehabilitated effectively. It also encourages

government and other organization working on juvenile delinquency to develop successful prevention strategies, programs, factors important to reduce and avoid the problem of youth delinquency. Also it will avail current information to the Social workers, Psychologists, Sociologists, Police officers, Policy makers and researchers to make further investigation, by providing information concerning correctional and rehabilitation intervention of Juvenile delinquency. As well it gives more knowledge and experience for the student's researcher to practice what has been learned in theory. Finally this study expected to use as a reference or blue print for those students researchers who want to conduct their research on similar topic.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was focused on juvenile delinquents involved in delinquent behavior and currently receiving rehabilitation services in the Remand and Rehabilitation center of Addis Ababa City Administration under Lideta Sub-City. And also this study was delimited to questioning the juveniles within a certain age group in between ages 9 -15.

This study was intended to collect data from juvenile delinquents, the Remand home Administrator as well as crime investigating police officers of Lideta sub-city. In terms of geographic area this study will be bounded to the only Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents who are found in Addis Ababa Lideta Sub-City Administration.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

During the process of this study, the writer faced the following problems financial constraints, unwillingness of respondents to give answer. the other problem was there were only two female delinquents at the center at the time of this study and one of the female delinquent age is not mentioned in the study because, she doesn't know her age and was taken to medical facility for age examination but the center did not get the result from the hospital. Language barrier was another limitation since majority of juvenile delinquents were from rural areas. And the workers were not willing to translate. Although student researcher takes efforts to reduce the problem, those problems have their own impact to conduct the research properly.

1.8 Operational Definitions

Crime: is an act committed in violation of law where the consequence of conviction by a court is punishment, especially where the punishment is a serious one such as imprisonment.

Criminal: is a person who has committed a legally forbidden act

Delinquency: delinquency is any anti-social and illegal behavior

Dysfunctional families: families who are separated as a result of death or divorce

Detention: A physically-restraining facility for the temporary placement of juveniles, who require secure custody for his/her own or the community's protection.

Juvenile: is a child with the age between 9 and 15

Juvenile delinquent: A young person who is not yet an adult and who is guilty of committing a crime

Rehabilitation: Refers to those types of practices in juvenile justice that are most directly aimed at reducing re-offending in young people.

1.9 Organization of the Thesis

The first chapter deals an introduction and background to the study as well as the overall view of the study with, statement of the problem, the objectives, operational definition of key terms in the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study, and scope of the study.

Chapter two literature review which outlines previous research undertaken in relation to the issues on the present study. In this chapter an attempt was made to describe the theoretical background of juvenile delinquency, sociological perspectives, psychological perspectives, the historical development of the problem of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, factors of juvenile delinquency, and the possible causes of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia,

Chapter three presents and describes the Study area, Study design and methodology, population of the study, Sampling methods, Data collection tools and procedures. In addition, it explains about data processing and analysis, and ethical considerations in the research process.

Chapter four presents data analysis, and discussions that were gathered from the field of study and finally. Chapter five, deals about packing those major findings in order to draw conclusions and forward recommendations for action.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Concept of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency has always remained a difficult concept to be defined for it represent different things to different people and different authorities and thus it is a different concept that there is a great deal of disagreement as to the point, what constitute juvenile delinquency to the police delinquents may be underage criminal, to school authorities they may be truants, to some parents they may be those children ungovernable by other people, and to the store keepers delinquents are gangs loitering on the corner some authorities defined delinquency as emotionally disturbed behavior: others understood delinquency as persistent anti-social act (Motti, 2008).

Delinquency is a product of social environment and it is a rebellion and expression of aggression aimed at breaking down or changing the norms (Nyak, 2013). Levys (1943) emphasized delinquency was mainly due to defective parents- chilled relationship that results In inner-psychological disturbance on the part of the child. In legal sense delinquent act are defined as act designated criminal in terms of the law committed by youths in between certain specified ages by the law. In a strict legal sense for one to be considered legally delinquent the juvenile must have violated the law it is therefore, only up on the findings of the court that juvenile has violated a certain law that he or she will be labeled delinquent (Sisay, 2016).

There is no single Cause of juvenile delinquency. The early child hood period which is considered by students of child life as the most significant period in the development of personality and character, is also a period for the foundation of juvenile behavior (facts about juvenile delinquency, 1932).

Theories of delinquency focus on factors that will cause a delinquent behavior to describe how these factors can produce delinquency. And Juvenile delinquency has been studied by many

professionals and by various disciplines, but no single theory has been universally accepted by experts. Generally there are two theoretical perspectives of delinquency, biological-psychological and sociological. From the sociological perspectives the four main theories have been selected. These include differential social organization theory, sub-cultural theory, anomie theory and cultural deviance theory and from the psychological perspectives the four main theories have been selected. These include social learning theory, psycho-dynamic problem-solving theory, psycho-analytic theory and social-control theory.

2.2 Sociological Perspectives

2.2.1 Anomie Theory

Anomie theory which was formulated by Robert Merton is based on the idea that “People’s aspirations, and therefore their definition of success and failure, are to a large extent determined by goals set for them by their culture”. (Robert Merton and Robert Nesbit, 1976 cited in Adler 1995) However, the culture does not enable all members of the society to realize their goals. Those whose aspirations could not be met through the legitimate goals fall in to the condition of anomie. For Merton, the condition of anomie develops where the disjunction between culture goals and institutionalized means for their achievement is great. As results of this people are forced to do whatever means are available where anomie is more abundant, we are likely to find high rates of crime and delinquency.

According to Jhonson, (1978) Robert Merton used the word anomie to refer to the split between cultural defined goals, and socially acceptable modes of reaching out for these goals. He said, the breakdown of norms of in the society led for hardly existence of effective instrument for the guideline of individual’s behavior for a longer period. Criminal and other aberrant behavior can be regarded as a symptom of a disjunction between culturally prescribed aspiration and socially structured avenues for realizing those aspirations. Where anomie is more, people are forced to choose socially unacceptable means to achieve what they desire, the automatically increase the rates of crime and delinquency.

2.2.2 Sub–Cultural Theory

Albert Cohen (1960) and other theorists cited in Adler, Mueller & Laufer et al., 2001 view crime and delinquency in a different way . They assumed that these problems are ways of conforming to the norms of other cultures or sub-cultures that are different from cultures of urban society. Cohen expended his explanation by focusing for example on male lower class delinquents in the United States. He assumed that in American society males of all social levels are judged by the same set of standards, especially when they move out of home and compete with other youths in school and occupational settings. In this respect, lower class children are less likely to perform well in terms of these criteria. Thus; they may find themselves with their self-respect damaged. (Robert Merton and Robert Nesbit, 1976 cited in Adler 1995)

The inability of youth to achieve socially valued status and goals result in groups of young people forming deviant or delinquent subcultures, which their own values and norms (Nirmala K., 2009). Within this group criminal behavior may actually be valued, and increased a youths status (Walklate, 2003)

2.2.3 Cultural Deviance Theory

Culture deviance theory holds that delinquency is a result of youths' desire to conform to lower-class neighborhood cultural values that conflict with those of the greater society. Lower-class values include being tough, never showing fear, living for today, and disrespecting authority. Those adolescents who share lower-class values and admire criminals, drug dealers, and pimps find it difficult to impress authority figures such as teachers or employers. They experience a form culture conflict and are rendered in a capable of achieving success in a legitimate fashion; as a result, they join together in gangs and engage in a behavior that is malicious and negativistic (Siegal et al., 2003)

2.2.4 Differential Social Organization Theory

Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey (1960) cited in Ainsworth, 2000 stand out in the development of this theory. They were basically attentive to the question why criminal behavior occurs in the first place. They developed their theory by explaining how the rate and distribution of crime and delinquency are different in rural and in urban areas. According to them, "In non-literate and peasant societies, social influences are relatively uniform,

harmonious and consistent”. There is little rate of crime in these societies social organization that is normative conflicting stemming social pluralism. This social heterogeneity leads to normative in congruence. In other words, the social influences are often in harmonious and inconsistent, as opposed to those of the peasant societies. As a consequence; ‘the informal societies from staying in to non-conformity have become attenuated, thus allowing individuals to easily drift in to law breaking’. Edwin H. Sutherland assumed that all criminal behaviors are learned through association with criminal. He pointed out that “a person become delinquent when encounters an excess of definitions unfavorable to it” (Johnson, 1978).

These theories de-emphasize individual agency and stress criminal behavior is largely determined by factors outside a young person control. This theory says crime is generated by the breakdown of traditional value and norms. These were most likely to occur in urban areas with transient populations and high level of migration, which would produce the breakdown of family relationship and community, competing values, and increasing impersonality (Nirmala K., 2009). So from these explanations we can say that people learn crime and delinquent behavior along with the traditional elements of their culture.

2.2.5 Social Strain Theories

The strain theory, which is a subset of the social Structure Theory, asserts that “strain” in people’s lives is what often leads them to engage in criminal activity(Lawrence, 2010). According to Robert (1992) The theoretical explanations of deviance and delinquency that are grouped together under social strain theories share an underlying assumption that non-conforming behavior of an individual is the result of the confusion and disturbance individuals or groups experienced in a social settings. This shows that, when individuals confronted with new, traumatic and frustrating social situations, they may respond in a deviant and perhaps criminal manner. That is why the social strain theories view deviance and delinquency as a result of the social structure in which they occur. r. Robert also stated that, where there is a greater degree of social disorganization and denied access to culturally approved goals in the community; juveniles may find themselves in situations where social norms are not clearly defined.

2.3 Psychological Perspectives

Psychologists believed that proper treatment of mental patients, including delinquents might reduce the magnitude of the problem. Also Psychologists claimed that crime is the result of mental illness or personality disorder. They give more credit for mental deficiency and feeling of guilt as major causes of crime. Uneven mental growth , under or over development of mental processes, lack of mental control, mental defects and disorders ,or a combination of these factors may be associated with delinquent behavior (Neumeyer, 1956)

2.3.1 Social Learning Theory

Social learning theorists (Bandura, 1979) cited in Ainsworth, 2000 assume that delinquent behaviors are acquired through direct and observational learning experience, poor examples, or lack of reinforcement of prosaically behaviors. They point to the tangible rewards associated with delinquent behavior (particularly when attractive alternatives are not available and nontangible rewards such as approval by social status among peers or attention from parents). Once a youth has engaged in delinquent behavior both the promises of future rewarded and the threat of future punishment exist. But in as much as the probability of getting cough (arrested) is fairly law and the youth may “get away with” delinquent behavior (an experience that serves to reinforce the behavior), the criminality or delinquency is likely to persist. (Garranshah, 1986 Cited in Adler, 1995)

2.3.2 Social–Control Theory

Social control theorist’s delinquent behavior is a function of the strength of the individual’s bond to conventional goals, values persons and institutions. In Hirsch’s Model (Hirsch, 1969) cited in Siegel, Welsh and Senna et al., 2003 adolescent with a strong commitment and bond to society is not likely to become delinquent as the bond is weakened by neglectful or rejecting parents, poor school performance and deviant peers, increase the chance of delinquent behavior. Social- control theory has been criticized as having some circularity has been

criticized as having some circularity, because delinquency is by definition, behavior that is counter to conventional societal norms.

2.3.3 Psycho- Analytic Theory

Psychoanalytic theory is not a single coherent theory but variety of hypothesis developed by psychoanalysts since the term of the twentieth century from the pioneering work of Sigmund Freud. Generally, these theories postulate that delinquent behavior results when the restraining forces in the superego (one's conscience and self-ideal) and the ego (mediator among the super ego, the id, and reality) are too weak to curb energy). Psychoanalytic theory asserts that human nature is largely determined by the id instincts which are basically antisocial and immoral in character.(Zastrow, 1996). According to Zastrow (1996), this theory postulates that current behavior is largely controlled by early child hood experiences. Deviant behavior is viewed as stemming from unconscious conflicts, fixations, and repressed traumatic experiences.

According to Sisay(2016), this theory postulates that current behavior is largely controlled by early child hood experience. Deviant behavior is viewed as stemming from unconscious conflicts, and repressed traumatic experience.

2.3.4 Psycho-Dynamic Problem Solving Theory

Psychodynamic problem-solving theory views deviant behavior as being contrived by the personality as a way of dealing with some adjustment problem. The problems is generally viewed as a conflict among various ingredients of the personality; wishes, drives, fears, strivings, loyalties, codes of ethics, and so on. Situational factors are generally deemphasized because the problem is commonly thought of as a conflict within the personality (Sisay, 2016). According to him, a serious short coming of the theory is that often extremely difficult to determine precisely which wishes, drives, fears, or ethics motivated someone to commit a crime. For example, the following internal desires have all been advanced as motivation for committing rape; unfilled sexual desires, a desire for violence and feelings of inferiority, all of which are theorized to be temporarily alleviated during rape as the offender feels a sense of power and superiority.

2.4 Who is a Juvenile Delinquent?

Most studies on the problem of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, conducted earlier, had indicated the tendency of street children to get involved in illegal acts. They started by pilfering small items in market places or overcrowded public places. But gradually they drifted into much more serious delinquency and committed serious offenses. Hardened criminals gradually recruited them to carry out errands of criminal nature. Whatever steps they may follow, these children gradually drifted into delinquent activities. In fact, the acceleration of streets seems to be accompanied by an increasing rate of juvenile delinquency.

It was, in fact, difficult to distinguish the street urchin (mischievous child) from a delinquent child in the early days, because the two overlapped, as they do today. The Woyalla, the Listro, the car watchers/washers etc. have not been considered as delinquents, as such, by the ordinary people. And yet, by their own admission, some street children had reported, to some researchers, that they had been on the wrong side of the law and had been in trouble with the police. Therefore, today's street boy may be tomorrow's delinquent. This is what Jack Riley, one of the early UN Consultants who reported on the state of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia, in 1964, had to say: "In defining juvenile delinquency the lawyer has no problem, he is a young person of defined age known as juvenile and he is an offender against the criminal law.

However, for those who have responsibility for rehabilitation, who take a more personal view, the problem of definition is not so simple; a beginning may be made by saying that a juvenile delinquent is an offender against the law, who has failed to respond to the sanctions of society; such an offense being more than a mere act of mischief or childish irresponsibility...Fortunately the problem in Ethiopia, so far as the Consultant's observation goes, is not so serious in terms of size nor so, does complex in terms of its nature as appertain in some other countries. It may be that it is largely a response to developing environmental conditions though certainly not entirely so." (Andargachew Tesfaye, 1998) "In defining juvenile delinquency the lawyer has no problem, he is a young person of defined age known as

juvenile and he is an offender against the criminal law.

However, for those who has responsibility for rehabilitation, who take a more personal view, the problem of definition is not so simple; a beginning may be made by saying that a juvenile delinquent is an offender against the law, who has failed to respond to the sanctions of society; such an offense being more than a mere act of mischief or childish irresponsibility”Fortunately the problem in Ethiopia, so far as the consultants observation goes, is not so serious in terms of size nor so, does complex in terms of its nature as appertain in some other countries. It may be that it is largely a response to developing environmental conditions though certainly not entirely so” (Sisay, 2016, the cause of juvenile delinquency.

2.5 Causative Factors for Crime and Delinquency

According to bio- psychological explanation for the causes of crime and delinquency, both body type and mental health have a strong association with individual personality and behavior. An interaction of physique, character and mental abnormalities have an over whelming influence on development of deviant personality. (Johnson, 1978: 49)

2.5.1 Multiple Factors

Other writers argued that crime and delinquency are not of the results of a single causative factor as physical weakness or mental abnormality, mental illness and social dysfunction. There is no single cause of juvenile delinquency. The early child hood period which is considered by students of child life as the most significant period in the development of personality and character, is also a period for the foundation of juvenile behaviors (Facts about juvenile delinquency, 1932). As it is stated by David et al., on the Introduction and overview of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice, economic, social and cultural factors, urbanization, family, migration, the media, exclusion, peer influence and delinquent identities are identified as the general causes of juvenile delinquency although they are not identified as the sole reasons.

2.5.2 Bio-Social Factors

Bio-social explanation on the other hand, accepted physical characteristics as a major component but minimize the importance of mental health. It considers criminal behavior as the outcome of nature and nurture. Scholars under this theory argued that every person has a different genetically determined potential, in turn, is influenced by environmental factors. A person with biological difficulties may predispose to acquire criminal behavior that aggravate by social influence. (Johnson, 1978)

2.5.3 Family

In urban areas, the old safety net system is disintegrating due to domination of nuclear family system, broken homes, absence of kin control and other reasons. Parents hardly have time to supervise their children due to the life style in urban areas. Confusion of or disagreement on values among family members also could be a fertile ground to child to become delinquent. More research has been devoted to the family as a factor in delinquency than to any single influence. This is appropriate because of vital significant of the family as the cradle of the personality (Tappan, 1949).

2.5.4 Peer Group

Youths are likely to spend more time with their friends than their family. Peer groups pressure therefore is considered as a causative factor for a person to be involved in delinquent activities. Studies have found out that “learning crime from one’s peers, especially in the form of youth groups is the strongest determining factor in criminal involvement especially in urban areas.” (Abebe, 2018).

2.5.5 Religion

Religion has a decisive influence on people’s way of living; it is an important agent of socialization by instilling a pattern of religious belief on the people. For a long time, religion is considered as an important controlling agent the behavior of members of the society; however, secularization and modernization have gradually eroded this importance. (Gomez, 1989: 191)

2.5.6 Poverty

As the motive of crime, poverty is considered a contributing factor. Criminality is an outgrowth of economic degradation and class cleavage. Marxist criminologists concluded that when economic conditions are good, the amount of crime should be low, but when conditions are bad crime should be high. Poor people have only little chance to provide the basic needs of their children that is why many youths engage in criminal activities to fulfill their needs. (Andargachew, 1988: 173).

2.6 Rehabilitation

According to the Child Care Act, 2011, it is the principal objective of children rehabilitation schools to provide appropriate educational and training programs and facilities for children referred to them by a court and by having regard to their health, safety, welfare and interests, including their physical, psychological and emotional wellbeing, providing proper care, guidance and supervision for them, preserving and developing satisfactory relationships between them and their families, exercising proper moral and disciplinary influences on them, recognizing personal, cultural and linguistic identity of each of them (Children's Act, 2001).

Among prisoners who participated in either academic or vocational education programs than those who did not. Those who participated in vocational training

This is to promote the children's reintegration into society and prepare them to take their place in the community as persons who observe the law and are capable of making a positive and productive contribution to society (Kikuvi, 2011). Lauder and Prescott (1998) contend that effective rehabilitation services are those that focus on changing behavior and beliefs conducive to crime. According to Siegel (2002) if successful rehabilitation were not the ultimate goal of juvenile corrections, then the use of residential facilities would be an expensive exercise in futility. Every effort must therefore be put to make juvenile delinquents rehabilitation an effective process.

2.7 Child Rights Protection during the Rehabilitation Process

UNCRC article 19 also stipulates that every child has the right to protection from abuse, exploitation and violence. Children in contact with the law should be protected from hardship while going through state-run and non-state justice proceedings, as well as the process. Procedures have therefore to be adapted and appropriate protective measures put in place, noting that the risks faced by boys and girls will differ. Torture or other cruel, inhuman or

degrading treatment or punishment (including corporal punishment) must be prohibited. Also, capital punishment and life imprisonment without possibility of release shall not be imposed for offences committed by children.

Article 52 of criminal code (2004) states “infants who have not attained the age of nine years, shall not be deemed to be criminally responsible, the provision of this code shall not apply to them where a crime is committed by infant, appropriate steps may be taken by the family, school, or guardianship authority”. Article 53 (2004) children between 9 and 16 years are considered as young persons and are entitled to special procedures, measures and penalties. States “where a crime is committed by young persons between the age of nine and fifteen years, the penalties and measures to be imposed by the court shall be only those provided in Article 157-1618 of this code. Young persons shall not be subject to the ordinary penalties applicable to adults nor shall they be kept in custody with adult criminals”

2.7 The Historical Development of the Problem of Juvenile Delinquency in Ethiopia

The problem of street children, in Ethiopia, has been of long standing. But of late this has grown, not only in the size of the number of children involved, but also in the seriousness of the problems they pose to themselves and the society. The exact date for the emergence of the problem of street children is difficult to establish. But there are indications that early in the 1940s, the problem was observed in some of the larger towns, particularly in Addis Ababa. Due to the prolonged war with the Italians, a large number of families were disrupted and there were a large number of orphaned and abandoned children on the streets of Addis Ababa and other cities. During the same period, rural-urban migration, hardly known before, accelerated and increased the number of destitute people on the streets of urban areas. Some documents in the Prison Administration reveal that, around 1941/42, there were a large number of unattached and destitute children on the streets of Addis Ababa. In fact, the then superintendent, a Reformatory School was established as part of the Addis Ababa Prison (later renamed as The Training Center and Remand Home). In fact the problem of what then was referred to as Vagrancy and Vagabond age Proclamation was issued in 1944. This law provided for the detention of persons below the age of 18, if found wondering abroad (away from their usual

places of residence) without lawful cause. (Andergachew, 1998) According to him by the early 1960s the problem of attached children on the streets went on accelerating. In 1963/64 a survey was carried out in three cities (Addis Ababa, Asmara, Dire Dawa and 12 to Nazareth). Out of a sample of 300 children, those aged 9 to 12 years were 16%, those 12 to 15 years were 34.7% while those in those in the age group of 15 to 18 were 49.3%. The survey indicated that most of the street boys were migrants from the surrounding rural areas. They claimed to have migrated in search of educational opportunities, employment possibilities, and in search of immediate relatives that migrated to the cities earlier. Some followed their parents that migrated to the cities in search of better opportunities.

According to John and Andargatchew (1994), the primary cause of juvenile delinquency in Ethiopia is poverty, unemployment and family dysfunction. Majority of the offenses in Ethiopia have economical causes, manifested with non-violent theft. Radda (1996) also raised the failure of family's awareness regarding the proper ways of raising child as another cause that leads children to commit offences in Ethiopia. But, according to Facts about juvenile delinquency (1932), although there are many factors to produce delinquency and delinquent behaviors, the delinquent him/herself take the lion's share of the central problem.

Even though several studies have been done on the various dimensions of youth delinquency in different countries of the world, very few studies have been conducted in Ethiopia as well as in the city of Addis Ababa specifically on sources of preventing delinquency. The researchers conducted in Ethiopia so far focused on juvenile justice system, juvenile court, the link between family factors and delinquency, the effectiveness of delinquency treatments. Therefore, my research is carried out to assess the major causing factors as well as means of preventing delinquency. This is because studying only the causes of delinquency without giving emphasis for means of prevention might not be effective to reduce and alleviate this problem.

2.9 Some Manifestations of Juvenile Behavior

The Antisocial behavior of a child has two manifestations; one primarily confrontational or overt behavior and other, nonaggressive, covert behavior (Hawkins, 1996). There has been a perceived increase in violent and aggravated crimes among youth. Among these increasing crimes, drug-related crimes are growing extraordinarily. Certain types of juvenile delinquency

establish part of their process of development and growth and may disappear spontaneously as young people's transition to adulthood. That is why many socially responsible adults committed various types of petty offences during their adolescence (David et al., n.d).

Theft, assault, robbery, fraudulent, misrepresentation, homicide, arson, using narcotics, and gambling are the commonest crimes committed in every quarters of Ethiopia (Raddan, 1996). According to data from the Federal Police Commission (2014); the federal police commission of Ethiopia is on the process of application of the 108 lists of crime by updating its currently using lists of crime. According to the obtained information, any person will be committed a crime if he/she is found in participating among the lists.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

This study was conducted in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa for Juvenile Delinquents. Lideta Sub-City Administration is found in Woreda10 the Western district of Addis Ababa. The Sub-City is found in 8 98 N, 38 80 E direction and have 7726 feet (2355 meter) height above sea level and has 61.8 annual rainfalls, which is similar for whole Addis Ababa (CIA 2004, cited in Nuroye Abatew, 2013). The center was established for juvenile delinquents, with the purpose of rehabilitating juveniles to lead a healthy lifestyle in the community once out of the remand home. This center is chosen because it is the only rehabilitation center in Ethiopia and it is the only center for children who committed crime. According to the information obtained from 2007 census the total population of Addis Ababa was 2, 687,593 from this Lideta Sub-city Administration covers 197,437. Why the researcher select this area was it is the only Remand and Rehabilitation Center in the country and according to Bimal (2013), delinquency is found in the most urbanized sections of a country. Since Addis ababa is the most urbanized city of the country while attracting the large proportion of migrants compared to other cities, Addis Ababa is selected to be a research site, according to the definition of Ragin (1994, as cited in flick, 2007).

3.2 Research Design

The research design employed was non-experimental-descriptive research design which having a purpose of assessing and describing the issue under the study. As stated in the available literature that qualitative research in sociology basically focuses on non-experimental research design in which the role of the researcher is to observe measure and describe the phenomenon as it exists (Amir, 2004). Since the intended study will not employ experimental tests, this method found to be suit for my purpose of assessing and describing the major causes and means of prevention of delinquency.

Moreover a descriptive research design has been conducted on this study to investigate the

causes of juvenile delinquency in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center of Addis Ababa for juvenile delinquents. A Descriptive research with more in-depth analysis, that answers the questions of what and how, by extracting first hand data from delinquents, remand home administrators and police investigators.

3.3 Study Approach

The study has used mixed approach which combines quantitative and qualitative methods.

Quantitative research is expressed in numbers and graphs. Common quantitative methods include experiments, observations recorded as numbers, and surveys with closed ended questions. And qualitative research is expressed in words. Common qualitative methods include interviews, observations described in words, and literature reviews.

The reason for doing so is to capitalize on the strength of the two approaches and compensate for the weakness of each approach. It is solely non-experimental-descriptive research, with having a purpose of assessing and describing the issue under the study.

3.4 Source of Data

The study used primary and secondary data sources in the study. The primary data was collected from juvenile delinquents found at remand Correctional and Rehabilitation Center, the remand home administrator and police investigators, using questionnaires and, key in Formant interviews. The secondary data was also collected from different sources, such as written documents, police reports and journals, books, published and unpublished materials.

3.5 Population of the Study

The target populations of this study were male and female juvenile delinquents. Whose ages are found between (9-15 years).These delinquents are receiving rehabilitation services in the Remand Home at the time of 2021. Additionally administrator of the remand home and crime investigating police officers were interviewed as key informants in the study project.

3.6 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The sampling technique of the study was framed from a non-probability sampling techniques. Accordingly, purposive sampling technique was applied for the sake of finding the right person related to the case under investigation. According to Martin (1996), this technique was applied to facilitate the ground for the researcher to get the most suitable and productive samples from the target area or population.

The study samples were 46 (44 male and 2 female) youth delinquents who filled the questionnaire and out of 46 delinquents 7 (5 male 2 female) delinquents are also the sample for whom an interview was conducted. Administrator of the remand home and two investigating police officers are also the samples for which a key informant interview was conducted based on their relatedness to the issue under the study. The remand home was selected purposively to find juvenile delinquents, and also it is the only remand home where delinquents from all over the country will be detained.

There were 94 juvenile delinquents at the time of this study. From the total population of 94 delinquents in the center, The questionnaire was not administered to the 48 juvenile delinquents, for valid reason including some juvenile delinquents were not physically present during the research visits, some of them were unwilling to fill the questionnaire and few of them cannot speak Amharic and the workers in the center were not willing to translate. The rest do not believe they are guilty. So As a result, through availability sampling techniques, the remaining 46 juvenile delinquents were included in the study.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

For this study data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data collection method comprised the qualitative and quantitative methods. According to paul (2004), the crucial feature of qualitative research is to work up a research, materials, to explore the hidden meaning, to search for non-obvious futures, to find the multiple interpretation, to see the implied connotations and hear the unheard voice. By targeting to understand those features from the study, qualitative method was designed to be the data collection method beside the quantitative one. Among the qualitative data collection methods, one in depth interview was

employed with the administrator of the remand home, seven with juvenile delinquents in the remand home, and two key informants' crime investigator police officers from the selected Lideta sub city police department were employed.

Regarding the quantitative method of data collection techniques, Student researcher distribute questionnaires to collect data from juvenile delinquents found in the Remand Home. According to Abiy et al., (2009), a closed type of questionnaire is the most widely used type of questionnaire and the data collected through this technique are unsophisticated and frank given the simple questions asked. The researcher used closed ended questionnaire to collect data from juveniles. Additionally open ended questionnaire was used.

And necessary data were collected through in-depth and key informant interviews, and administration of both open and closed ended questionnaire. In order to have an in-depth understanding of the major causing factors and Rehabilitation of juvenile delinquency, this study used primary and secondary data collection technique. Intensive related literatures on delinquency were reviewed as source of secondary data to strengthen the study. And the researcher collected data from juvenile delinquents, administrator of the remand home and key informants as source of primary data. And the following research tools will be used in the process of this study.

3.7.1 Questionnaire Administration

The questionnaire were prepared, revised and distributed in accordance with the objective of finding the Causes of juvenile delinquency and Rehabilitation, in lideta sub-city administration Remand home of Addis Ababa. The researches Questionnaire were designed into closed and open ended techniques for both male and female youth delinquents from Remand home. Their responses were interpreted and analysed using tabulation method with descriptive statistics and discussion to be followed by elaborative explanations.

3.7.2 In-depth Interview and key Informant Interview

An in-depth interview is an open-ended, discovery-oriented method to obtain detailed

information about a topic from a stakeholder. In-depth interviews are a qualitative research method; the goal is to explore in depth a respondent's point of view, experience, Feelings and perspectives. Since the purpose of this study is to learn the causes and Rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, in depth interviews were found helpful to obtain information about the experience and perspective of the respondents towards the issue. Open-ended interview questions were used in this study. Open-ended interview are the best way to gain an understanding of respondents perception and help to obtain an in-depth description of the respondents world (Tutty, Rothery&Grinnell. 1996). In-depth interview was used to collect data from the remand home administrator and from juvenile delinquents in rehabilitation center, the remand home administrator and from investigating police officers.

Key informant interviews are qualitative, in-depth interviews of people selected for their first-hand knowledge about a topic of interest. Also key informant interviews involve interviewing people who have particularly informed perspectives on an aspect of the program being evaluated. The researcher conducted an interview with two key informants who are crime investigator police officers who are working in Lideta sub-city administration police department.

3.8 Data Analysis

The data from qualitative method is analyzed thematically by coding the inputs from the responses. In so doing, themes within the collected data were identified. Thematic analysis, according to Ezzy (2002), is more of inductive since the categories into which themes will be sorted are not decided prior to coding the data in which, the research may take the researcher into issues and problems not anticipated earlier. The themes in this study were not identified prior rather they came out of the collected data.

For the quantitative method data collection technique, the raw data was firstly coded and data entry was done and computation were made to analyze the response using statistical package for Science (SPSS) and the result was presented in tables. Also in order to summarize and describe the data, descriptive statistical procedures such as percentage was used.

3.9 Trustworthiness

Mugenda and Mugenda (200) describe validity of a research instrument as the degree to which it accurately measures what it purports to measure. To establish validity of the instruments used. Item in the questionnaire and interview were reviewed. The researcher sought the expertise and guidance from the advisor and assistance of other experts in the same field.

Reliability is another important measurement in research. Research refers to the consistence of the score obtained. That is how consistent the score are for each individual from one administration of the instruments to another and from one item to another (Gakuu and Kidombo, 2008). Doing qualitative research is a tricky exercise that requires greater involvement of the researcher in the entire process. in order to reduce level of bias and increase the level of reliability, the researcher instruments were extensively discussed with experts in research and in the subject area in order to sharpen and improve their appropriateness, The researcher also sought guidance from the advisor.

3.10 Ethical considerations

The study was conducted in accordance with the code of ethics in which the ethical requirements relate to scientific validity, welfare of the participants, and respect for the dignity of participants. Mugenda (2008) suggests that protecting the right and welfare of the participants should be the major ethical obligation for all parties involved in the research study. The researcher took precautions to ensure non-disclosure of research data to any third party that would use such data for their own purpose, and respondent's names were not disclosed. Participation in the research was voluntary, right of juveniles who do not believe they are guilty and juveniles who do not want to take part in the study were respected and excluded from the study. Beside, all participants were informed that they could refuse to participate, or withdraw if they want so. Also the researcher obtained consent from the remand home administrator.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATIONS ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the data acquired through both qualitative and quantitative methods which comprises questionnaire and key informant in-depth interviews. The unit of analysis of this study was juvenile delinquents found in the study area, that was attended in Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquent, who were detained there until this study was conducted. The study participants are both male and female which are selected from Lideta Remand and Rehabilitation Center.

4.1 Data Presentations of Major Findings and Discussion

The techniques of data collection were designed in accordance with the research objectives and questioners. Accordingly, the questioners for delinquents in the remand home has six parts in which the first part of the questioners focuses on the background information of the respondents; the second part is about background information of respondents parents and their employment status, while the third part presents about family problem, The fourth part of the questioners is related to the duties and responsibilities of social institutions in preventing delinquency. The fifth part focuses on the respondent's opinion on the possible causes of delinquency and the role of social institution in preventing delinquency. The final part deals with respondents own reasons to become delinquents. Based on these parts, the findings of both the questionnaire and an interview are compiled and analyzed as follows.

Among 46 questionnaires 44 filled by male delinquents and the rest 2 are by female delinquents. It was tried to cover the maximum number of juvenile delinquents found in the remand home in the questionnaire. Unfortunately out of 94 juvenile delinquents at the time of the study, only 46 were found to be qualified due to various reasons (see chapter three sample size). As it is discussed above, out of 46 juveniles 44 (95.7%) are male and 2 (4.3 %) of them are females.

Since the remand home hosts juvenile delinquents between the age of 9 and 15, the juveniles who participated in the study fall under this age span. By assuming that these juveniles may not know their exact age, the interval was used accordingly.

Table1. Background Information of Respondents

| No | Variable | Number Respondents | |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent |
| 1 | Sex | | |
| | Male | 44 | 95.7 |
| | Female | 2 | 4.3 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 2 | Age | | |
| | Not specified | 1 | 2.2 |
| | <9 | 0 | 0 |
| | 9 - 12 years | 14 | 30.4 |
| | 13 - 17 years | 31 | 67.4 |
| Total | 46 | 100 | |
| 3 | Religion | | |
| | Orthodox | 31 | 64.4 |
| | Muslim | 4 | 8.7 |
| | Protestant | 9 | 19.6 |
| | Catholic | 2 | 4.3 |
| | Others | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 46 | 100 | |
| 4 | Place of birth | | |
| | Addis Ababa | 20 | 43.5 |
| | Out of Addis Ababa | 26 | 56.5 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 5 | Place of Residence | | |
| | Addis Ababa | 20 | 43.5 |
| | Other urban area in Ethiopia | 11 | 23.9 |
| | Rural area in Ethiopia | 15 | 32.6 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 6 | Educational level | | |
| | Illiterates | 0 | 100 |

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| | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | First cycle | 25 | 54.3 |
| | Second cycle | 10 | 21.7 |
| | High school | 3 | 6.5 |
| | School dropouts | 8 | 17.7 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 7 | Reason for dropout | | |
| | Economic problem | 2 | 4.3 |
| | Family influence | 3 | 6.3 |
| | Peer influence | 3 | 6.3 |
| | Total | 8 | 100 |

As the above table 1 shows that 44 (95.7%) of the delinquents are males while the remaining 2(4.3%) are females. As David (n.d.) stated that, delinquency has a strong gender relation in which various prevention situations in the society prevents female from committing crime as widely as the male. And the fact that more boys than girls are attended in remand and rehabilitation center for juvenile delinquents is because boys are involved in delinquency more often than girls. And it can be genetic influence. Since the remand home hosts juvenile delinquents between the age of 9 and 15, the juveniles who participated in the study fall under this age span.. Accordingly, among the 44 juvenile delinquents, juveniles between the ages of 13-17 years 31 (67.4%) followed by the age group of 9-12 years 14(30.4%). 1(2.2%) of the respondent age is not specified, because she doesn't know her age, she was taken to hospital and get tested, but the center did not receive the result from the hospital.

And, there are no juvenile delinquents of the age between 9- 10. So the age group between, 13- 17 accounts for the highest percentage. This shows that most children start to engage in delinquent and criminal acts between the ages of 13-17 years than in the early ages.

Majority of the respondents 31(64.4%) are orthodox Christian religion followers, 4(8.4%) are followers of Islam, protestant and catholic religions followers accounted 9(19.6%) and 2(4.3%) respectively and other religion are accounted 0(0%) of juvenile delinquents in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents. As described below the majority of delinquents act committed by Orthodox Christianity believers. As a result the religious institutions have

their own role to play to alleviate the anti-social behavior.

Again above half percent of the delinquents are born out of Addis Ababa this show that most of the delinquent acts are committed by migrants. With regard to their current place of residence as shown in table one above, 20(43.5%) of the respondents place of residence were from Addis Ababa and 11(23.9%) were from other urban areas in Ethiopia respectively. The remaining 15(32.6%) were from rural areas in Ethiopia. From this one can conclude that rural –urban migration is one cause which can accelerate of delinquency and crime in urban centers.

The above table 1 illustrates that regarding educational level, among respondents 25(54.3 %) were from first cycle, whereas 10 (21.7%) were from second cycle, and 3 (6.5%) were from high school and there are no illiterates among the respondents. This table shows that majority of them attended first cycle education and most of them attended second cycle education. Very few of them attended high school education. Out of school dropout delinquents the majority of them dropout from school at the first cycle and some of them stop their education from second cycle. As shown in the table above, 2 (4.3 %) of the offenders dropout from school because of their family influence followed by 3(6.5%) economic problem. So school dropouts should be handled properly to ensure that they are not becoming criminals.

Table2. Background information of respondent’s parents

| No | Variable | Number Of Respondents | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent |
| 1 | Are your parents alive? | | |
| | Yes | 43 | 93.5 |
| | No | 3 | 6.5 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 2 | Who is alive? | | |
| | Both parents alive | 27 | 62.79 |
| | Mother only | 9 | 20.93 |
| | Father only | 7 | 16.27 |
| | Total | 43 | 100 |
| 3 | Do they live together? | | |

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| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | 13 | 48.1 |
| | No | 14 | 51.9 |
| | Total | 27 | 100 |
| 4 | Marital status of parents | | |
| | Live together | 13 | 30.2 |
| | Divorced | 11 | 25.6 |
| | Remarried | 12 | 27.9 |
| | Widowed | 7 | 16.3 |
| | Total | 43 | 100 |
| 5 | Parents educational | | |
| | Illiterate | 11 | 23.9 |
| | 1-6 complete | 17 | 37.0 |
| | 7-8 complete | 11 | 23.9 |
| | 9-12 complete | 4 | 8.7 |
| | Certificate | 3 | 6.5 |
| | Diploma & degree | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 6 | Father's employment status | | |
| | Unemployed | 2 | 5.9 |
| | Daily labor | 9 | 26.5 |
| | Hand craft | 2 | 5.9 |
| | Government | 4 | 11.8 |
| | Agriculture | 11 | 32.4 |
| | Other | 6 | 16.7 |
| | Total | 34 | 100 |
| 7 | Mother's employment status | | |
| | House wife | 18 | 50 |
| | Factory worker | 6 | 16.7 |
| | Daily labor | 8 | 22.2 |
| | Other | 4 | 11.1 |
| | Total | 36 | 100 |

Table 2 shows that 43(93.5%) of the e respondent's parents are alive, and among the 43 respondents, 27(58.7%) of them responded that both of their parents are alive, 3(6.5%) answered both of their parents are dead, 9(19.6%) of respondents answered only their mother

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are alive, 7(15.2%) of respondents answered only their father are alive. Followed by 13(28.3%) respondents answered that their parents are still in marriage and 5(10.9%) as divorced and 6(13%) are remarried, 3(6.5%) of the respondents family are widowed. From these results, it can be seen that the majority of respondent's parents are divorced and remarried. Only few of them are living together. Due to the separation of parents juveniles may face many challenges and this can have negative impacts on the children. Most of the adolescents who show delinquent behavior in any form belong to families that could be not give foundation to the children. Broken families, single parents, separated families, frequent parents fight can Cause juvenile delinquency.

Regarding the educational levels of their parents, among the total respondents 4(8.75%) answered that they do not know the educational level of their parents. 11(23.9%) answered that their parents are illiterates, and those who are in the range of 1- 6 grade are accounted 15 (32.6%), followed by those who are 7-8 and 9-12 complete accounted 9 (19.6 %) and 2(4.3%) for each respectively. 2(4.3%)For those who complete certificate. Most of the delinquent's parents earn low income, so that they are unable to support their family so the children will be forced by their economic needs, and will be engaged in delinquent activities. Parent education is very essential for juvenile for preventing them from being involved in any crime.

With regards to respondent's fathers employment status as shown in table2, 11 (23.9%) of respondents are from agriculture background, 9(25%) of them are from daily labor background, whereas 4(11.1%) have government work, 4(11.1%), unemployed 2(5.6%), and hand craft 2(5.6%), the rest 6(16.7%) of respondents replied other. In addition to this respondents mother's employment status are 18(50%) house wives, daily labor 8(22.2%), 6(16.7%) factory worker, 3(6.5%) and rest 4(11.1%) respondents replied other. This indicates that large numbers of delinquents are from agriculture and daily laborer families, and a house wife mother from this we can conclude that most of the respondent's families were from lower socio class and youth belonging from poor economic status easily get involved in criminal activities.

Table3. Crucial Issues of Concern among Family Members

| No | Variable | Number Of Respondents | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent |
| 1 | Having positive Relationship with parents | | |
| | Yes | 13 | 28.3 |
| | No | 33 | 71.7 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 2 | Reasons for not having positive relationship | | |
| | Because am drug addicted | 7 | 21.2 |
| | Because I spend much time with friends | 9 | 27.3 |
| | Because I am living with relatives | 11 | 33.3 |
| | Because I steal | 6 | 18.2 |
| Total | 33 | 100 | |
| 3 | Problems exist in your family | | |
| | Alcoholism | 17 | 37 |
| | Economic issues | 33 | 71.7 |
| | Disagreement on non -economic issues | 25 | 54.3 |
| | Physical illness | 4 | 8.7 |
| | Mental illness | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 46 | 100 | |
| 4 | Family Size/Number | | |
| | 1-4 | 11 | 23.9 |
| | 5-8 | 21 | 45.7 |
| | More than 8 | 14 | 30.4 |
| Total | 46 | 100 | |

Among all juveniles, 33(71%) of respondents do not have positive relationship with their parents, and out 33 (71%) juveniles, 11(23.9%) admit that it is because I am living with relatives, 9(19.6%), because I spend much time with friends, 7(15.2%), 6(13%) because I steal. And for the question asked about which problem exist in your family, 33(71.7%) replied that Economic issues, 25(54.3 %) Disagreement on noneconomic issues, 17(37%) Alcoholism, and the rest4 (8.7%) respondent replied Physical illness. This indicate that, majority of the problems happened in the family are due to economic issues, and Disagreement on noneconomic issues.

So From this we can conclude that economic issue is yet another Cause of juvenile delinquency. With respect to family size, table 3 shows that 11(23.9%) had a family size ranging 1-4, 21 (45.7%) of them had 5-8 family members, and the remaining 14(30.4%) a family size of more than eight.

Table4. Role of Remand home (Rehabilitation) and recreational centers

| No | Variable | Number of Respondents | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent |
| 1 | Presence of recreational centers in their area | | |
| | Yes | 13 | 28.3 |
| | No | 33 | 71.7 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 2 | Places they spent much of their time | | |
| | Studying | 4 | 8.7 |
| | Playing outside | 27 | 58.7 |
| | Watching movies | 7 | 15.2 |
| | Using addictions | 8 | 17.4 |
| Total | 46 | 100 | |
| 3 | The role of Remand home | | |
| | Low | 5 | 10.9 |
| | Medium | 14 | 30.4 |
| | High | 27 | 58.7 |
| Total | 46 | 100 | |

On the questions asking the juveniles the Presence of recreational centers in their locality 17(37%) of juveniles replied yes and the rest 29(63%) replied that there no recreational centers in their locality. As shown in the table above, regarding how the respondents spend their time, most of them replied, helping parents, playing outside with friends, watching movie, studying, working to help their parents with money and few of them said they spend their time using addiction and stealing. The response given for questions based on the role of Remand home and rehabilitation center. 27(58.7%) of respondents replied that Remand home have high role in preventing delinquency, 14(30.4%) replied medium, while the rest 5(10.9%) replied the Remand have lower role in preventing delinquency. Respondent’s Opinion on Places they

spent much of their time 27(58.7%) replied playing outside, 8(17.4%) using addiction, 7(15.2%) watching movies, 4(8.7%) replied studying.

Table5. Causes of Delinquency and the Role of Social Institution

| No | | Number of respondents | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | Frequency | percent |
| 1 | Causes Of Delinquency | | |
| | Economic problem in family | 9 | 19.6 |
| | Peer influence | 11 | 23.9 |
| | Parenting style | 4 | 8.7 |
| | Drug use | 5 | 10.9 |
| | Broken family | 8 | 17.4 |
| | Unhealthy social environmental | 3 | 6.5 |
| | Shortage of recreational facilities | 4 | 8.7 |
| | Media | 2 | 4.3 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |

Respondent's Opinion on the Causes of Delinquency , the table above revealed that 11(23.9%) of the respondents believed that, they began to involve in delinquency because of peer influences, followed by 9(19.6%) as a economic problem, 8(17.4%) start involving in delinquency as a result broken family(divorce, death of parents, migration), and drug use 5(10.9%). Other parenting style and shortage of recreational facilities respectively, 4(8.7%) respectively, unhealthy social environment 3(6.5%) and the rest 2(4.3%) of respondents replied media.

Peer influence, economic problem, broken family and drug use were the highest on the Courses of delinquency. Peer group is a very strong force that can Cause delinquent behavior in youth.so parents should follow up their children. And also as it seen in the above table, often the cause of juvenile delinquency is economic problem in family. Youth belonging from poor

economic status, they want to improve their status and easily get involved in criminal.

Table6. Reasons to become Delinquent

| No | Variables | Number of Respondents | |
|----|---|-----------------------|------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent |
| 1 | Do you use drugs | | |
| | Yes | 19 | 41.3 |
| | No | 27 | 58.7 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 2 | Kind of drugs they use | | |
| | Alcohol | 3 | 10.7 |
| | Chat | 2 | 7.1 |
| | Cigarette | 11 | 39.3 |
| | Hashish | 3 | 10.7 |
| | Benzene | 8 | 28.6 |
| | Shisha | 1 | 3.6 |
| | Total | 28 | 100 |
| 3 | Type of crime committed by delinquents | | |
| | Murder | 3 | 6.5 |
| | Robbery | 6 | 13.0 |
| | Rape | 3 | 6.5 |
| | Homicide | 1 | 2.2 |
| | Theft | 11 | 23.9 |
| | Cheating | 1 | 2.2 |
| | Assault | 5 | 21.7 |
| | Damage to property | 6 | 10.9 |
| | Gambling | 7 | 15.2 |
| | Burglary | 3 | 6.5 |
| | Total | 46 | 100 |
| 4 | Reasons to engage in criminal acts | | |
| | Economic problem | 11 | 23.9 |
| | Family problem | 13 | 28.3 |

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| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Peer pressure | 19 | 41.3 |
| Environmental influence | 3 | 6.5 |
| Total | 46 | 100 |

The table 6 revealed that 19(41.3) of the respondents used drugs, the remaining 27(58.7%) of the juveniles never used drugs (substance). Cigarette and Benzene are widely used drugs among the delinquents, 11(39.3%) and 8(28.6%) respectively, followed by hashish, chat, alcohol and shisha 3(6.5%) each. Drug use in youth can be dangerous as they can commit violent crimes when they take drugs.

In relation to the question, Type of crime committed by delinquents, 17(37%) of the respondents committed theft, 11(23.9%) replied robbery and Assault, followed by rape which accounted 6(13%), 5(21.7%), Damage to property, Gambling and murder (613%) each 2(4.3%)}, Burglary, and cheating and homicide 3(6.5%) 1(2.2%) each. The same table above revealed that 19(41.3%) of the respondents engaged in the delinquency behavior because of peers influence followed by family problem, {13(28.3%), 11(23.9)} economy problem, and 3(6.5%) of respondents replied environmental influence

4.2 Summarized Result of In-depth-Interviews (KII)

According to the findings from Key Informants interview on the potential causes or driving factors for Delinquency. The finding indicated that there were no single cause, rather evenly distributed the causes for becoming delinquent, all the respondents replied that, there no single cause of juvenile delinquency.

Remand home administrator explained that. “juvenile crime is not naturally born in but it is largely present in him because of the surrounding that he is brought up, lack of discipline ,inefficient education infrastructure, economic problem (inability in fulfilling basic needs) , family problem, peer pressure, technology like media ,internet, games and movies, unemployment are the main courses of delinquency, and also, rural-urban migration, imbalance between population growth and economic development, drug addiction, street life, breakdown of families, are identified as common causes of leading youths develop delinquent behaviors.

This shows that there is no single cause of juvenile delinquency.

Similar remarks were given by the *investigator police officers* Concerning the causes of delinquency, “Dysfunctional families ,poverty, street life, environmental influence, shortage of social institutions including Sport fields, Library, Youth centers, economic problem, uncontrolled population growth, the existence of unfavorable conditions, school and environment , not creating awareness on the negative effect of crime and the existing gap of the law currently used in courts to punish juvenile delinquents, are identified as the Cause of juveniles to become involving in delinquency”.

During the interview most of the key informants agreed that Urbanization and rural-urban migration expose youths in urban center to develop delinquent and criminal behavior.

The police inspector said. “Young people migrate to the cities because, they don’t have opportunity to grow themselves in rural areas and it is not yet urbanized. So they come to the cities specially Addis Ababa, in search of work and to get a better life. Then they face economy problem which means, not able to fulfill basic need and that can lead to crime. Then When they move to the city, they don’t get what they Expect, and end up on the streets” This implied that, urbanization and rural-urban migration expose people especially youths in urban centers to delinquent and criminal behavior.

All of the respondents from police department agreed that theft is the major delinquency committed by juvenile delinquents in Addis Ababa and stealing body parts of car, addictive drug use, homosexuality, cutting cables, pocket stealing, are also mentioned by the respondents as mostly committed by juveniles.

The administrator opinion on the aim of the rehabilitation center, he replied “the primary aim is to rehabilitate Delinquents and make them understand the seriousness nature of the crime committed, and prepare them to get back into society. The rehabilitative process includes counseling. Also there used to be vocational trainings like making sigaja, wood work, and metal work. But currently we don’t give vocational training because facilities are inadequate.

The respondent’s opinion on the role of social institutions like family, schools, religious institutions, youth centers and other institutions in preventing delinquency . Most of them said that social institutions are important agents to shape individuals behavior in a positive way.

The *administrator* elaborated that “Social institution are vital for Juvenile to prevent them from being involved in any crime. And they are responsible to keep the juveniles away from delinquent acts and also not get involved in criminal activities. Every social institution should ensure opportunities and educational programs which will help the juveniles from delinquent behavior”. Additionally One of the delinquents also said that “even if there are social institutions in my area the roles they played to prevent delinquency is minimal.

With regard to efforts made by their organization to prevent delinquency One of the police officers said “currently all we do is interrogate juvenile delinquents, take them to court or to the remand home” and the other police officer said that “ there is little efforts made by the organization such as participating when there is conference regarding juvenile delinquents” the organization also wants to do more than just integrate and take the kids to the court, but we cannot do more because, we do not have enough support from the government and also we don’t have the budget.

Similar explanations were given by the administrator regarding whether the remand home made an effort to prevent delinquency before occurring, and the administrator said “there are no efforts made by the organization to prevent delinquency before it occurred, because the center works only on juveniles detained in the remand home. But we provide counseling, education, rehabilitation and we participate on seminars, training when we get the chance. But as an institution, we have not done the work of awareness creation or educating the community and but in order to do this we need support and budget from the government.” He added that the remand home is under the Addis Ababa Women and Children Affair Bureau, and the budget is fifteen thousand birr per month, this includes health service for juvenile delinquents and if there is anything need in the institution we cover the cost using this budget.

The commendable action is about what need to be done to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency in the future. All of the key informant interviewees suggested that awareness should be raised on how to manage juveniles in family, school and at community levels. Different youth centers should be established for juveniles, continuous work should be done on

prohibiting street life and reunion/recovering of juveniles on the street with their families and community based correction centers should be expanded. These recommendations are few of forwarded by the coordinator at the remand home as contractive opinion.

Key informants interviewed on the type of correctional methods that are taking place for juvenile delinquents, the *administrator* said “currently the remand home is giving two correctional methods and this are counseling service and educational service. And there is a follow up for juvenile delinquents in the remand home by the counselors in order to see their behavioral improvement. However the remand home doesn’t have sufficient counselors and it’s a challenge for us to facilitate effective rehabilitation of the juveniles.”

4.3 Discussion on findings of the research

4.3.1 Gender based analysis and Juvenile Delinquency

The results of the study imply that boys are involved in delinquency more often than girls. A study by Legal and Human Rights Centre (2012) revealed similar results of female crime rate being lower than that of males. Similarly as David (n.d.) stated that, delinquency has a strong gender relation in which various preventive situations in the society prevents female from committing crime as widely as the male. And the fact that more boys than girls are attended in remand and rehabilitation center for juvenile delinquents is because boys are involved in delinquency more often than girls. And this this support the case mentioned by David (n.d).

4.3.2 Age and Juvenile Delinquency

The study found that most of the delinquents were in age 13-17 years as it is also supported by the standard definition of the American Psychological Association that a juvenile delinquent is a person who is under age (usually below 18 Years). This clearly shows that the early adolescent period is the time when youngsters are highly delinquents compared to other periods of adolescents. This resonates with findings by Elliott and his colleagues (1985) that the level of adolescent involvement in delinquent acts-0whether violent or nonviolent, serious, or minor generally peaks sometime between 15 and 17 years of age.

4.3.3 Literacy and Delinquency

From the data analysis result in light of educational background indicated that majority of the juvenile delinquents at least attended first cycle education and while most of them attended second cycle education. Very few of them only attended high school education. Out of the delinquents' majority of them are dropouts from school at the first cycle and some of them quite their education from second cycle. These results are consistent with those of Aokio (2010) who mentioned that higher school attainment reduced the number of crime among young people since they have the legal/moral knowledge about the cost of criminal behavior.

4.3.4 Faith based Analysis and Delinquency

Regarding religious background, the majority of delinquency acts are committed by Orthodox Christianity believers. This finding is similar with Bimal(2013) that the magnitude of juvenile delinquency is more from orthodox Christianity than Islam and another reason is that in this particular locality the percent of the population is more from orthodox Christianity. And majority of the respondents are follower of Orthodox Christianity.

The researcher strongly asserted that this result has no any connection with religion based figurative descriptions of data collected which seems biased to only one religion . We would have to take in consideration that the Remade home where this study focused has higher number of Orthodox Christianity than other religion ration.

4.3.5 Place of Origin and Delinquency

The finding indicated that significant difference based on place of birth. More than half of the respondents are born out of Addis Ababa. And regarding delinquent's place of residence the majority of them are living in Addis Ababa. The findings are supported by the existing empirical studies, Betelehem (2014) who suggested that juveniles who come from rural areas are more likely to become involved in delinquency. Also most of the key informants indicated that migrant youth are mostly involved in crimes.

4.3.6 Urbanization, Rural- Urban migration and Delinquency

The study revealed that impacts of Migration in relation to burden of Urbanization and rural-urban migration as triggering factor for youths in urban centers exhibit delinquent and criminal behavior. Most of the results assessed from the key informants' response indicated that migrant youth are frequently involved in crimes than their peer's counterparts. This result is supported by social strain theories. According to social strain theories, delinquency is resulted when an individual is confronted with a new environment, traumatic and frustrating social situations that will force them to respond in a deviant and delinquent manner.

The remand home administrator said “most of the migrants were deceived about the life in cities and the other delinquents come from rural areas in search of better standard of living, education, employment and other social services in urban centers especially in Addis Ababa. However, after they come to the cities, what they come across at their destination is challenging, so they end up on the streets, because they do not live to their expectations”.

The police inspector said “So they come to the cities specially Addis Ababa, in search of work and to get a better life. Then they face economy problem which means, not able to fulfill basic need and that can lead to crime. Then When they move to the city, they don't get what they expect, and end up on the streets”.

A study by Xi Chen & Hua Zhong (2013), revealed similar results who suppose that the probability of migrant youth being caught committing a crime was much higher than the urban-born.

4.3.7 Marital Status and Delinquent's parents

The finding of this study revealed that majority of the delinquents are from non-intact(broken) families and dysfunctional families such as death, abandonment, divorce, lack of affection and harmony. This result is line with study of Price & Knuz (2013) that children who live in homes with only one parents or in which martial relationships have been disrupted by divorce or separation are more likely to display a range of behavioral problems including delinquency, than children who are from two-parent families

Majority of the delinquents came from dysfunctional families by divorce, remarried or death. Similarly Social control theorists state that individuals are prevented from engaging in criminal activities by the social bond they are in and one of the bonds is family, which serves as external control (Nigai & Cheung, 2005). This might be one factor juveniles become delinquents' juveniles. In addition this study confirms the statement of Facts about juvenile delinquency (1932), large numbers of children commit delinquency as a result of dysfunctional families by death, abandonment, divorce, lack of affection and harmony. It can be noted from the key informant in-depth-interviews dysfunctional families is one of the pushing factor for youth to become involved in juvenile delinquency..

4.3.8 Literacy of parents and Juvenile Delinquency

Majority of the study participant's parents completed 1-6; in addition most of them are illiterate. The finding of this study found that juveniles from families who have low educational background level are at the greatest risk of exhibiting antisocial or delinquent behavior. Because parents with low educational level may not be as involved as should in their children's education. The finding is consistent with Faraja (2014), who argued that the low education of parents contributed to respondents being delinquents for the fact parents, did not know or experience the fruits of education thus failing to insist it to their children. It could be concluded that parental education is very essential for preventing juveniles being involved in delinquent act.

4.3.9 Livelihoods of families and Juvenile Delinquency

With regards to occupation the finding indicates that large numbers of delinquents are from agriculture, daily laborer families and a house wife mother from this we can conclude that most of the respondent's families were from lower socio class and youth belonging from poor economic status easily get involved in criminal activities. Low socioeconomic condition is mentioned in many researches to have contribution on children to be in conflict with the law (Gullotta, Adams & Montemayor, 1998). Also as strain theory clearly stated, children who are from low economic status are more prone to get involved in crime since they do not have legitimate means to attain their needs (Thio, 2001). Also these results are in line similarly with

Sisay, (2014), Harris, (2006 & Mbuthia, 2013) who argued that children from the poor and working-class are much more likely to engage in delinquent behavior.

4.4 Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

The study results demonstrate that, most of respondents involved in deviant acts due to peer influence, economic problem and broken family. And few of them said drug use, parenting style shortage of recreational facilities, unhealthy social environment and the rest said media is the cause for juvenile delinquency.

According to the findings, majority of the respondents engaged in delinquency due to peer influence. The influence that stems from peers will be powerful on the child's behavior if she/he does not have good Parents/guardian control, supervision, and Good attachment. One could estimate how things are worse for unaccompanied or orphans most on street without custodianship. Tartar (2001) also reinforced that adolescence is ready to do nearly anything to be accepted by their peers and maintain their status among peers. According to Strain theory, (Agnew, 1992), people engage in crimes as they experience strain or stress, they become upset, and they sometimes engage in crime as a result. They may engage in crime to reduce or escape from the strain they are experiencing.

The second most leading cause for delinquency is resulting from economic burden, this finding is supported by Manh(2013) that if a family has unstable finance children may resort to adopting a socially defective approach to meet their needs. And this fact is implicated by the differential theory of Coward and Ohlin (1960) that argues poverty of the lower classes prevents them from using legitimate use, such as education, to acquire valued goods, thus giving them no alternative but engage in illegitimate activities. It can be conclude that economic problem is another cause of juvenile delinquency.

The third most influential cause of juvenile delinquency is broken family. Families are one of the strongest socializing forces in the rights of others, conversely, families can teach Children aggressive, antisocial, and violent behavior. The finding in this study is consistent with others where Regoli and Hewitt (2002) found that broken homes contributed to juvenile delinquency.

Astonishingly there wouldn't be any adequate supervision by the single mother or the single father to protect them from such kinds of offences.

The fourth one to cause juvenile delinquency is parenting style. Finding of this research proved beyond hypothesis is the role of Functioning parenting style which is the most fundamental need for juvenile for proper development of their emotional, psychologically, and social skill within the family and around the community as well. This result is supported by Wright & Wright (1994). Families are one of the strongest socializing forces in life. They teach children to control unacceptable behavior, to delay gratification, and to respect the rights of others, conversely, families can teach children aggressive, antisocial, and violent behavior.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND STUDY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The major objective of the study was to investigate the Cause of juvenile delinquency and means of prevention. with regard to sex, the result of the study showed that Comparing to the male juveniles, female juveniles represent lesser numbers in committing delinquency given that the various preventive situations that deter female from committing crime as widely as male in the society. Regarding age the result of the study indicates that juveniles between the ages of 13- 17 accounts for the highest number of juvenile delinquency in city, and they are more probable to commit crimes as compared to the others. With respect to religion background, majority of the respondents, were followers of the Orthodox Christian religion. The study also found that most of the offenders were juveniles who come from rural eras and who had poor family background. The result of this study indicates that young people in lower education level were more involved in criminal activities.

In identifying the causes of juvenile delinquency, Majority involve in delinquency as a result of pressure from their peers, Having a background of dysfunctional family either by death or divorce, economic problem ,such as unable to attain basic needs can also lead to delinquency, street life and , unhealthy social environmental ,Shortage of recreational facilities in the big urban centers, exposure to be used by other organized senior criminals, and less involvement of social institutions in preventing delinquent behavior.

On the other hand, negligence of families on how to raise and socialize children has its own contribution for juveniles to involve in delinquency aided by families. Poor economic situations give up on the futurity of their children. In this regard, the social control theories attempted to describe delinquency behavior as a bond that was weakened between youth and their parents due to neglectful or rejecting behavior or parents against their children. Poor school performance among young youth and deviant behavior of peers are in a position to increase the

chance or delinquent behaviors. In relation to this cause, exposures to Medias and technologies resulted addiction to different virtual games and movies are leading juveniles to become delinquents.

Another cause like those juveniles who come from urban area and who had poor family background are more likely to commit different crimes. The reason is these juveniles migrated to Addis Ababa in search of better life and when they fail to meet their expectations, their chance of involving in crime increase.

The result magnified those three cases among the prominent findings. These are chronologically; Theft, robbery and rape are the type of delinquency committed with the highest number. Followed by a spare part stealing, indoor type of theft, pick pocketing, cutting and stealing cables, additionally, assault, murder, Damage to property, Gambling, use of drug and alcohols, homosexuality, are also among the delinquent act mostly committed by juveniles. And Most of these criminals were from urban areas, the possibility of minimalizing. These offenses are at hand of our community for example the courses could be reversed simple actions such as awareness creation about the factors and consequences of crime and criminal acts in the community.

The finding from the research indicated that easily accessibility of drugs to juvenile was recognized as the major driving factor for misbehavior engagement. The act often fueled by peer influence and economic problem as the main reason for juveniles engaging in Commission of above narrated crime. Also the finding of this study also shows that a significant number of juveniles were institutionalized because of peer influence.

Student researcher learned from the KII interview with the officials of Remand Home administration the rehabilitation center was established and belonged Addis Ababa bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs. And the budget the remand home get per month is fifteen thousand Birr, so the budget allocated for this huge activities were not always sufficient for basically consumable materials such as purchasing food let alone Administrative support and

supplies. This Challenge could be aggravated in highly inflating economy. Therefore investment deemed to be made on educational material and is rare and there were limited means for providing the children with useful vocational training. Additionally, Staff is insufficient in numbers and Capacity Gaps has still understandable due to lack adequate training or Capacity building scheme.

5.2 Recommendations

- **Recommendations for Family, Community and Schools** There should be School based and Schools Ordinated programs that could assess and identify students at potential risk to committing future crimes and set up a program, such as bullying prevention program, life skill development Capacity building training program for schools family to be cascaded, anger coping Mechanism program, problem solving skill, and in school and out-of school counseling and outreach program. Strengthening Existing or Tailored schools and Family/ Community relation to work closely with families will increase youth problems solving skills as early as possible.

There are several problem or difficulties that juvenile offenders face when they return back from the rehabilitation center to family, community, school or in to other social life. They may lack support and looked down upon with the negativity related to being a delinquent. So when this juvenile returned to school and family, there should be a supporting system with in their family and school, to help them with their transition. So the researcher highly recommends the presences of functional reintegration support system program after serving the rehabilitation/ remand home period. The initiatives could be from governments, schools and their families. So that they don't end up relapse to their routine deviant practices.

- **Recommendation for Law Enforcing institutions:** The study revealed that most of persons working in police institutions lack adequate knowledge about juvenile delinquency management. The police officers and also the workers in the rehabilitation center should be trained to building their capacity in case management, psychosocial

support for delinquent's etc. Most of them are not well trained to work with the juvenile delinquents as specialized curriculum to manage the case effectively and efficiently. So in order to solve the problems associated with juvenile delinquents, the department should, Create training centers where police officers can learn juvenile administration and handling ability. And creating, favorable condition for police officers to have awareness, Access to inform about juvenile problems. The police investigator and attorney office should work hand in hand with the community as a whole in fighting juvenile delinquency to root cause. This will reduce the complexity and huge potential impact on the case will levy on the community at Large.

- **Recommendations for NGOs, FBO, CBOs working Child Protection and Child Welfare;** As know almost all aged prominent and leading humanitarian and Development Oriented philanthropic organizations across the world were Rooted or emerged from Child centered/ Child focused foundational philosophies as their a core values in hearts of the programing. This organizations should coordinate their efforts if they to make a better future actions bearing fruits for the delinquents who are out and in of the rehabilitation center. This mainly benefit street Childers, stranded in life but nowhere to go. By making street life easier by providing basics needs such as shelter, food and education. And for those who are out from remand home, the government or other non-governmental organizations should work on to reuniting the delinquents with their parents. Government should also provide adequate employment opportunities. This will encourage young people to dream big and not to engage in crime.

- **Recommendations for Policy Makers, GOV, and Intera-Government Organization Lobby Groups:** Policy Makers such as Parliament, Courts, Federal Women, Children, and Youth Social Affairs Local Structures, UNICEF, AU Parliamentary offices, Specialized Court room for Children, in respective department and Offices at Regional, Zonal and grassroots community structures should work with each other's to offer more recreational facilities in urban and rural areas for adolescents. If there is more recreational facilities, there may be less participant in delinquent

activities. The recommendation will be reinforced with the hypothesis of the social control theory which asserts that if youth are involved in recreation activities, they will be too busy and less likely to engage in delinquent behavior.

➤ **Recommendations for GOVs Organizations working with and on Children Affairs:**

The government should establish and expand a community based rehabilitation center formation at outreach level apart from the only one functioning at Capital city Addis Ababa. Because there is only one rehabilitation center in Ethiopia which is found in Addis Ababa lideta sub city and delinquents from every area come to this one and only detention center and this can make the situation of delinquency worse, because every delinquent found in Ethiopia cannot be detained in this one rehabilitation center. And juvenile delinquent should be rehabilitated while not departed from their community.

➤ **Recommendation for the remand home and rehabilitation center:**

The fall under the responsibility of Addis Ababa bureau of women, children and youth affairs. The other recommendation is for the remand home, all the workers such as social workers, counselors, administrator, teachers, doctor, Should be qualified for their position. If they have the knowledge and the skill to work with the delinquents, they can easily establish authentic and therapeutic relationship with juvenile delinquents in the remand home and also outside. All delinquents were being held in the same room but this situation may create opportunities for juvenile delinquents to learn other criminal activities and techniques from each other. Therefore, juveniles should institutionalize based on their types of criminal activities and age groups. The delinquents should be provided with Useful vocational training so that, when they are out from the remand home. They will have advantage to get job and start life.

➤ **Recommendation for the remand Home and rehabilitation center administrator:**

The constrictive and supportive recommendations forwarded by KII in the interviewee indicated that, they only work with the delinquents in the remand home and focusing only on rehabilitation program for delinquents after they join the center. Therefore the

center should work on preventing delinquency and in order to do that, the center should work with stakeholders from GOs, NGOs, CBOs, court, and Coordinate their efforts to prevent delinquency before it occur. The old Tales recalled here ‘Prevention is better than cure ‘because it is feasible and cost effective.

- **Recommendation Further Future Researchers:** The fellow researcher interested on the subject matter encouraged to use this recommendations as an input to conduct more detailed study about the cause of juvenile delinquency and ways to prevent it. The other point to mention is that, since this study is limited in studying the causes and means of prevention of youth delinquency with available limited information, other social workers and/or researchers can study especially about the means of prevention by involving juveniles found in the city rather than the remand home through organized large scale projects.
- **Recommendation for social workers:** social workers need to work with other organizations to reduce juvenile delinquency.

5.3 Study Implications

The researcher put forward the implication of the study to tackle the cause of juvenile delinquency, the roles of social workers as having paramount significance. This study indicates the need of social workers. Here, social workers are needed to work at family, school and community levels in raising awareness and providing trainings regarding the way parents should raise their children; schools treat students and communities respect juvenile.

This research also exposed the available gaps regarding juvenile delinquency policy. Since the country of the study area has no juvenile delinquency policy still now, and the absence of the policy will make the overall problem tackling movements difficult. Thus, the role of social workers in providing professional assistant regarding the draft of this policy is strongly substantial.

The other point to mention is that, since this study is limited in studying juvenile delinquency

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with available limited information, other social workers can study juveniles found in the at the community level where the problem emerging rather than the remand home detention center through organized and large scale result oriented and multifaceted projects that single problem solving approaches which is most likely not to succeed the targeted objective that creating Vicious Cycle in the community of implementation.

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ANNEX-I QUESTIONNAIRES

Information and Consent Sheet

Dear Respondents:

This is questionnaire prepared In order to have clear and reliable information about the Cause of juvenile delinquency and means of prevention a Case of Lidta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center Addis Ababa in which you are detained in now. The purpose of this study is to describe the main causes of delinquency and to identify means of preventing it based on the findings which may help to future attempt to deal with the problem of delinquency. The questionnaire will take you about 30-40 minutes to fill out the form. Please read each questions carefully and select the most appropriate choice that you decided on. And for the open ended questions please write your answer on the space provided. If you have any doubt, or ambiguities you have the right to ask your invigilator.

In order to know causes of youth delinquency and to identify means of prevention. The information you give, will help to make realistic analysis and identify the causes and means of prevention of delinquent behavior as well as propose very important preventive interventions. Your name will not be included every information you provided will be confidential. You have the right not to participate and to withdraw from the study at any time.

Study Consent

❖ Are you willing to participate in the study? Make a tick (√) on your choice.

Yes No

General Instructions:

- ❖ There is no need to write your name on the questionnaire.
- ❖ Put a tick (√) mark on your choice on the boxes provided in front of the question.
- ❖ Give your answer by writing for questions which need a written answer.

Part-1 Background Information of Respondents

1. Sex
 - A. Male
 - B. Female
2. Age
 - A. < 9 years
 - B. 9-12 years
 - C. 13-17 years
3. What is your religion?
 - A. Orthodox
 - B. Muslim
 - C. Catholic
 - D. Protestant
 - E. other, specify _____
4. Your place of birth?
 - A. Addis Ababa
 - B. out of Addis Ababa
5. Your place of residence?
 - A. Addis Ababa
 - B. Urban area in Ethiopia
 - C. Rural area in Ethiopia
 - D. other, specify _____
6. Do you learn?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
7. If your answer is “yes” for question number 1, what is your educational status?
 - A. First cycle
 - B. Second cycle (grade 5-8)
 - C. High school (grade 9-10)
 - E. Read and write
8. If your answer is “No” for question number 1, at what level did you dropout school?
 - A. First cycle (grade 1-4)
 - B. Second cycle (grade 5-8)

C. High school (grade 9-10)

9. What are the main reasons to dropout from school?

A. Family influence

E. Teachers influence

B. Economic problem

F. Difficultness of subject

C. Peer influence

F. Other, specify _____

10. If you are not attending school, what is your main reason? Mention

Part-2 Background Information of Respondent's Parents

11. Are your parents alive?

A. Yes

B. No

12. If your answer is "Yes" for question number 1, who is alive?

A. Both parents alive

C. Father only

B. Mother only

13. If your parents are alive do they live together?

A. Yes

B. No

14. If your answer is "yes" for question number 3, what is the marital status?

A. Live together

C. remarried

B. Divorced

D. Widowed

E. I don't know

15. If your father is alive what his employment status?

A. Unemployed

D. government

B. Factory worker

E. Agriculture

C. Hand craft

G. other, specify

16. If your mother is alive what is her employment status?

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- A. House wife C. hand craft E. other, specify _____
B. Factory worker D. daily labor

17. Parents Educational Status

- A. Parents Illiterate D. Complete 9-12
B. Complete 1-6 E. Certificate
C. Complete 7-8 F. Diploma and Degree

Part-3 Family Problem and Crucial Issues of Concern among Family Member's Income of Parents and Housing Condition

18. Did you have positive relationship with your parents?

- A. Yes B. No

19. If your answer is "No" for question number 1, why?

20. Among the following which problem does exist in your family?

- A. Alcoholism D. Physical illness
B. economic issue E. Mental illness
C. Disagreement on non -economic issues F. other, specify _____

21. What is your family size/number of family members?

- A. 1-4 B. 5-8 C. more than 8

22. How many rooms does your house have?

- A. One room C. three rooms
B. Two rooms D. four and above rooms

Part-4. Duties and Responsibilities of the Rehabilitation center?

23. Are there recreational place/centers in your community before you enter to this institution?

- A. Yes B. No

24. If your answer is “No” for number 1, where did you spent much of your time?

—

26. How do you rate the role of the Rehabilitation center in preventing delinquency?

- A. low B. medium C. high

Part-6 Respondents opinion on the causes of delinquency

27. What do you think about the causes of delinquency and crime in your locality?

- A. Economic problem D. Addiction
B. peer influence E. unhealthy social environmental
C. broken family F. Shortage Of Recreational Facilities
G. Media

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28. Have you ever tried to use substances/drugs?

- A. Yes B. No

29. If your answer is “Yes” for question number 2, what are these? (Multiple responses are possible)

- A. Alcohol E. Benzene
B. Chat F. Shisha
C. Cigarette G. Other, Specify _____
D. Hashish

30. In what kind of crime you have ever involved before you came to this institution?

- A. Murder F. Cheating
B. Robbery G. Assault
C. Rape H. Damage to property
D. Homicide I. Gambling
E. Theft J. Burglary
F. Other, specify _____

31. What forced you to engage in delinquent behavior?

- A. Economic problem
B. family problem
C. peer pressure
D. environmental influence
E. Other, specify _____

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Annex-II Interview Guide for the remand home administrator

- 1) Can you tell me about yourself, your educational background, your work experience, and your position in the center?
- 2) What do you think are the main causes that lead children to become delinquents?
- 3) Urbanization and rural-urban migration expose youths in urban centers to delinquent and criminal behavior. What do you think about this?
- 4) Are there efforts made by your organization so far to prevent delinquency before it has occurred? If yes, what are they? If not, why
- 5) How do you explain the current state of youth delinquency and its trend from time to time in Ethiopia in general and in Addis Ababa in particular?
- 6) What is the aim of remand home or rehabilitation center
- 7) How is your organization working to tackle youth delinquency?
- 8) What types of correctional methods are taking place regarding delinquent children?
- 9) At the end, if you have any additional comments or ideas?

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**Annex- III Key Informant Interview Guide Questions for Investigating
Police Officers**

1. Can you please explain me what does your work position is in your organization?
2. How do you explain juvenile delinquency?
3. Which of these delinquent acts are commonly taking place in the city of Addis Ababa?
Why?
4. In your opinion, what are the causes why young people develop criminal behavior?
5. Urbanization and rural-urban migration expose youths in urban centers to delinquent and criminal behavior. What do you think about this?
6. Are there efforts made by your organization so far on juvenile delinquency. If yes, what are they? If not, why?
7. What types of correctional methods are taking place regarding delinquent children?
8. What is your suggestion for more effective actions in tackling youth delinquency in the city?
9. At the end, if you have any additional comments or ideas?

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Annex- IV Interview Questions for Delinquents

1. Can you tell me about yourself, your family and educational background?
2. What do you think are the main reason leading adolescents develop the delinquent behavior?
3. Are there Rehabilitation centers?
4. What service do you receive at the remand home?
5. Do you think these services will help you improve your behavior?
6. What compels you to engage in delinquent behavior?
7. Do you accept that you are violating the norms of the society?
8. What is your future plan regarding your behavior?

ቅድስት ማርያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

የአማረኛ የቃለ-መጠየቅ ፎርም

የዚህ መጠይቅ ዋና ዓላማ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ውስጥ በተለይም በልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ውስጥ በሚገኘው የወጣት ጥፋተኞች ላይ በማተኮር በአካባቢው ለሚከሰቱት ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትና ወንጀሎች ዋና ዋና መንስኤዎችን ከማህበረሰብ የማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታዎች አንጻር ለማወቅና በሚገኘው የጥናት ውጤት መሠረት የመከላከያ መንገዶች ለመጠቀም ነው። ስለዚህ ለጥናት መሳካት የርስዎ መልካም ትብብር ወሳኝ ነው። መጠይቁን በመሙላት ለሚያደርጉት መልካም ትብብር በቅድሚያ አመሠግናለሁ። አጠቃላይ መመሪያ፡

1. በመጠይቁ ላይ ስም መጻፍ አያስፈልግም።
2. የቲክ ምልክቱን (✓)ከጥያቄዎቹ ፊት ለፊት በተሰጡት ሳጥኖች ውስጥ ትክክለኛውን መልስ በመምረጥ ያስገቡ።
3. የጽሑፍ መልስ ለሚያስፈልጋቸው ጥያቄዎች አጭር እና ግልጽ የሆነ መልሳችሁን በሚነበብ ጽሑፍ መልሱ።
4. 1.ጾታ
 - a. ወንድ ሴት
5. 2.እድሜ
6. U. <9 ዓመት ለ. 9-12 ዓመት ሐ. 13-17 ዓመት
7. ሃይማኖት/ሽ ምንድን ነው?
 - a. U. ኦርቶዶክስ ሙ. ፕሮቴስታንት
 - b. ለ. ሙስሊም ሰ. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ
 - c. ሐ. ካቶሊክ
8. የትውልድ ቦታ
 - a. U. አዲስ አበባ ለ.ከአዲስ አበባ ውጪ

5. የአሁኑ መኖሪያ/ሽ የት ነው?

- U. አዲስ አበባ ሐ. የኢትዮጵያ ገጠር ውስጥ
- ለ. የኢትዮጵያ ከተማ ውስጥ ሙ. ሌላ, ይገለጽ _____
6. ትማራለሀ/ሪያለሽ ወይ?
- U. እማራለሁ ለ. አልማርም
7. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁጥር 1 መልስህ/ሽ “እማራለሁ” ከሆነ, የትምህርት ደረጃህ/ሽ ስንት ነው?
- U. የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (ከ 1-4ኛ ክፍል ለ. ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (ከ 5-8ኛ ክፍል
- ሐ. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ (ከ 9-10ኛ ክፍል ሙ. ማንበብና መጻፍ
8. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁጥር 1 መልስህ/ሽ “አልማርም” ከሆነ, ከስንተኛ ክፍል ትምህርት አቋረጥክ/ሽ?
- U. የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (ከ 1-4ኛ ክፍል ለ. ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (ከ 5-8ኛ ክፍል
- ሐ. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ (ከ 9-10ኛ ክፍል
9. ከትምህርት ያቋረጥክበት/ሽ ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
- U. የቤተሰብ ተጽእኖ ሙ. የመምህራን ተጽእኖ
- ለ. የኢኮኖሚ ችግር ሰ. የትምህርት አይነቶች መክበድ
- ሐ. የአቻ ተጽእኖ ረ. ሌላ, ይገለጽ _____
10. ትምህርት ያልጀመርክ/ሽ ከሆነ, ዋና ምክንያቶችህ/ሽ ምንድን ናቸው? ግለጽ/ጭ _____
-

ክፍል 2. የወጣት ጥፋተኞች የቤተሰብ ሁኔታና

11. ቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ በህወት አሉ ?
- U. አሉ ለ. የሉም
12. የ 1ኛው ጥያቄ መልስህ/ሽ አሉ የሚል ከሆነ፣ ማን ነው በህይወት ያለው?
- U. ሁለቱም አሉ ሐ. አባት ብቻ
- ለ. እናት ብቻ
13. ቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ በህይወት ያሉ ከሆነ አብረው ነው ወይ የሚኖሩት?
- U. አዎ ለ. አይደለም
-

14. ሁለቱም በህይወት ያሉ ከሆነ የጋብቻ ሁኔታቸውስ ?

- ሀ. በአንድ ላይ ይኖራሉ ሐ. እደገና አግብተዋል ሰ. አላውቅም
ለ. ተለያይተዋል መ. ባል/ሚስት የሞተበት/ባት

15. አባት/ሽ በህይወት ያሉ ከሆኑ የሥራቸው ሁኔታ

- ሀ. ሥራ የለውም መ. አነስተኛ ነጋዴ ሸ. ሌላካለ ይተቀስ
ለ. ፋብሪካ ሠራተኛ ረ. የመንግስት ስራ
ሐ. የእጅ ባለሙያ ሰ. ግብርና

16. እናት/ሽ በህይወት ያሉ ከሆነ የስራቸው ሁኔታ?

- ሀ. የቤት እመቤት መ. ነጋዴ
ለ. ፋብሪካ ሰራተኛ ረ. የቢሮ ሰራተኛ
ሐ. የእጅ ባለሙያ ሰ. ሌላካለ ይተቀስ

17. የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ደረጃ ?

- ሀ. ያልተማሩ መ. ከ 9-12 ክፍል
ለ. ከ 1-6 ክፍል ሰ. ሰርተፊኬት/ዲፕሎማ
ሐ. ከ 7-8 ክፍል ረ. ዲፕሎማ/ዲግሪ

ክፍል 3. በቤተሰብ ውስጥ የሚፈጠር ችግር ቤተሰብ የገቢና የቤት ሁኔታ

18. ከቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ ጋር መልካም የሆነ ግንኙነት አለህ/ሽ ወይ?

- ሀ. አለኝ ለ. የለኝም

19. የ 1 ኛው ጥያቄ መልስህ/ሽ “የለኝም ” ከሆነ, ለምን?

20. በቤተሰብህ/ሽ ውስጥ የትኛው ችግር አለ?

- ሀ. ጠጫ (አልኮል መ. አካል ህመም
ለ. ከኢኮኖሚ ጋር የተያያዘ አለመግባባት ሰ. አእምሮ ህመም
ሐ. ከኢኮኖሚ ጋር ያልተያያዘ አለመግባባት ረ. ሌላካለ ይጠቀስ

21. . የቤተሰብህ/ሽ አባላት ብዛት ስንት ነው?

- ሀ. 1-4 ለ. 5-8 ሐ. > 8

22. የመኖርያ ቤቱ ስንት ክፍሎች አሉት

- ሀ. 1 ክፍል ለ. 2 ክፍሎች ሐ. 3 ክፍሎች መ. 4 ና ከዚያ በላይ ክፍሎች

ክፍል 4. ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት ተግባርና ሃላፊነት እንዲሁም ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትንና ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ያላቸው ሚና

23. በአካባቢህ/ሽ የመዝናኛ ተቋማት አሉ ወይ?

- ሀ. አሉ ለ. የሉም

24. የጥያቄ 29 መልስህ/ሽ የሉም ከሆነ አብዛኛውን ጊዜህን/ሽን የት ታሳልፋለህ/ታሳልፈዋለሽ?

26. ማገገምያ ተቋም ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትንና ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ያለው ሚና ምን ያህል ነው?

- ሀ. አነስተኛ
ለ. መካከለኛ
ሐ. ከፍተኛ

ክፍል 5. የወጣት ጥፋተኞቹ ለተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትና ለወንጀል መፈጸም መንስኤዎች ላይ ያላቸው አመለካከት፤ ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት ይህን ለመከላከል ላቸው ሚና ፤ በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ያላቸው ተቀባይነትና የወደፊት አላማ

24. በአካባቢው ለሚከሰቱ ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትና ወንጀሎች መንስኤ ይሆናሉ የምትለው/ዬው የትኞቹን ነው?

- ሀ. የኢኮኖሚ ችግር መ. ሱሰኝነት ሸ. ሚዲያ
ለ. የአቻ ተጽእኖ ረ. ጤናማ ያልሆነ ማህበራዊ አካባቢ
ሐ. ቤተሰብ ችግር ሰ. የመዝናኛ ቦታዎች እጥረት

25. አደንዛዥ ዕጽ ተጠቅመህ/ሽ ታውቃለህ/ለሽ ወይ?

- ሀ. አውቃለሁ ለ. አላውቅም

26. የጥያቄ 3 መልስህ/ሽህ. አውቃለሁ ከሆነ, የትኞቹ ናቸው? (ከአንድ በላይ መልስ ይቻላል)

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency & Rehabilitation

ሀ. አልኮል ሰ. ቤንዚን

ለ. ጫት ረ. ሺሻ

ሐ. ሲጋራ ሸ. ሌላ, ይገለጽ _____

መ. ሀሺሽ

27. እዚህ ተቋም ከመግባትህ/ሽ በፊት በምን ወንጀል ተሳተፍህ/ሽ?

ሀ. መግደል ረ. ማጭበርበር

ለ. ዘረፋ ሸ. ጥቃት

ሐ. አስገድዶ መድፈ ቀ. ንብረት ማውደም

መ. ነፍስ መግደል በ. ቁማር

ሰ. ስርቆት ተ. ቤት ሰብሮ የመግባት ወንጀል

ቸ. ሌላ, ይገለጽ _____

28. እነዚህን ወንጀሎች ለመስራት ምን አስገደደህ/ሽ?

ሀ. የኢኮኖሚ ችግር መ. የአከባቢ ተጽእኖ

ለ. የቤተሰብ ችግር

ሰ. በቂ የማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት አለመኖር

ሐ. የአቻ ተጽእኖ

አመሰግናለሁ!

ቅድስት ማርያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

ለተቋሙ አስተዳደር የሚቀርቡ የቃለ-መጠየቅ ፎርም

1. ስለ ትምህርት ደረጃዎ፣የስራ ልምድዎ እና በተቋሙ ውስጥ ስላለዎት የስራ ድርሻ ያብራሩልኝ
2. በእርስዎ አመለካከት የማህበረሰቡን ህጎች የሚዳረሩና ተገቢ ያልኑ ባህሪያት መከሰትና መስፋፋት መንስኤዎች ይሆናሉ የሚሏቸው ነገሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
3. የከተሞች እድገትና ከገጠር ወደከተማ የሚደረገው ፍልሰት በከተሞች ውስጥ ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያትና ወንጀሎች እንዲስፋፉ የሚያደርጉበትን ሁኔታ እንዴት ያዩታል?
4. ተቋማችሁ ከአሁን በፊት ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት ከመከሰታቸው በፊት አስቀድሞ ለመከላከል ያደረጋቸው ጥረቶች አሉ ወይ? ካሉስ ምንድን ናቸው? ከሌሉስ ለምን?
5. ወጣት ጥፋተኞችን ለማረም ምን አይነት የማረሚያ ዘዴዎች እየተሰሩ ናቸው?
6. በከተማው ውስጥ የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር የበለጠ ለመፍታትና ለመከላከል ምን መደረግ አለበት ይላሉ?
7. በመጨረሻም ሊሰጡኝ የሚፈልጉት ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያና አስተያየት ከሌላ ይግለጹልኝ?

አመሰግናለሁ!

ቅድስት ማርያም ዩኒቨርስቲ
የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

ለወጣት ጥፋተኞች የሚቀርቡ የቃለ-መጠየቅ ፎርም

1. ስለ ራስህ/ሽ፤ ስለ ቤተሰብህ/ሽ እና ስለ ትምህርትህ/ሽ ሁኔታ ግለጽልኝ/ግለጫልኝ?
2. በአንተ/ቺ አመለካከት የማይበረሰቡን ህጎች የሚጻፈሩና ተገቢ ያልኑ ባህሪያት መከሰትና መስፋፋት መንስኤዎች ይሆናሉ የሚሏቸው ነገሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
3. በአካባቢህ/ሽ ማገገምያ ተቋም አሉ ወይ?
4. በዚህ ማረሚያ ውስጥ የምታገኙት አገልግሎቶች ምን ምን ናቸው?
5. እነዚህ አገልግሎቶች ባህሪህን/ሽን ያሻሽላሉ ብለህ/ሽ ታስባለህ/ታስቢያለሽ?
6. ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪ ውስጥ ለመግባት ምን አስገደደህ/ሽ?
7. የማይበረሰቡን ወግና ባህል መተላለፍህን/ሽን ትቀበለዋለህ/ሽ?
8. ይህን ባህሪህን/ሽን በተመለከተ የወደፊት እቅድህ/ሽ ምንድን ነው?

አመሰግናለሁ!

ቅድስት ማርያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

በልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ፖሊስ መምሪያ ውስጥ ለሚሰሩ መርማሪ ፖሊሶች የሚቀርቡ የቃለ-መጠየቅ ፎርም

1. በተቋሙ ውስጥ ያለዎትን የስራ ድርሻ ቢገልጹልኝ?
2. ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትን ምንነት እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
3. የከተሞች እድገትና ከገጠር ወደከተማ የሚደረገው ፍልሰት በከተሞች ውስጥ ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያትና ወንጀሎች እንዲስፋፉ የሚያደርጉበትን ሁኔታ እንዴት ያዩታል?
4. ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትን ተብለው ከሚገለጹት ድርጊቶች ውስጥ በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ በአብዛኛው የሚከሰቱት የትኞቹ ናቸው? ለምን?
5. በእርሶ አመለካከት የማህበረሰቡን ህጎች የሚጻረሩና ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያት መከሰትና መስፋፋት መንስኤዎች ይሆናሉ የሚሏቸው ነገሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
6. ተቋማችሁ ከአሁን በፊት ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት ከመከሰታቸው በፊት አስቀድሞ ለመከላከል ያደረጋቸው ጥረቶች አሉ ወይ? ካሉስ ምንድን ናቸው? ከሌሎች ለምን?
7. በመጨረሻም ሊሰጡኝ የሚፈልጉት ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያና አስተያየት ከለ ይግለጹልኝ

አመሰግናለሁ!