



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**

**CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY AND MEANS OF PREVENTION: - THE
CASE OF REMAND HOME IN LIDETA SUB-CITY**

By

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Abebe Yilma, entitled: Causes of Delinquency and Means of Prevention: The case of Remand Home in Lideta Sub-City, Addis Ababa and submitted to Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the degree of Master of Art in Social Work complied with the regulations of Addis Ababa University and meet the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abstract

This study is aimed at identifying causes of delinquency and means of prevention to deter the prevalence of youth delinquency. It mainly focused on both male and female delinquents who are involved in delinquent behavior and under treatment and rehabilitation in the remand home and center for rehabilitation. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Random sampling technique was used to select 50 male and 10 female delinquents and other participants of the study. In addition to this two crime investigator police officers from Lideta sub-city police department were purposively selected to participate as key informants of the study. The primary data was mainly collected through in-depth interviews and administration of the questionnaire, after which pre-coding, coding, categorizing and theme were developed for analysis. The data from qualitative method was analyzed thematically by coding the inputs from the responses. The data from quantitative method was cleaned and organized in the table and then analyzed using descriptive statistics like percentages, frequencies and presentation followed by illustrative explanation. The findings of this study was indicated that economic problem, peer pressure, environmental influence, parental alcoholism and overcrowding family, lack or inadequate family support, breakdown of families as a result of divorce and death, lack of proper child development and care skills, the influence of medias (films, TV shows and video), illegal child trafficking, street life and less involvement of social institutions in preventing delinquent behavior are the major causing factors of delinquency. The finding also showed that working with the family, the school and involving social institutions, working on awareness creation on the community at large, providing child care related trainings for parents, proper socialization of children by the family, school and religious institutions, establishment and expansion of community-based correctional centers, strengthening the prevention work undertaken by community policing, enhancing economic development through hard work in both rural and urban areas, teaching about the effect of delinquency and crime in religions institutions and schools besides their formal teachings and improving the existing gap of the law used to treat children by the courts were among the major ways of preventing delinquency. The findings of the study was also showed the role social institutions can play in preventing delinquent behavior before it has occurred as well as it indicated the influence of youth delinquency to develop the behavior of criminality in the latter age. The study has implications for social work profession, future researchers, for juvenile justice/court system and for school of social work in dealing with the problem of delinquency.

Key Words: Delinquency, Cause, Means, Prevention

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

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).

In the history of human society, in one way or another, there has been no time that men became absolutely free of problems. One of the most serious problems in human society is the problem of deviation from social norms. Anti-social behavior has occurred since the beginning of human appearance in the world. Crime and delinquency are some of manifestations of such anti-social behaviors. Delinquency and violent crime threatens the quality of life of urban dwellers in the world. Not only does this divert scarce resources from urban social development, but it also constitutes a serious impediment to the city's economic development. Globally, crime patterns are changing. Offenders are getting more and younger; and violent crimes are becoming more common. In addition, our life, our views of the world and our ways of knowing about crime have under gone considerable change with the changing patterns of crime in recent years. The roots of such violence may be frustration, particularly for youth are important factors. Violence, crimes and anti-social behaviors are thought to be products of social inequality, social exclusion and lack of institutional and social protection. (Ainsworth, 2000)

According to the (2003) World Youth Report on juvenile delinquency, it is impossible to develop effective prevention programs without understanding the reasons behind juvenile involvement in criminal activity. Different approaches are used in scientific and practical literature on juvenile crime and violence to define and explain delinquent behavior by young people. To criminologists, juvenile delinquency encompasses all public wrongs committed by young people between the ages of 12 and 20. Sociologists view the concept more broadly, believing that it covers a multitude of different violations of legal and social norms, from minor offences to serious crimes, committed by juveniles. In an attempt to explain the theoretical underpinnings of delinquency, sociologists associate the specifics of youth behavior with the home, family, neighborhood, peers and many other variables that together or separately influence the formation of young people's social environment (World Youth Report, 2003).

The report also indicates that anti-social behavior may be a normal part of growing up or the beginning of a long-term pattern of criminal activity. According to this report, The United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) assert that "youthful behavior or conduct that does not conform to overall social norms and values is often part of the maturation and growth process and tends to disappear spontaneously in most individuals with the transition to adulthood"; a great majority of young people commit some kind of petty offence at some point during their adolescence without this turning into a criminal career in the long term. While delinquency is a common characteristic of the period and process of becoming an adult, it is very important to note that juveniles often create stable criminal groups with a corresponding subculture and start to engage in the activities of adult criminal groups, in effect choosing delinquent careers.

As research indicates youth who start offending early in childhood are far more likely to become serious, violent, and chronic offenders later in life than teenagers who begin to offend during adolescence. This is opportunity to direct these young offenders to a better path because research indicates that they are at an age when interventions are most likely to succeed in diverting them from chronic delinquency (Flores, 2003).

An important aspect of the socialization process and a determinant to delinquency is the quality and process of interaction between parent and child. If communication breaks down at any point, it could lead toward delinquent behavior. In addition to that the absence of family as a unit could affect childhood and how children socialize. Where the family fails, other socializing agencies will take on an increasing role in a child's life (Wickliffe, 2005).

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 (Andergachew, 1992).

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. In Ethiopia, the problem of juveniles was mainly vagrancy than hardened delinquency. A survey research done in urban centers have shown many street boys were migrants from the surrounding rural areas who moved to the cities in search of employment and education when they failed to get what they wanted they stayed on the streets and started begging and or doing odd jobs such as working as partners in market places rather than return to their villages where life was not any better (Andargachew, 1992).

Imbalance between population growth and economic development results in difficult situation for the people. It will be very problematic to provide appropriate social services for younger generation. One of the social problems directly linked with economic imbalance of society is delinquency. Ecologists were trying to provide a link between population densities; physical deterioration like bad housing conditions in slum areas and delinquency. Delinquency prone areas have certain characteristics: high rate of deviant behaviors, great culture diversity, high population mobility, socio economic deprivation, anonymity, and deterioration of buildings (Johnson, 1961). Currently, a large number of people migrate from rural areas to urban centers in search of better standard of living, education, employment and social services. Juveniles migrated to Addis Ababa in search for better life and when they fail to meet their expectations, their chance of involving in illegal activities found to be amplified. This indirectly worsens the problems of most social ills including delinquency (Andargachew, 1976). Andargachew (1976: 338) claimed that

when these boys who migrated from rural to urban fail to employment or educational opportunities, which is common in cities and large towns of Ethiopia, they prefer to stay on the streets, doing odd jobs, rather than returning to their villages where the prospect may be much grimmer.

Most of the time delinquents are considered as agents who disappoint or harm the community by ignoring the social norm of the country. Therefore, they will be discriminated and

marginalized from family and community at large. As the result, delinquents may be forced to become obstacle for the regular development of the country. With this regard. Howard beaker tried to explain the cause of crime as a process of labeling by other individual or law enforcement agencies. By making the rule that define the criminal, Beaker cited in Adler (1995: 184) argued “certain member of the society create outsiders” and he went even further suggesting that people can be labeled simply by being falsely accused crime is therefore originates not as a qualitative act of individuals himself or herself but as a consequence of the application of the law.

The aforementioned studies show that, it is impossible to develop effective prevention programs without understanding the reasons behind juvenile involvement in criminal activity. Therefore, this study will try to reveal the causes of delinquency and the means of prevention as perceived by those in the remand home.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In many countries, a number of researches have been conducted on different dimensions of juvenile delinquency. Most of the studies that have been conducted so far on juvenile delinquency have focused on the causes of juvenile delinquency, prevention of juvenile delinquency, programs and juvenile justice system.

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 factors.

Further, Augustine (2012) and John (2010) have researched the causes of juvenile delinquency in Ghana and Kenya respectively. Their study results shows that deviant peer association, substance use, poverty, divorce, apathy in schooling and labeling by neighbors are considered as causes. The findings of these studies show only the causes of juvenile delinquency.

In addition, Flores (2003) conducted a research on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. This study mainly focuses on the development of effective programs and interventions to reduce juvenile delinquency, and the findings of the study showed that the most effective interventions and behavioral programs for serious and violent juvenile offenders were interpersonal skills training, individual counseling. Likewise, Bertrand (2001) has studied interventions for children in conflict with the law and found strong evidence for several effective treatments, including vocational skill training, improving parent-child relationship, problem-solving skills and anger coping therapy. Still, the above mentioned researches have not described means of prevention of juvenile delinquency. These studies were to effective treatment of the problem after it occurred.

Moreover, research works that are conducted by Darbouze (2008), Jerome (2009), and Simpson (2013) focused on the rehabilitative programs and therapeutic methods employed to assist juvenile delinquents. Their research findings indicated that rehabilitation is essential intervention to juvenile delinquents such as probation supervision, work readiness training, and cognitive skill training will change delinquent behavior and reduce the frequency of juvenile offenses.

As compared to the international researches conducted on the different dimensions of delinquency, very few studies have been conducted on the issues of youth delinquency in Ethiopia in general and in Addis Ababa in particular.

For instance, Betelehem Wondimu (2014) conducted a research on comparative study of juvenile delinquency between Addis Ababa and out of Addis Ababa raised juveniles in Addis Ababa. She concluded that, juveniles migrated to Addis Ababa in search for better life and when they fail to meet their expectations, their chance of involving in illegal activities found to be amplified. This study indicates that migration can be seen as one cause of delinquency and crime. Currently, a large number of people migrate to Addis Ababa from rural areas and other urban centers in search of better standard of living, education, employment and social services. As it was indicated on the above research, when they fail to meet their expectations, their chance of involving in illegal activities found to be amplified which indirectly worsen the problems of most social ills including delinquency. Andargachew (1976: 338) claimed that “when these boys who migrated from rural to urban fail to employment or educational opportunities, which is common in cities and large towns of Ethiopia they prefer to stay on the streets, doing odd jobs, rather than returning to their villages where the prospect may be much grimmer.”

Amos and Charles (1966) claimed that the social economic ills that are predominant in urban centers should be given more emphasis. According to them, “Urban life has helped to create a significant amount of delinquent behavior. This is not delinquency resulting from ineffective institutional socialization but rather that emerge as a natural by products of socioeconomic processes in the cities” (46).

Getaneh Worku (2009) also conducted a research that examines compatibility of Ethiopian juvenile justice system with the international standard. The result of the research indicated that even though the juvenile justice system of Ethiopia is compatible with the international standards, it lacks coordination and effective implementation. Further, Dehab Mustefa (2016) conducted a research on community based correction practices for juvenile delinquents. The

study found that CBCCs provided entertainment, empowerment, treatment and participatory activities. The activities made CBCCs conducive for bringing about behavioral changes develop different skills and most importantly keep their contacts with family, relatives, friends and other community members. This study indicates that focus should be given that CBCCs provided entertainment, empowerment, treatment and participatory activities. This study also gives emphasis for treating delinquents rather than focusing on preventing it.

In Ethiopia the studies conducted by Betelehem Wondimu (2014), Getaneh Worku (2009), Dehab Mustefa (2016), Selamawit Abebe (2006), Dawit Damte (2015), Tesfamariam Mebratu (2017) on the different dimensions of juvenile delinquency focused on juvenile justice system, juvenile court, the link between family factors and delinquency, the effectiveness of delinquency treatment. These and other studies conducted so far in Ethiopia in general and in Addis Ababa in particular indicates that social institutions such as family, school, religious organizations, recreational centers can play a significant role to prevent delinquency before it has occurred. But they did not examined and mentioned in detail about the roles that social institutions can play to prevent delinquent behavior. Therefore, my study will try to examine in detail the roles that social institutions can play to prevent delinquency and crime in addition to assessing the major causing factors of delinquency and means that are in place to prevent it.

In line with this some of scholarly research studies and articles that address prevention and rehabilitation in reference to juvenile delinquents and the UN Guideline for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1990) indicate the necessity of preventing delinquent behavior. The Guideline also explained in detail about the roles that social institutions can play in preventing delinquency early before it occurs. Accordingly, preventing delinquency can play a significant contribution in reducing crime related expenditures. Preventing juveniles from engaging in

delinquent behavior is crucial step in curbing and halting juvenile delinquency (Maclver, 1996). Research has demonstrated that focus on risk factors that appear at young age is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Researchers have identified prevention strategies that prevent and reduce delinquency and promote pro-social development.

Preventing juvenile delinquency is important to halt delinquent behaviors at the onset of adult criminal careers and thus reduces the burden of crime on its victims and on society. In his study Flores (2003) demonstrated that the focus on risk factors that appear at a young age is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic adult criminality. The author concludes that, by intervening early, young children will be less likely to engage to the accumulating risks that arise later in childhood and adolescence and less likely to incur the negative social and personal consequences of several years of disruptive and delinquent behaviors.

In addition, the UN Guideline for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1990) that is adopted by the general assembly recognizing the need to develop national, regional and international approaches and strategies for the prevention of juvenile delinquency as clearly stated in the preamble. Since this guideline is concerned about the prevention of juvenile delinquency most of its provisions are devoted to the principle, strategies and policy of prevention. From the reading of this guideline it is evident that a society is required to owe a high priority on the needs and well-being of the family and all of its members. This is so because, the development of all kinds of tendencies, for better or worse are at least to a certain degree dependent on what happen in the family (UN, 1990).

The other area which needs the focus of the government under the guideline is the school. Obviously, next in importance, to what the family does to the child is what the school does to a child. The school should be a fertile ground for the starting point of good behavior. It is because **of** this that governments are put under obligation, under this guideline, to make public education accessible to young person. In general, families and schools need to work together in order to keep the child away from anti-social activities.

The Riyadh guideline under its article 32 emphasizes on the importance of community-based services and programs which respond to special needs, problem, interests and concern of young person in the efferent of preventing delinquency (UN, 1990). Article 57 of the guideline also provides the consideration the establishments of an office of ombudsman or similar independent organ, the purpose of which is to ensure the status, right and interests of young persons are upheld and that proper referral to available service is made.

In the effort of preventing delinquency the government must, therefore, develop policies and strategies that ensure the best interest of the child, encourage and facilitate the establishment and working of agencies and institution which owe in one way of the child best protection, guidance and care. Generally, the family, the school, the community, private and public institution need to work hand in hand towards protecting and guiding the child so as to drift from temptation of delinquency.

In addition to the aforementioned studies carried out in Ethiopia, Selamawit Abebe (2006) conducted a research on the situation of children of imprisoned mother and the finding indicates that children of imprisoned mothers live in a very difficult situation deprived of their basic needs and right. This study also indicates that, the literature on criminology and criminal justice in Ethiopia neglects and not gives special attention for the issues of female offending. Dawit Damte

(2015) also conducted a quantitative study on perceived parental behavior of juvenile delinquent boys in the remand home. The study found evidence for the association between parenting and delinquent behavior in the Ethiopian context. This implies that both family characteristics and parenting practices are important to consider. This study shows that considering the direct impact of social institutions on the behavior of children by indicating the association between parenting and delinquent behavior using quantitative method.

Moreover, Tesfamariam Mebratu (2017) conducted a research on the experience of female juvenile delinquents and available rehabilitation programs in remand home, Addis Ababa. Based on the finding of his study, the circumstances which got the participants into delinquency can be trace to multiple experiences such as lack of familial support, histories of abuse, deviant peer influence, school\education problems, inadequate extended family support and the likes. This demands that, in an attempt to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency, equal attention must be paid to these factors. According to him, any intervention which is designed to prevent juvenile delinquency must be multifaceted in approach. He recommend for a holistic approach to be used in handling and preventing of juvenile delinquency. This conclusion clearly indicates that, it is necessary to study the techniques of preventing youth delinquency in addition to studying its causes.

According to Johnson (1978), it is preferable to intercept criminal and delinquent behavior before it takes place, rather than to act against it after it has occurred. The term prevention could be defined as something evil, unpleasant or distractive waits on the wings of the stage of life, but human ingenuity can foresee and prevent it. Prevention therefore is a measure taken before a criminal or delinquent act has occurred. Therefore, this study was tried to investigate the major means of preventing youth delinquency in addition to studying its major causing factors.

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 means that are used to prevent delinquency. The researches so far conducted on the issue in Ethiopia focused on juvenile justice system, juvenile court, the link between family factors and delinquency, the effectiveness of delinquency treatments. Therefore, my research was carried out to assess the major causing factors as perceived by those in the remand home as well as means that are in place to prevent delinquency as viewed by those in the remand home. 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. In general, none of the above studies focused on both the causes and means of prevention of delinquency. Rather, they have largely focused only on the causes and treatments of delinquent behavior.

Thus, this study was attempted to investigate the major causes leading youths develop the behavior of delinquency and identify the means that are in place to prevent delinquency based on the experiences and views of those in the remand home. By taking the above mentioned research gaps into consideration, the study was intended to meet the following objectives:

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess the major causes of delinquency and identify the means that are in place to prevent youth delinquency as viewed by those in the remand home.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives include:

1. To assess the major causes of delinquency in the selected area
2. To examine the role social institutions can play to prevent delinquency
3. To examine the influence of youth delinquency to develop the behavior of criminality in latter age
4. To propose some means of preventing delinquency

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study was intended to investigate causes of delinquency and identify the means that are in place to prevent youth delinquency based on the experiences and views of those in the remand home. . So, the study have significance for concerned government bodies, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations, the private sector and social institutions to understand the issue of youth delinquency in terms of its causes, manses that are used to prevent it. The findings of the study also had inform the concerned bodies to consider the issues of youth delinquency in their projects, policies, and practices so that they, in their part will contribute for the effective prevention of delinquent behavior before it occurred.

It also encourages government and juvenile delinquency systems to develop successful prevention programs. In Ethiopia, working on prevention of delinquency based on the causing factors is important to reduce and avoid the problem of youth delinquency. Therefore, the findings from this study may help to identify means that are important to prevention programs for delinquents required, and provide ideas for how to best deal with and prevent youth delinquency.

The study results also provide juvenile justice, remand home and stakeholder's variety of information on the causes and menses that are in place to prevent youth delinquency.

Furthermore, understanding the causes and menses employed to prevent delinquency helped to develop effective prevention programs by the concerned bodies.

The finding of the study is also significant in terms of motivating other researchers to take part in related investigations in the future. Conducting intensive study by involving the delinquent juveniles and different organizations as study participants to study the prevention of delinquent behavior by focusing on the roles that social institutions can play to tackle such a social problem in comprehensive and in-depth way is another direction for future research.

This study had provided in-depth information on the causing factors that contribute to juveniles get involved in delinquent behavior. Moreover, the output of the study will also inform for police organizations and other practitioners in the area to work in collaboration with the existing social institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the public at large by focusing on prevention of delinquent behavior before it has occurred. This study also has a meaningful significance for the researcher. It enables to advance knowledge, skill and value spectrum in conducting social work research, and also provides opportunity to know more in the area of the role of social institutions to prevent delinquency. In general, the findings of this study have a greater significance in the area of youth delinquency and can be used as input for the development of effective prevention programs.

1.5 Major Research Questions

By taking the objectives listed above into account, the leading research questions were:

1. What are the leading factors pushing youths to be part of delinquency?
2. What are the major means of preventing delinquency?

3. What is the role of social institutions in preventing delinquency?
4. What is the influence of youth delinquency to develop the behavior of criminality in latter age?

1.6. Scope of the Study

The study was mainly focused on juvenile delinquents involved in delinquent behavior and currently receiving rehabilitation services in the Remand and Rehabilitation center of Lideta Sub- City. Therefore, the scope of the study was limited to juvenile delinquents who are between the ages of nine and seventeen and commit an act which would be considered as a crime.

Regarding issues included in this study, the study was limited its scope at assessing the causes and means of prevention of delinquency. My study was intended to collect data from juvenile delinquents, the Remand home counselors as well as crime investigator police officers of lideta sub-city administration police office as source of data.

In terms of geographic scope, this study was conducted at Lideta Remand and Rehabilitation center in Addis Ababa. Therefore, this study was bounded to the Remand and Rehabilitation Center for juvenile delinquents. The site is intentionally selected as it is the place where juvenile delinquents are found.

1.7 Definition of key Terms

Sociological Definitions of Crime

Crime:- the famous Italian positivist Rafael Garaffalo defines crime as “an act that offends the moral sentiment of piety and probity in society” (Andargatchew, 1988: 9).

Legal Definition of Crime: was given by classical school

- They argued that there is no crime without law. This is because of the fact that society has passed law that we have a criminal behavior of crime.

Criminal-is a person who has committed a legally forbidden act (Andargachew.1988: 28).

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: 28).

Jvenile delinquency – is a child whose anti-social tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official attention

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

Juvenile- any person with the age between 9 and 15

1.8. Organization of the thesis

The thesis is organized by five chapters. The first chapter presents introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, major research questions, and the scope of the study, definition of key terms, ethical considerations and about the general organization of the thesis. Chapter two deals with review of literature which explains the different theoretical explanations forwarded by professionals in the area, causative factors for delinquency and crime, sources of prevention of delinquency and crime as well as deviance in the Ethiopian experience. Chapter three explains about the methods of the study that was employed in the study. These include; research design, description of the study area, participants of the study, sampling technique and sample size, method of data collection, method of data analysis and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter presents major findings and discussion. The final chapter explains the conclusion, recommendations and the implication of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The causes of delinquency and crime have been studied by many professionals and by various disciplines. These professionals and various disciplines may be categorized under sociological and psychological perspectives. From the positivist school of criminology, the individualistic perspective, the sociological perspectives which are focusing on the social-structure approach and the social-process approach as well as psychological perspective were presented. Accordingly from the social-structure approach five theories have been selected. These include Anomie theory, Sub-cultural theory, cultural deviance theory and social strain theory and Differential social organization theory. And from social-process approach two theories such as social control theory and labeling theory were discussed. From Psychological perspectives Social learning theory, Psycho-Analytic theory and Psycho-Dynamic problem solving theory were presented.

In general this part mainly focused on some related concepts and perspectives of the study. These are theoretical explanations regarding the causes of delinquency and crime which are discussed above , causative factors for delinquency that explains about bio-psychological, bio-social factors, multiple factors and delinquency, as well as family, peer group, religion, poverty and delinquency were presented. Finally, sources of prevention of delinquency such as prevention through the family, school and recreational facilities were discussed.

2.1 Theoretical Explanations For The Causes of Delinquency and Crime

In this regard, many theoreticians explained the causes of delinquency and crime in various ways. Some writers consider the causes of delinquency as the result of individual

weakness. They argued that delinquency and crime is the result of mental or biological deficiencies. Other writers tried to explain the causes of delinquency and crime in comparatively opposite way. Writers from sociological schools of criminology, for instance claimed that delinquency and crime are the outcomes of malfunctioning in the social system. Theories of delinquency focus on factors that will cause a delinquent behavior to describe how these factors can lead to delinquency.

Although many theories have been advocated to explain the issue of delinquency, there is no single theory that has been universally accepted. As it was discussed in detail on the theoretical explanations below many theories have been designed to explain particular aspects of deviance than all aspects. Generally there are two theoretical perspectives of delinquency, biological-psychological and sociological while the psychological perspective stresses on the personal and inner control, the sociological perspective centered on the social control or the system and institutions of the society and community. So, the lack of these social and personal controls may result the involvement in delinquency. Although a number of conceptual schemes have been proposed based on the above points under the two perspectives, in attempt to specify the causes of delinquency, only a few of these will be discussed here based on their contribution and relatedness to the study.

2.1.1 The Individualistic Perspective

The Individualistic Perspective emphasizes that the causes of delinquency rest essentially within the individual, through the results may be directed outwardly against others. The positivist, based its premises on the belief that, first criminals are born, not made, and secondly, that they conform to certain physical characteristics which make them to look different and easily distinguishable from normal human beings. Cesare Lombroso, who popularized this (Trait

Theory) conclude that “the typical criminal is characterized by such physical traits as low forehead, ear deformation, receding chin, and other marked symmetry.” (Neumeier, 1956: 90). Cesare Lombroso is also one of the founders of the biological school of criminology. He became known for his theory of the - born criminal as a result of his research. According to him, criminals are atavists and resemble to more primitive beings. These born criminals could be recognized by different external features like receding foreheads, huge jaws, and large or handle-shaped ears. These external features of individuals may result them to be lazy, morally insensitive and lack feelings of guiltiness (Hagan and Parker, 1999). According to Francis & Pamela (2010), an individual whose body structure and psychological characteristics inherent the atavistic traits, can be identified from the civilized and socially well-adjusted individuals.

Lombroso also searched for relationships between criminality and age, marital status, sex, profession, diet, and environment. For example, for female deviancy, he pointed out its root in sexuality; therefore, prostitution is the common delinquency committed by females. When he continued to reason out why, he explained the fact that women's supposed to be inferior to male and their delinquency is a less common phenomenon than male criminality. However, he explained that if one observed female prostitution as the distinctive female crime, male and female criminality could be seen as similarly prevalent in society. He also stated that, a woman became a prostitute more through a special tendency of her creature than because of any other social explanation. Within this analysis, he concluded that while social conditions can cause a small part of criminality, most of the criminals are the results of their biological factors. Thus, Lombroso emphasized the influence of biological factors over environmental explanations (Francis & Pamela, 2010).

Based on the above premises, positivists advanced that the study of crime should emphasize the individual, scientific treatment of criminal behavior. One of the trait theorists, Enrico Ferri, believed that a number of social and organic factors caused delinquency. He concludes that “Strict adherence to preventive measures based on scientific methods would eventually reduce crime and allow people to live together in society with less dependence on the penal system” (Adler, 1995: 63). In general, the positivist school assumes that physical and psychological factors such as genetic contributions have a direct effect on individual’s behavior, which can add to the dimensions of the crime problem.

2.1.2 Sociological Perspectives

It is interesting to understand why crime rates vary from one neighborhood to the other, from group to group, with in large urban areas. This will be answered by the sociological explanations. The contemporary sociologists showed the causes of delinquency and crime from two perspectives: structure and process.

2.1.2.1. The Social –Structural Approach to Delinquency

The social-structural approach to criminology, consider social structure as the root cause of the crime problem. They assumed that “people are law abiding but when they are under great pressure will resort to crime.” (Adler, 1995:111). The ecologist school of criminology viewed that crime is a function of social change that occurs along with environmental change (Sue Titus Reid, 2000: 116). Ecologists were trying to provide a link between population density, physical deterioration (example, bad housing conditions in slums) and delinquency. They also believed that changes in physical environment might reduce the intensity and number of crime.

According to Johnson (1978) Delinquency prone areas have certain characteristics; high rate of deviant behavior, great culture diversity, high population mobility, socioeconomic deprivation, and deterioration of building

2.1.2.1.1 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.

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. (Johnson, 1978: 126-127).

2.1.2.1.2. Sub-Cultural Theory

Albert Cohen (1960) and other theorists cited in Adler, Mueller and 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)

Albert Cohen also stated that delinquents are sub individual who grow up in delinquent cultures, with criminal activities and a person who shares a value system that is different from dominant culture. According to Cohen; “Lower class youth are frustrated because they are evaluated by middle class standards. Media and school constantly promotes the value of success in life yet lower class youth are ill equipped to translate such aspiration in to effective action. As a result, lower class youth are led to delinquent sub-culture” (Cohen, 1961:181)

2.1.2.1.3. 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)

2.1.2.1.4. Social Strain Theories

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. 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. So, location in aversive school and family environments has a direct effect on the delinquency of the individual. As a result, these individuals may find delinquent activities as their suppliers of different opportunities to achieve social identity and social status. More contemporary generalized strain theories have stretched the concept of strain beyond economic goals and the blockage of culturally approved methods for achieving them, to the more general interpersonal strain and frustration experienced by juveniles in their everyday lives including distress over the structure of their world (Robert, 1992). To sum up delinquent sub-culture emerges in response to special problems and contradictions in societal values.

2.1.2.1.5. 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 incongruence. 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: 47). So from these explanations we can say that people learn crime and delinquent behavior along with the traditional elements of their culture.

2.1.2.2. The Social -Process Approach to Delinquency

The social –process approach, on the other hand, explains the causes of delinquency and crime as the process by which a person becomes a delinquent. One of the theories under this category is the social control theory. This theory focuses on the process of socialization or how individual behavior is controlled in primary group relations, and how the large macro social institutions such as education, religion, law and the political system maintains order in society (Wiatrowski, 1978).

2.1.2.2.1 Social Control Theory

The concept of social control has a focus on the process of socialization or how individual behavior is controlled in primary group relations, and how the large macro social institutions

such as education, religion, law and the political system maintains order in society. The primacy is given to relationships, commitments, values, norms and beliefs. The bond formed by juveniles in their childhood to the society can prevent them from becoming involved with delinquency while those who fail to form this bond become delinquents. This shows the availability of inverse relationship between involving in delinquency and the boldness of an individual's relationship to society. Law-breaking according to the theory is ascribed to the soft social bonds, to the breakdown and absence of these bonds or to the socialization processes that are supposed to encourage law-abiding conduct in society (Wiatrowski, 1978). According to this theory social institutions such as the family, religion, education, economy, law and political system can play a significant role in shaping the behavior of individuals and groups. In line with this my study will try to assess the role social institutions can play in preventing delinquency.

2.1.2.2. Labeling Theory

On the other spectrum of criminology, Howard Beaker tried to explain the causes of crime as a process of labeling by other individuals or law enforcement agencies. "by making the rules that define the criminal "Beakers argues "certain member of societies create outsiders" he goes even further, suggesting that" people can be labeled simply by being falsely accused. Crime is therefore, originates not as a qualitative act of individual as himself or herself but as the consequence of the application of the law. "(Adler, 1995:184). According to this explanation labeling theory stress that most youths commit some delinquent acts but only few are labeled as delinquents.

2.1.3 Psychological Perspectives

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 processeses,lack of mental control, mental defects and disorders ,or a combination of these factors may be associated with delinquent behavior (Neumeyer, 1956: 100). Psychologists believed that proper treatment of mental patients, including delinquents might reduce the magnitude of the problem.

2.1.3.1 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 non-tangible 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)

2.1.3.2. 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 childhood experiences. Deviant behavior is viewed as stemming from unconscious conflicts, fixations, and repressed traumatic experiences.

2.1.3.3. 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 problem 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. (Zastrow, 1996). According to him, a serious shortcoming of the theory is that it is 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; unfulfilled 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.

2.2 Causative Factors for Crime and Delinquency

Delinquency and Crime are seen as the outcome of several shortcomings due to personal, environmental or social incapacities. It is the product of a combination of biological, psychological, ecological, economic, social and other related pressures, which contribute to the process of personality development. However, the general causative factors in respect to the present situation of our society are highlighted as follows:

2.2.1. Bio-Psychological Factors 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 overwhelming influence on development of deviant personality. (Johnson, 1978: 49)

2.2.2. Bio-Social Factors and Delinquency

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: 49)

2.2.3. Multiple Factors and Delinquency

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 childhood 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.

2.2.4. Family and Delinquency

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, 1949:133)

2.2.5. Peer Group and Delinquency

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.”

2.2.6. Religion and Delinquency

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)

2.2.7. Poverty and Delinquency

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)

2.3 Sources of Prevention of Delinquency

It is preferable to intercept criminal and delinquent behavior before it takes place, rather than to against it after it has occurred. The term prevention could defined as something evil, unpleasant, or distractive waits on the wings of the stage of life, but human ingenuity can forces and prevent it. Prevention therefore is a measure taken before a criminal or delinquent act has occurred. (Jhonson, 1978: 497)

2.3.1. Prevention through the Family

It is well known fact that the family is an important institution and its influence on human behavior in various ways. The family may be viewed in three ways as s biological, psychological, and sociological unit. Tappan argues; "...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, 1949:133).

The family may influence socio cultural variables such as place of residence, size of education, religion, housing condition etc... that contribute to development of personality. For instance, lower income families have little chance to have good housing, mostly reside in urban slums. The failure of the family responsibilities could have greater impact up on the behavior of the person especially at early stage of development. It is widely accepted that broken homes has a significant influence on the behavior of young criminals. According to Jhonson; "when death, desecration, divorce or long separation causes the absence, of one or both parents, the child is

supposedly subjected to economic handicaps, loss of affection relationships and inadequate socialization.”

Broken home seems to force individuals to engage in deviant acts to fulfill their economical, psychological and social requirements specially young people who came from female headed and lower class families are predisposed to this phenomenon. (Johnson, 1978: 122)

Amos and Wellford said; “Delinquents came from lower class families in which the bread winner is unemployed or engaged on unskilled or semi- skilled manual labor. In most cases, single mother are unemployed or engaged in laborious unskilled activities which left them with little time to supervise their children” (Amos, 1967: 76). According to ecologists, physically deteriorated, density populated areas and slums where there is overcrowded and bad housing with less situation which promote delinquency. The idea that near, weary, neglected, anonymous buildings are inimical to human spirit, that they are likely to have they distinctive and possibly deviant behavioral effects.(Taylor, 1971:116)

Bad housing condition may force individuals to get out to the street since they could not get enough space at their home. It also means that children have to engage in pass time activities, which are not acceptable by the norms and values of society while they are roaming in the street out of lack of alternatives. Warm affection of parents for their children, which is easier to find in small size family have a decisive impact to mold the personality of a child in a proper manner. Most research on family relation indicated that there is warm affection of parents for their children more often among non- delinquents and hostility parents.(Andargachw,1988: 230) As it was indicated in the above statements homes in which there are unsatisfactory personal relation

because of neglect, drunkardness of parents, and the absence of familial discussion may develop stress and confusion among children and as a result it leads them to be delinquents.

2.3.2 Prevention through the School

A child can learn the cultural norms of the society, which became the guidelines for adult behavior, either from the family or from the school. Next to the family, the school is an important agent to shape individual behavior. According to Jhonson, of the extra familial institutions, the school has the closest contact with children over the longest time and remarkable impact as an agency of social control broadly defined. The failure of school in general and teachers in particular to recognize the likes and dislikes, fears and anxieties, abilities and disabilities, unsatisfied craving unfulfilled desires of the student may pave the way for many students to rebel against school itself and may take the first step to become delinquent. The retarded or failing students need attention, otherwise they dropout prematurely create various other problems school drop-out is the likely consequence of the absence of proper counseling services which deals with the problem of students. It is also the result of lack of adequate equipment and financial support, poorly trained teachers, and program insufficiently adjusted to the varied needs of people. Many scholars argued that school dropouts are the accelerating agent for the rates of delinquency. The major causes of delinquency and crime by young people is alarming rate of school dropouts and school leavers. (Andargachew, 1988: 44) Most school leavers and drop-out do not have any sources of income to subsidize their financial requirements. Weinberg also claimed that many delinquents are dropout who leave school at an age but have no jobs opportunities shortage of money to quire their basic needs such as food, shelter, closings etc. may force them to involve in theft, robbery and other deviant activities.

2.3.3 Prevention through Recreational Facilities

There is a strong and distinctive belief that recreation could alleviate anti-social behavior and many ills among the society.

Torkildsor,said that “recreation appears to need to justified, keep youth of the streets, produces good citizens” white paper also stressed its contribution to the reduction of hooliganism and delinquency among young people. Although there is no sufficient knowledge concerning the possible correlation between recreation and alleviation of delinquency; all leisure activities and mass media influences are becoming the powerful weapon to attract youngsters from different parts of society simply to exhibit the delinquent behavior. Johnson argued that most organized recreational programmes are directed to all youngsters on the premise that delinquency will be reduced as an incidental effect of filling a vacuum of idleness and of offering an alternative to delinquent behaviors. (Johnson,1978: 509)

Lack of recreational facilities and services which are suppose to attract and keep young people away from the street, means that many people have no alternative but to engage in socially unacceptable activities.With this regard the shortages of recreational facilities in school, residual areas and in other places make the young people to change their attitude to harm full practices like alcoholism, drug addiction etc...which easily promotes to dreadful delinquency. (Menbere,1988: 23)

2.4 The issue of Delinquency in the Ethiopian Context

Almost in all countries of the world including Ethiopia, now a days, given the youth culture manifested by technologies like internet and videos, different youth behaviors are homogenized and globalized, which facilitates the ground for youths to easily master delinquent behaviors.

Juvenile delinquency is also the result of the existing opportunity structure and justice systems so that it has also a regional future (David, Karl, Beate and Amanda, 2004). According to Sue (2003), the most common responses given for why most of the young people commit crime are for material gain, followed by excitement, enjoyment or to relieve boredom.

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.

As I have widely mentioned in the statement of the problem part of this thesis, some researches that have been conducted in Ethiopia in general and in Addis Ababa in particular on the different dimensions delinquency indicated that the problem of youth delinquency is one of the problems that is found especially in urban centers of the country which needs attention from the concerned bodies.

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 researches 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. In general, none of the above studies focused on both the causes and sources of prevention of delinquency. Rather, they have largely focused only on the causes and treatments of delinquent behavior. Thus, my research will be conducted to investigate the major causes as well as sources of preventing delinquency.

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methods

3.1 Research Design

The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Accordingly, the research design that was employed in my study is non-experimental-descriptive research design with 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). Accordingly, 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.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

The Remand Home found in Addis Ababa which is located in Lideta sub-city is a place selected by the researcher where the study was conducted. It is accepted that the problem of delinquency is mostly confined with larger towns and cities. Addis Ababa is one of the major industrial zones of the country where many international, national organizations found in it, and it is a home of multiple ethnic groups where all participates in different economic activities. In addition to this the city was surrounded by rural areas from which many people migrate to it in search of job and better standard of life, education and employment opportunities. These conditions made the city susceptible for delinquency and crime. For this reason the researcher conducted a research to investigate the causes of delinquency and means of prevention in the selected area. According to Bimal (2013), delinquency is found in the most urbanized sections of

a country. Since Addis Ababa is the capital and the most urbanized city of the country while attracting the large proportion of immigrants compared to other cities with representing a high-risk area for juvenile delinquency, the city is selected to be a research site.

3.3 Participants of the Study

The study populations were youth delinquents who are receiving rehabilitation services in the Remand Home in the year 2018. In addition to this administrator of the remand home and crime investigating police officers were also participated in the study project.

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The sampling technique of the study is random sampling techniques. Accordingly, purposive sampling method for the sake of finding the right person related to the case under investigation was employed. Purposive sampling method was used to identify the person who is pertinent to the study under investigation will be picked. This is employed due to the fact that- according to Martin (1996), facilitates the ground for the researcher to get the most suitable and productive samples. The study samples were 50 male and 10 female youth delinquents who filled the questionnaire and 10 male 2 female delinquents from the Remand home are also the samples 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.

Regarding the administration of the questioners, delinquents in the remand home were selected. The sample populations were selected using random sampling method. This is because the researcher believes that this sampling technique is helpful for it gives a chance for him to choose relevant people who will provide appropriate information for the purpose of the research.

There were a total of 124 juvenile delinquents at the time of my study in the remand home among whom 114 of them are boys and 10 of them are girl juveniles. From these 114 boy juvenile delinquents, 50 boys were selected as a sample to fill in the questionnaire and since only 10 girl juvenile are found, as a result, through availability sampling techniques, all 10 girl juvenile delinquents were included in the study as a sample to fill in the questionnaire.

3.5 Method of Data Collection

For this study data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data collection methods comprised the qualitative and quantitative methods. The crucial feature of qualitative research, according to Paul (2004), is to work up a research materials, to explore the hidden meanings, to search for the non-obvious features, to find the multiple interpretations, to see the implied connotations and to hear the unheard voices. By aiming to grasp those features from the study, qualitative method is designed to be the data collection method beside the quantitative one. Among the qualitative data collection methods, one in-depth interview with the administrator of the remand home, twelve with juvenile delinquents in the Remand Home, and two with crime investigator police officers from the selected Lideta sub city police department were employed. As Amir (2004) stated that questions in an in-depth interviews goes beyond the presumed surface level of respondents' feelings and into deeper layers of their consciousness in which the inquiries directed at the unseen and the hidden dimensions of the self. Accordingly, the use of key in-depth interviews on this study is to supplement the data found through a close ended questionnaire and to get the hidden meanings and experiences on the ground.

Regarding the quantitative method of data collection techniques, questionnaires were distributed 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. Closed ended questionnaire was used in this study to collect data from juveniles. In addition, open ended questionnaire was used as a supplement to amass data that could not be accessed through the closed one. In sum, the 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 means of prevention of delinquency, this study used both primary and secondary data collection techniques. An intensive related literature on delinquency is reviewed as source of secondary data to strengthen the study. The researcher collected data from juvenile delinquents, administrator of the remand home and key informants as source of primary data.

In undertaking the study, the following research instruments and steps were applied and taken, respectively.

3.5.1 Questionnaire Administration

Initially questionnaire which includes open-ended and closed ended types were prepared and administered for 50 male and 10 female youth delinquents from the Lideta sub-city administration Remand home. Their responses were interpreted and analyzed using tabulation method with descriptive statistics and discussion to be followed by elaborative explanations.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

Literature review was made, assessing all relevant documents from different sources that elucidate magnitude, nature and demographic factors of the problem. Attention was also given to the existing sources showing the different dimensions as well as to what is known and the perception about the issue in focus is discussed.

3.5.3 In-depth Interview and key Informant Interview

In-depth Interview: In-depth interview is a technique designed to elicit a vivid picture of the participant's perspective on the research topic. During in-depth interviews, the person being interviewed is considered the expert and the interviewer is considered as the student. The researcher's interviewing techniques are motivated by the desire to learn everything the participant can share about the research topic.

The primary data was collected using in-depth and key informant interviews and administration of the questionnaire. Thus the in-depth interview was used to collect data from the remand home administrator in his office, from the selected juvenile delinquents in class room for male and in their dining room for females as well as from investigating police officers in their office. All interviews were conducted by the researcher and information was collected from research interview respondents in Amharic language which latter translated in English language. The duration of an interview varies for the different respondents. They also provide information about their, thoughts, or feelings in response to questions raised by the interviewer. Cloth-ended and Open ended questions were worded so that the research participants can have the chance to explain on the topic. During interviews tape recorder was used to catch up the speed of the interviewees responses.

Key Informant Interview Guide

For this research the researcher conducted an interview with two key informants who are crime investigator police officers working in Lideta sub-city administration police department. The researcher believed that these informants can provide detailed information due to the attachment they have with the issue under the study.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The data from qualitative method was 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 too will not be 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.

3.7 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. Moreover, the ethical norms for this study is designed to respect human dignity, respect freedom and self-determination of the participants, obtained informed consent, debriefing participants about the research, and keep the confidentiality of participants. Accordingly, 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 in the middle of the study if they want so. Informants was given written consent documents that provided details about the research, responsibilities/duties of the researchers, the rights of informants, and the use of the research results. Key in-depth-interviews were also be conducted after ensuring that the informants understood about the study and securing the signed consent. Consents regarding juveniles in the remand home was sought from concerned personnel in the remand home.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATIONS OF MAJOR FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

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 units of analysis of this study were delinquents found in the remand home of Lideta sub-city who were detained there until this study was conducted. The delinquents who filled the questionnaire were selected by using random sampling technique by the belief that this technique helps better to select the appropriate and relevant sample. Lideta sub-city administration police department investigating police officers and administrator of the remand home were selected using similar technique for whom an interview was conducted.

4.1 Data Presentations of Major Findings and Discussions

Both techniques of data collection were designed in accordance with the research objectives and questions of this research. 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 and crucial issues of concern among family members, income of parents and housing condition. 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, their acceptance by the community and

their future plan regarding their behavior. Based on these parts, the findings of both the questionnaire and an interview are compiled and analyzed as follows.

Among the 60 questionnaire, 50 filled by male delinquents and the rest 10 are by female delinquents. It was tried to cover the maximum number of juvenile delinquents found in the remand home in the questionnaire. Out of the 114 male juveniles at the time of this study, only 50 of them were selected to fill the questionnaire and all the available 10 female delinquents also filled the questionnaire. As it was discussed above, out of the 60 juveniles 83.3% (50) are male delinquents and 16.7% or 10 are female. Since the remand home hosts juvenile delinquents between the age of 9 and 17, 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, among the juvenile delinquents, juveniles between the ages of 13-17 accounts for the highest percentage i.e. 63.3% (38), while juveniles between the ages of 9-12 accounts 36.6% (22). Whereas there are no delinquents less than the age of 9. (See Table 1)

Table 1. Background Information of Respondents

No	Variable	Response	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Sex		
	I) Male	50	83.3 %
	II) Female	10	16.7%
	Total	60	100 %
2.	Age		
	i) Less than 9 Years	0	0 %
	ii) 9 to 12 Years	22	36.7 %
	iii) 13 to 17 Years	38	63.3 %
	Total	60	100 %
3	Educational information		
	Learn	55	91.7%

	Do not learn	5	8.3 %
	Total	60	100 %
4	Grade level		
	A. First cycle (grade 1-4)	29	48.3. %
	B. Second cycle (grade 5-8)	25	41.7 %
	C. High school (grade 9-10)	2	3.3 %
	D. Illiterate	4	6.7 %
	E. Read and write	0	0%
	Total	60	100%
5	Level of school dropout		
	A. First cycle (grade 1-4)	5	8.3%
	B. Second cycle (grade 5-8)	4	6.7%
	C. High school (grade 9-10)	0	0%
	Total	9	15%
6	Reason of school dropout		
	A. Family influence	7	11.6%
	B. Teachers influence	0	0%
	C. Peers influence	2	3.3%
	D. Economic problem	1	1.7%
	E. Difficultness of subjects	1	1.7%
	F. Other	0	0%
	Total	11	18.3%
7	Reason for not attending school		
	Family related problem	8	13.3%
	Because I am stealing	1	1.7%
	Because I am disturbing	1	1.7%
	Total	10	16.7%
8	Place of birth		
	A. Addis Ababa	29	48.3 %
	B. Out of Addis Ababa	31	51.7 %
	Total	60	100%
9	Current place of residence		
	A. Addis Ababa	33	55 %
	B. Other urban area in Ethiopia	17	28.3 %
	C. Rural area in Ethiopia	10	16.7%
	D. Other	0	0 %
	Total	60	60 %

10	Religion		
	Orthodox Christianity	36	60 %
	Catholic	8	13.3 %
	Protestant	6	10 %
	Muslim	8	13.3 %
	Non-religious	0	0 %
	Other	0	0%
Total	60	100%	

As shown in table 1, the majority of the delinquents are male and the number of female delinquents is lower than male. This shows males are involved in delinquent and criminal behavior more often than females. This is may be because of genetic influence and the nature of division of labor between male and female which made males more susceptible of these behaviors. Concerning their age, the majority of the delinquents fall between the ages 13-17 years. Some delinquents are between the age group 9-12 and no delinquents found less than the age of 9. This shows that most children start to engage in delinquent and criminal acts after the age of 10 years than under this age. Most young people are tending to engage in delinquent and criminal acts because of peer pressure environmental influence and other related reasons. Concerning the educational attainment of the delinquents the majority of them attended first cycle education and most of them attended second cycle education. Very few of them attended secondary 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.

Family problem, peer pressure, economic problem and environmental influence are some of the reasons mentioned for school dropout and few of them do not start to attend education due to family related as well as their own behavioral problems. 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 the majority of them are living in Addis Ababa and some are living in other towns of Ethiopia. Whereas, few of them are

living in other rural areas of the country. From this one can conclude that rural –urban migration is one cause which can accelerate of delinquency and crime in urban centers.

Finally the majority of the delinquents are orthodox Christian religion followers while the rest follow catholic, protestant and muslin religion although the majority of them are belonging to orthodox Christian religion delinquent act and crime is committed by all religion followers. This shows that either these religious institutions play little role on their followers behavior in such a way that they do not engage in delinquent or criminal act in their religious teachings or the believers were not shaped by the religious teachings. From this we can conclude that religious teachings need to shape their followers behavior by giving attention to delinquent and criminal matters.

Table 2. Background information of respondent’s parents and their employment status

S.N	variable	Response	
		Frequency	percentage
11	Do parents alive		
	A. Yes	41	68.5%
	B. No	19	31.7%
	Total	60	100%
12	Who alive		
	A. both alive	27	45 %
	B. only father	6	10%
	C. only mother	10	16.7%
	D. both dead	17	28.3%
	F. other		
	Total	60	100%
13	Do they lie together		
	A. Yes	25	41.7%
	B. No	35	58.3 %
	Total	60	100 %

14	marital status of parents		
	A. live together	24	40 %
	B. divorce	22	36.7 %
	C. remarried	5	8.3 %
	D. Widowed	5	8.3 %
	F.I don't know	4	6.7 %
	Total	60	100%
15	Parents educational status		
	Parents Illiterate	19	31.7 %
	Parents complete 1-6	9	15 %
	Complete 7-8	14	23.3 %
	Complete 9-12	10	16.7%
	Complete Certificate Diploma	2	3.3%
	> Degree	6	10%
	Total	60	100%
16	fathers employment status		
	unemployed	3	5%
	factory worker	15	25 %
	hand craft	7	11.7%
	business person	10	16.7%
	petty trader	5	8.3%
	office worker	11	18.3%
	teacher	0	0%
	other	9	15%
	Total	60	100%
17	mothers employment status		
	house wife	31	51.7%
	factory worker	6	10%
	hand craft	4	6.7%
	business person	6	10%
	petty trader	5	8.3%
	office worker	6	10%
	teacher	0	0%
	other	8	13.3%
		Total	60

As shown in table 2, regarding the background information of respondent's parents and their employment status the table shows that more than two third of the respondent's parents are alive and 1/3rd are not alive and some have only one of their parents and both of their parents are dead. In addition more than half of the respondent's parents have been still live together. From

these findings it can be observed that the highest numbers of delinquents are from broken families headed by single parent of whom most of them are headed by female. As a result of this members of the family especially youngsters may face various problems for their proper socialization and normal development. The higher percentage of death, divorce and absence of one or both parents may force children to become economically weak to meet their various needs and wants as well as to be depressed emotionally and as a result they may tend to develop delinquent and /or criminal behavior to overcome the challenges of life they faced. With regard to the parents educational status the majority of them are illiterate and some of them are reached secondary education. But very few parents have certificate and degree level of education. This indicates that as the parents level of education decreased the tendency of their children to engage in delinquent behavior increased and the vice versa.

Concerning the respondent's parent's employment status as shown in table 2, indicates the majority of the respondent's fathers are engaged in factory work, handicraft, petty trade and other less paying works. This indicates that parents have little chance to provide their family members with sufficient material and emotional needs due to their low income they earn and less amount of time they spent to look after their children as well as to satisfy their children's emotional and psychological requirements. In addition to this, more than half of the respondents mothers are house wives who do not contribute for the income of the family and most of them are also engaged in less paying jobs. This can accelerate the family problems mentioned above. The above result indicates that the majorities of respondent's parents are either unemployed or engaged in less paying jobs.

Table 3. Family Problem, Crucial Issues of Concern among Family Members, Income of Parents and their Housing Condition

S.N	Variable	Response	
		Frequency	Percentage
18	Family problem		
	Alcoholism	10	16.7%
	Mental illness	5	8.3%
	Physical illness	6	10%
	Disagreement in relation to economic issues	20	33.3%
	Disagreement on non-economic issues	9	15%
	Others	10	16.7%
	Total	60	100%
19	Having positive Relationship with parents		
	A. Yes	31	51.7%
	B. No	29	48.3%
	Total	60	100%
20	Reasons for not having positive relationship		
	Since my parents died and I am living with relatives	17	58.6 %
	Because I am drug addicted	10	34.4 %
	Because I am sleeping outside my home	1	3.4 %
	Because I feel happy	1	3.4 %
	Total	29	100%
21	Discussion among family members		
	Yes	36	60%
	No	24	40%
	Total	60	100%
22	Monthly income of parents		
	A. 0 to 220 Birr	7	11.7%
	B. 201-600 Birr	5	8.3%
	C. 601-800 Birr	11	18.3%
	D. 801-1400 Birr	13	21.7%
	E. Above 1400 Birr	24	40%
	Total	60	100%
23	Housing conditions of the family		
	governmental	18	30%
	Private	23	38.3%
	Association	15	25%
	Rent from private	4	6.7%
	Total	60	100%

24	Number of rooms of the house		
	one room	5	8.3%
	Two rooms	29	48.3%
	Three rooms	16	26.7%
	4 and above rooms	10	16.7%
	Total	60	100%
25	Family size		
	A. 1-3	15	25 %
	B. 4-6	27	45 %
	C. Above 6	18	30 %
		Total	60

As indicated in table 3, while more than half of the problems happened in the family are due to disagreements related to economic issues and around one third of the problems happened due to disagreement on non-economic issues and alcoholism. In addition to this, mental illness and physical illness were also contributes in less amount for problems happened in the family of the respondents. More than half of the respondents do not have positive relationship with their parents due to lose of their parents and behavioral problems of their children which includes drug addiction. Again the majority or more than half of the respondent's family members made discussions to solve their problems whereas around half of the respondent's family members do not discuss among themselves to solve their problems peacefully. As a result most of the family problems including disagreement on economic and non-economic issues, alcoholism, mental illness and physical illness may be aggravated due to lack of discussion among family members.

This condition may lead to the breakdown of the family which brings economic problems which in turn made them to engage in delinquent and criminal behaviors. From this, it can be said that lack of discussion among family members may result in the breakdown of the family and the occurrence of delinquent and criminal behaviors. As the same table indicates near two third of respondent's parents' monthly income lies between 600 and 1400 birr and only one third of respondent's parents get more than 1400 birr per month. This could be the reason for most

respondent's family members to disagree on economic issues that probably push children and other family members to engage in any income generating activities using any illegal methods in order to fulfill their material needs. From this we can conclude that economic problem is the major problem which leads to the breakdown of the family which in turn made the youth to engage in delinquent behavior.

As shown in table 3, around half of the respondents who have more than six children had lived in houses rented from private and governmental house which have only two rooms. This crowded and discomfort able condition of housing has a number of negative implications on the wellbeing of the family as a whole and especially on the proper development of the youth. Children brought up in such homes suffer severe emotional and psychological distress. As a result they believed that the only way to get freedom is to leave their homes, stop their education and join street children who live in areas where they develop delinquent and criminal behavior. This shows that housing condition of a family and having large family members has its own influence on children to engage in delinquent and criminal behavior.

Table 4. The Duties and Responsibilities of Social Institutions in Preventing Delinquency

No	Variable	Response	
		Frequency	Percentage
26	common economic activities of the area		
	Petty trade	19	31.7%
	Hotel and Restaurant	11	18.3%
	Big business enterprises	6	10%
	Factories	9	15%
	Alcohol and chat	18	30%
	Video houses	15	25%
	Other	2	3.3%
	Total	60	100%
27	Presence of Social institutions in their locality		
	Yes	46	76.7%
	No	14	23.3%

	Total	60	100%
28	Institutions operate in the area		
	Schools ,hotel and restaurant ,churches ,mosques ,health centers ,banks ,trade unions and small tea houses	46	100%
	Total	46	100%
29	Presence of recreational centers in their kebele		
	A. Yes	35	58.3 %
	B. No	25	41.7 %
	Total	60	100 %
30	Places they spent much of their time		
	Church ,school ,sport activities ,studying with friends ,at home ,stealing and smoking ,recreating on the nearby mountain ,in film and video houses ,pool houses ,in hotel and restaurants ,sitting in the village	60	60%
	Total	60	100%
31	The role of social institutions in preventing delinquency and crime		
	Low	10	16.7%
	Medium	14	23.3%
	High	36	60%
	Total	60	100%

As shown in table 4, the common economic activity of the residential quarter of the majority of the respondents are petty trade, Hotel and restaurant, alcohol and chat as well as video homes. Only few respondents replied that there are big business enterprises and factories around their living area. This shows that the majority of the respondents are from areas where there are plenty of illegal video houses alcohol and chat trade and petty trade activities. This indicates that activities like illegal video houses and alcohol and chat have a negative effect on children as these conditions facilitate fertile ground for them to indulge in delinquent and criminal behaviors.

As indicated in table 4, one third of the respondents replied that as there are no social institutions providing enough social services in their locality. Only two third of the respondents

said that there are some social institutions such as hotel and restaurants, small food houses, schools, health centers, banks, religious institutions and trade unions. This indicates that in the total absence of social institutions which can provide the necessary social services in any area most people including youths are forced to engage in anti-social behaviors and criminal acts. This is because social institutions have their own role to play in preventing delinquency and if there is absence of these institutions in a society, most people are likely to have delinquent behaviors.

Those who said there are some social institution operating in their locality mentioned that governmental, non-governmental and private institution such as churches, mosques schools, health centers, economic institutions(banks), trade unions are some of the social institution operating in their area. Again those who said that there are no recreational institutions in their locality spent most of their time in schools, churches, engaging in sport activities, studying with friends and at home. There are also youths who replied that as they are spending their time in hotels, playing pool, sitting in the village, in film and video houses as well as by engaging delinquent acts such as stealing.

On the same table for item 31, more than half of the respondents replied that social institutions have higher role in preventing delinquency and crime. One third of the respondents said these institutions have medium role to prevent such acts and only few respondents said that social institutions have play lower role in preventing delinquency and crime. So governmental, non-governmental organizations and the public at large need to give attention for the establishment and expansion of social institutions to benefit the society by services they can provide to them. This is because social institutions can play a greater role in preventing delinquent behavior before it has occurred.

Table 5. Respondent’s Opinion on the Possible Causes of Delinquency and the Role of Social Institution in Preventing Delinquency

No	variable	Response							
		Level				Percentage			
		High	Medium	Low	Total	Ghigh	High	Medium	low
32	possible causes of delinquency								
	• Increment of population	37	20	3	60	60	33.3	5	100
	• Family problem	29	25	6	60	48.3	41.7	10	100
	• Shortage of recreational facilities	30	20	10	60	50	33.3	16.	100
	• addiction	32	20	8	60	53.3	33.3	7	100
	• unemployment	32	23	5	60	53.3	38.3	13.	100
	• low income	35	19	6	60	58.3	31.7	3	100
	• unhealthy social environmental	35	22	3	60	58.3	36.7	8.3	100
	• unhealthy physical environmental	37	17	6	60	61.7	28.3	10	100
							5	10	
33	the role of social institutions in preventing delinquency								
	• family	41	18	1	60	68.3	30	1.7	100
	• school	40	18	2	60	66.7	30	3.3	100
	• religious institutions	42	16	2	60	70	26.7	3.3	100
	• Police/legal institutions	39	19	2	60	65	31.7	3.3	100
	• youth centers	39	19	2	60	65	31.7	3.3	100
	• traditional institutions	40	15	5	60	66.7	25	8.3	100

Concerning the opinion of respondents on the causes of delinquency only a small portion of them are responded that the listed possible causes such as increment of population, family problem, shortage of recreational area, addiction, un employment, low income, un healthy social and physical environments can have low role to cause delinquency and the majority of the respondents responded that the listed cause can have high and medium role to cause delinquency. From this we can conclude that increment of population without balanced economic

development, the existence of problem in a family, shortage of recreational areas particularly for the youth ,drug ,alcohol and chat addiction, increasing rate of unemployment, getting low income, living in unhealthy social and physical environments are considered as the major causes of delinquency in urban centers. Regarding the role of social institutions in preventing delinquent behavior before it has occurred, few respondents are responded that family, school, religious institutions, youth centers and traditional institutions can have lower role to prevent delinquency. On the other hand more than 90% of the respondents agreed that these institutions can have higher and medium role to prevent delinquency.

This implied that social institutions are served as the corner stones to prevent delinquency in a society. For this very reason: governmental, non-governmental organizations and the public at large need to give attention for the establishment and expansion of social institutions to benefit the society by services they can provide to them. This is because social institutions can play a greater role in preventing delinquent behavior before it has occurred.

Table 6. Respondents own Reasons to become Delinquent, their Acceptance by the Community and their Future Plan regarding their behavior.

No	variables	Response	
		Frequency	Percentage
34	Respondents usage of drugs/substances		
	A. Yes	15	25 %
	B. No	45	75%
	Total	60	100%
35	Substances used by respondents		
	A. Cigarette	11	18.3%
	B. Chat	8	13.3 %
	C. Alcohol	5	8.3%
	D. Hashish	4	6.7 %
	E. Benzene	6	10 %
	F. Shisha	6	10 %
	G. Other		
	Total	60	100%
36	Crimes committed by respondents		
	A. Murder	4	8.5 %
	B. Robbery	3	6.3 %
	C. Rape	1	2.1%
	D. Homicide	1	2.1%
	E. Theft	14	29.7%
	F. Cheating	5	10.6%
	G. Assault	5	10.6%
	H. Damage to property	2	4.2 %
	I. Gambling	5	10.6 %
	J. Burglary	1	2.1%
	K. Other	6	9.5%
		Total	47
37	respondents reasons to engage in criminal acts		
	economic problem	12	28.5%
	bad relationship with parents	15	35.7%
	broken family	5	12%
	peer influence	5	12%
	being orphaned	1	2.3%
	other	4	9.5 %
	Total	42	100%

38	Reasons for the youths to engage in delinquent behavior		
	Economic problem	18	30 %
	Family problem	20	33.3 %
	Peer pressure	9	15 %
	environmental influence	7	11.7 %
	lack of adequate social services	6	10 %
	Total	60	100%
39	Acceptance of respondents behavior in their community		
	Yes	9	15%
	No	51	85%
	Total	60	100%
40	respondents future plan to change their behavior		
	Yes	43	71.7%
	No	17	28.3%
	Total	60	100%

As shown on table 6, one fourth of the respondents replied that as they are used drugs and three fourth of which do not use drugs or substances. Cigarette, chat, alcohol, hashish, benzene and shisha are the substances used by delinquents. This shows that drug addiction is one of the causes that lead the youths to engage in other delinquent acts. The respondents also engaged in criminal activities such as robbery, murder, rape, theft, cheating, and assault, damage to property, gambling and burglary. But the majority of them engaged in theft and some of them engaged in cheating, assault and gambling. The same table also shows that the majority of the respondents are forced to engage in criminal behavior because of the bad relationship they have with their parents and economic problem they faced. 35.7% because of family problem, 28.5% because of economic problem. Some of them committed criminal acts due to broken family, peer pressure/influence and because of being orphaned, because of environmental influence, because of lack of adequate services. This implied that economic problem is one of the major causes

which can force people to engage in delinquent and criminal acts. Similarly, family problems are also be the major force, peer pressure is one strong force especially on youths to engage in delinquent and criminal acts. Environmental influence and lack of adequate social services also force people to indulge in delinquent and criminal acts.

By the response given to the item asking whether the people in respondents neighborhood or community accept or not accept their delinquent and criminal behavior the majority of the respondents replied that their behavior is not accepted by people in their neighborhood. But only few of them are responded that their behavior is accepted by the people in their neighborhood. Although the majority of the respondents responded that the people in their neighborhood/community do not accept their delinquent and criminal behavior, some are responded that their behavior is accepted by the people in their neighborhood. This shows that the people itself could be blamed for promoting the rates of delinquency and other social problems. This condition need to be changed to prevent delinquency and crime.

Finally by the responses given for the last item which asks whether the respondents have a future plan to change their behavior, except few respondents almost all respondents replied that they have a future plan to change their behavior. This indicates that the remand home can played a great role in changing the behavior of the delinquents detained in the rehabilitation center. But those who said they do not want to change their behavior are around 28.3%. This much percent of delinquents are future criminals unless they can change their attitude and one of the respondents said that I do not want to stop stealing whenever. So the remand home needs to work on such delinquents in order to change their behavior and attitude.

4.2. Summary of Data Collected through an Interview with Delinquents

By the effort made to gather more information, an interview was conducted for 10 boys and 2 girls a total of 12 (twelve) youth delinquents of the remand home. The findings of an interview are compiled and analyzed as follows.

For item one which asked them to explain about themselves, their family and educational background, the majority of them replied that they are living with their parents, few of them are living only with their father or with their mother. But one of the respondents said that she is living with her grandparents and she does not know her parents. Regarding their educational background almost all of them are attending second cycle (grade 6-8) education and one respondent reached grade 9. This shows that families of most of the delinquents do not properly supervise and follow their children as it was expected from them. The rest of the delinquents are living with a single parent family and with their grandparents. From this we can say that family problem is one major cause of delinquent behavior.

According to social control theory, social institutions such as the family, religion, education, economy, law and political system can play a significant role in shaping the behavior of individuals and groups. In line with this theory, the interview responses given by delinquents on the causes that are leading youths to develop delinquent behavior includes: family problem, economic problem, peer pressure, environmental influence, separation of family, video and film houses that are found in their village, drug addiction, living with relatives and other extended members of the family because of losing their parents by death are the major causes that leads youths to develop and engage in delinquent behaviors.

For the third item which asked them to explain about their opinion about the means that are in place to prevent delinquency, all of them replied that: selecting good friend, taking care of him/herself, spending the leisure time in youth recreational places as well as in libraries, being away from drug addiction as well as from bad friends, proper care and control of parents for their children, schools and religious institutions teaching of ethics are mentioned by the respondents as the major means to prevent delinquency before it has occurred.

For the fourth item, almost all of the respondents replied that social institutions such as schools, religious institutions, youth recreational centers etc. can play a greater role in preventing delinquency and crime by shaping the behavior of the young generation through their different roles including teaching about Ethics, values and norms of their society. The fifth item asked them whether there are social institutions which can provide different services in their locality or not. They mentioned that there are health centers, youth recreational centers, schools, religious institutions, libraries and trade unions in their locality. Although there are social institutions around the village of the delinquents, the roles they played to prevent delinquent behavior is minimal.

For the item asking about the services they are getting from the remand home they replied that: education, food, shelter, cloths and other educational materials, health and counseling services, sport activities and competition, recreational services once in a week by Lang life band were the services they are getting from the rehabilitation center. They also explained that these services can have great contributions to change their delinquent behavior. For the item that asked them what forced them to engage in delinquent behavior , they replied that conflict with family leads them to live on streets and to engage in such a behavior, peer pressure, economic problem, having broken family, conflict are also mentioned as the factors that forced them to engage in

delinquent behavior. They are accepted as they are really violated the norms of their society by engaging in anti-social behaviors. Finally, for the last item which asked them about their future plan regarding their behavior, all of them replied that they want to change their delinquent behavior and to become good citizens after returning to their family and society. They also said that they want to continue their education here in the center and also after leaving the center.

4.3. Summary of Data Collected through an In-depth-Interview with the Administrator

By the effort made to gather more information, an in- depth interview was conducted for the administrator of the remand home. The findings of an in-depth interview is compiled and analyzed as follows.

As multiple factors and delinquency 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. In line with this explanation, the remand home administrator explained that multiple factor such as, lack of proper child care skills, peer pressure, the influence of media(films, TV and print medias), illegal child trafficking and street

life are the main causes leading youths develop delinquent behaviors. In addition to this urbanization processes, rural-urban migration, imbalance between population growth and economic development that can result in increased unemployment rate, migration, drug addiction breakdown of families and expansion of criminal acts can also makes many youths develop delinquent (anti-social) behaviors.

Concerning the means of prevention of delinquent behavior before it has occurred, the administrator replied that: creating awareness to the public at large is the major one. The other is including ethical issues that are related with youth delinquency in the formal educational curriculum. Again Medias need to play their constructive roles in creating awareness to the general public and especially on the youth so that they can become good and productive citizens. In line with this, social institutions are also major means of preventing delinquent acts before occurring. Especially religious institutions do not played their roles on the young generation as it was expected from them. Since these institutions have great acceptance in the society, they need to contribute their own share on prevention by designing, planning and implementing educational schemes that fit with the developmental stages of children.

Concerning the relationship between youth delinquency and their involvement in crime in their future life career, the administrator said that although there is no a study conducted on the issue so far in our country as well as in the city of Addis Ababa, there are indications that show as there is great influence of youth delinquency on the development of future criminality at latter age. He also added that the current state of youth delinquency is higher and delinquent acts are increasing from time to time in the country in general and in the city of Addis Ababa in particular. By the response given to the item asking whether the remand home made an effort to prevent delinquency and crime before occurring, he said that there is no effort made to prevent

it instead, the remand home can give proper correctional and rehabilitation services, providing training by different professions to make delinquents have good relationship with the society and becoming productive citizen when they go out from the center .In addition to this there is an effort made by counseling sector of the center to change the behavior of the delinquents through teaching them by professionals assigned to do this. The outside prevention was made by police and courts. But the center work only on juveniles detained there. He also said that the center will try to facilitate conditions to work in cooperation with other stack holders to prevent delinquency and crime before accruing in the future from now on wards. This shows that the remand home administration do not work on preventing delinquency and crime before occurring.

The finding of the study revealed that, the remand home focus on rehabilitation programs for delinquents after they committed crime and after they joined the rehabilitation center. Thus, the ultimate goal of all interventions in the remand home is the rehabilitation and correction of juvenile delinquents. Therefore, the center should have close connection with the community in order to facilitate preventing and community based rehabilitation. Systematic linkages should be created between the remand home and projects that offer preventive programs for vulnerable children that are at risk of being in conflict with the law. Such linkages result not only in the development of more comprehensive programs but create the involvement of more actors in juvenile justice projects. So the remand home needs to play this role in the future by giving special attention for the issue.

The administrator also indicates that the center doesn't work on prevention of youth delinquency so far, but it provides correctional and rehabilitation services such as counseling, education, rehabilitation and skill trainings for delinquents. He also suggested that community

based works need to be done for more effective actions in tackling and preventing youth delinquency in the city. This is to mean that delinquents need to be educated and corrected in the community. Whereas, the center don't worked on the prevention except working in collaboration with the police as the stakeholder. Although the correctional actions taken by the center are not satisfactory, they are good regarding improving the behavior of the delinquents. But, for more effective actions in tackling juvenile delinquency in the future, it is necessary to bring attitudinal change on the community by working on awareness creation at wider scale. In relation with this the establishment of community based correctional centers need to be done in order to see and provide correctional services for youths who are involved in delinquent actions at the grass root level.

The administrator also explained the challenges that the organization faced. These includes: the increase of the types of delinquent and criminal acts committed by the youth, the increase of the number of youths who are engaging in delinquent and criminal acts from time to time, not working on prevention, the less attention given for the youths, budget constraint, the setup of the organization is not favorable for delinquents who are in the center and it is also not a conducive environment for work.

4.4. Summary of Data Collected through Key Informant In-depth-interviews with Investigating Polices

By the effort made to gather more information, key informant in-depth interview was conducted for 2 (two) investigating police officers of Lideta sub-city police department who are working on women and children cases. The findings of an interview are compiled and analyzed item by item as follows.

For the first item which asked them to explain about their work position in the organization, they replied that they are working as women and children unit crime investigating police officers. All the respondents replied that delinquent acts are those actions taken by the youth that violated the values and norms of the society. These actions are committed by children who have parents as well as those children who do not have parents and most of them committed these acts repeatedly. But some of them stopped the behavior after receiving rehabilitation and correctional services in the center. The delinquent acts that are commonly taking place in the city of Addis Ababa includes: theft, robbery, murder, cheating, homosexuality, rape and conflict. They also agreed that urbanization and rural-urban migration is one of the major causes that exposes youths in urban centers to delinquent and criminal behaviors such as theft and robbery. In addition to children who are migrants, children from Addis Ababa are also largely engaged in delinquent and criminal acts.

Almost all the respondents replied that most 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, what they encounter at their destination is challenging. They did not get job, education, living house and they become even unable to meet their basic needs, This condition leads them to stay on streets and to engage in practice of bagging as well as doing odd jobs. This again makes them to engage in delinquent behavior and criminal act. This implied that, urbanization and rural-urban migration expose people especially youths in urban centers to delinquent and criminal behavior. Similarly for the item asking explanation on the imbalance between population growth and economic development makes many youths develop delinquent and criminal behavior, all the respondents replied that imbalance between population growth and economic development is one of the major causes of delinquent and

criminal behavior, since it creates conflict between neighbors on issues related to economic, living places, sanitation problems and associated things which make neighbors not to live together peacefully. This shows that imbalance between population growth and economic development causes delinquent and criminal behavior in urban centers. The respondents strengthened this idea by showing the contemporary condition of the world. They said globalization aggravated the economic and other related problems especially in developing countries like Ethiopia.

Concerning the opinion of respondents on the causes of delinquency, two of the respondents replied that family problem related to low income, environmental influence, shortage of social institutions including Sport fields, Library , Youth centers , economic problem , uncontrolled population growth, the existence of unfavorable conditions which attract the minds of children in their home , 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 which made them to commit delinquent acts as a result of no serious punishment imposed on them are some of the causes of delinquency.

In addition For the item asking the means of preventing delinquency, they answered that providing child care related trainings for the society, proper socialization of children by the family, school and religious institutions, enhancing economic development through hard work in both rural and urban areas, limiting the rate of population growth using various ways, giving Civic and Ethical Education, creating awareness about delinquent behavior and its impact in rural and urban centers especially for the youth , Teaching about effect of delinquency and crime in religions institutions and schools besides their formal teaching were among the major ways of preventing delinquency. The respondents also strengthened this by their explanation

that at present social institutions do not play their role as it was expected from them to prevent delinquent behaviors. So they need to contribute their share by making the youth good citizen who will be productive for their nation.

According to Jhonson (1978) when death, desecration, divorce or long separation causes the absence, of one or both parents, the child is supposedly subjected to economic handicaps, loss of affection relationships and inadequate socialization. In line with this idea, the respondent's opinion on the role of social institutions like family, schools, religious institutions, youth centers and other institutions in preventing delinquency and crime, they said that social institutions are important agents to shape individuals behavior in a positive way and this can play a crucial role to prevent delinquent behavior before it has occurred.

By the response given to the item asking about the efforts made by their organization so far to prevent delinquency before it has occurred, the investigating police officers replied that there are efforts made by their organization such as awareness creation programs by community policing at local level to prevent delinquent behavior before it has occurred. They added that there is a strong relationship between youth delinquency and their involvement in crime in their future life career which is related with the less punishment imposed on delinquents due to the existing gap of the law used in courts to treat them which made them to commit delinquent acts repeatedly.

With regard to the current state of delinquency and its trends from time to time in Ethiopia in general and in Addis Ababa in particular in numbers, all the respondents responded that the number of juvenile delinquents send to the remand home is increasing over time in the country. The same is true for city of Addis Ababa. But still the number shows increment from time to time up to the level of criticalness especially in the city of Addis Ababa at present than the

previous years. The other is the current trend of delinquency in terms of complexity, all of the respondents both from the remand home and from the police department of Lideta sub-city agreed that there is an increase of delinquent and criminal acts both in type and in number. They also said that although their organization is working with the sub-city's children and youth office to tackle and prevent youth delinquency by awareness raising issues, it doesn't brought the desired change.

The types of correctional methods that are taking place regarding delinquent children include providing counseling, educational services. In here delinquents from Addis Ababa do not stay in the center rather they returned to their parents by bail. There is a monthly follow up for these children by our counselors in order to see their behavioral improvement. But this is not enough.

For the item asking about their suggestion for more effective actions in tackling and preventing youth delinquency in the city in the future, Almost all of the interviewees suggested that awareness should be raised on how to raise juveniles at the family, school and community levels, different youth centers should be available for juveniles, serious work should be done on prohibiting street life and reunion of juveniles on the street with their families and community based correction centers should be widened. According to the investigating police officers, the remand home is becoming a hiding place for juveniles committing different types of delinquent actions. As a result, it is creating a space in which these juveniles can learn other delinquent behaviors from each other. So that, community based correction centers should be established and strengthened in which delinquent juveniles can correct their behavior from different educations delivered to them by members of the community such as the elders.

The concerned bodies need to work towards improving the existing gap of the law used to treat children by the courts. Their organizations short and long term plans in working on

prevention of delinquency before it occurred include that strengthening the on and of awareness raising works done by community policing by working in collaboration with the concerned bodies. The respondents also explained about the strength and weakness of your organization in working on prevention of delinquency. The already started awareness raising works done by community policing at the grassroots level was mentioned as their organizations strength. Whereas the interruptions occurred on awareness raising and not working in collaboration with stakeholders are mentioned as their weakness.

At the end by additional comments and ideas given by the investigating police officers and administrator of the remand home, such kinds of researches can help to identify the existing problems as well as indicate solutions regarding the cause and ways of preventing delinquency and crime. So these kinds of studies should be strengthened and conducted by professionals who are working on the area. They also said that their organization is always ready to facilitate and encourage such kinds of studies as much as possible. This implied that studies conducted on the causes and means of prevention of delinquency and crime are so important to identify the prevailing problems as well as to propose effective means of prevention. From this we can conclude that professionals on the area and other concerned bodies need to give special emphasis for such kinds of researches to contribute their share in order to solve these social problems and promote the overall development of their nation.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND STUDY IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CNCLUSIONS

The objective of the study was to assess the causes of delinquency and to identify the means that are in place to mitigate youth delinquency based on the findings of the study. In order to address the research questions, the researcher interviewed three key informants and twelve delinquents who has been rehabilitating in the Remand and Rehabilitation Center at the time of my study. To achieve the stated objectives, the study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods of study, which include the use of an in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, and administration of questionnaire. Based on the information obtained through the analysis and interpretation of both the questionnaire and an Interview, the researcher concludes the following major points.

At present various situations are making juveniles vulnerable to commit various crimes and delinquencies regardless of sex, social origin or country of residence. Young people who are living in difficult circumstances are at higher risk of committing delinquency often. Among these difficult circumstances, poverty, breakdown of the family as a result of divorce and death, economic problem, peer pressure, environmental influence, film and video houses, parental alcoholism and overcrowding family are among the causes for juveniles to fall into delinquency.

Comparing to the female delinquents, male delinquents represent higher numbers in committing delinquency. This study revealed this fact to be true from the responses of investigating polices and administrator of the remand home as well as the current experience of the center. In addition to this, delinquents between the ages of 13 and 17 committed the highest number of delinquent and criminal acts in the city of Addis Ababa.

The results of this study revealed that, several causes forced juveniles to develop and engage in delinquent and criminal acts. Some of the causes identified in the current study include, economic problem, peer pressure, environmental influence, parental alcoholism and overcrowding family, lack or inadequate family support, breakdown of families as a result of divorce and death, lack of proper child development and care skills, the influence of medias (films, TV shows and video), illegal child trafficking, street life and less involvement of social institutions in preventing delinquent behavior.

Most of the delinquents have a background of dysfunctional family either by death or divorce. Life on streets of Addis Ababa is also leading the greatest number of out of Addis Ababa born juveniles to commit delinquency than the Addis Ababa born juveniles. The reason behind is that, these groups of juveniles migrated to Addis Ababa in search for better life and when they fail to meet their needs and wants, their chance of involving in illegal activities found to be amplified. The other reason is that this group of juveniles has greater risk of exposure to be used by other organized senior criminals than the Addis Ababa born juveniles. On the other hand, low skill of families on how to properly raise and socialize their children and families' poor economic situation can also has greater contribution for juveniles to involve in delinquency. In addition to these causes, the influence of Medias, TV shows, film and video houses and miss use of technologies are also among the causes that are leading youths to develop and engage in delinquent and criminal acts.

The study also revealed that the remand home has providing services for delinquents. Some of the services mentioned in the findings include counseling, formal education, medical services, vocational and skill trainings. This shows that the remand and rehabilitation center is providing these services for the purpose of correcting and rehabilitating the delinquents. In providing these

services the remand home faced some challenges which includes: the increase of the types of delinquent and criminal acts committed by the youth, the increase of the number of youths who are engaging in delinquent and criminal acts from time to time, not working on prevention of delinquent behavior, the less attention given for the youths, budget constraint, the overall structure of the center is not favorable for delinquents and it is also not a conducive environment for work. These challenges need immediate response by the concerned bodies in order to sustain the work of the center by providing the desired services for the youths who are admitted to the center.

Theft and robbery are the types of delinquency committed by delinquents with highest number. In addition, assault, rape, murder, drug addiction and the use of alcohols are also among the delinquent acts mostly committed by the juveniles.

There are no complex types of delinquencies committed by juveniles in the city, at present there is an increase of delinquent and criminal acts both in type and in number. In line with this, the result of this study indicated that there is a strong relationship between youth delinquency and their involvement in crime in their future life career which is related with the less punishment imposed on delinquents due to the existing gap of the law used in courts which made them to commit delinquent acts repeatedly. They are also easily released from the remand home and returned to their parents by bail rather than staying in the center and this can be seen as another cause.

With regard to the means of prevention of the problem of youth delinquency, the result of the study indicated the following as the major means of preventing delinquency. These includes: working with the family, the school and involving social institutions, working on awareness creation on the community at large, providing child care related trainings for parents, proper

socialization of children by the family, school and religious institutions, establishment and expansion of community-based correctional centers, strengthening the prevention work undertaken by community policing, enhancing economic development through hard work in both rural and urban areas, giving Civic and Ethical Education, teaching about the effect of delinquency and crime in religious institutions and schools besides their formal teachings and improving the existing gap of the law used to treat children by the courts were among the major ways of preventing delinquency.

The current activities of engaging the community to prevent delinquent and criminal acts through community policing can also be taken as the central point. Community based correction centers should be established and strengthened in which delinquent juveniles can correct their behavior from different educations delivered to them by members of the community such as the elders can also be one means of preventing delinquency.

According to the remand home administrator, the overall structure of the remand home is not favorable for delinquents as well as for work. It is necessary to upgrade the overall structure of the remand home to provide quality services for delinquents. Since the remand home is a place where delinquent behaviors, their future life and personality can be shaped; the concerned bodies should give attention for the center so as it can be a conducive environment for delinquents and for work.

5.2. Recommendations

Delinquency and crime are among the major problems which the contemporary society faced today. They can be caused due to many causative factors which are mentioned throughout this research. There are also some effective means of preventing this social problem as it was discussed in this study. Therefore, an immediate and proper measure should be taken from the

side of the government, non-governmental organizations, social institutions, community based organizations, other stake holders and the community at large to alleviate these social problems. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher would like to recommend the following major points for the concerned bodies that are mentioned below.

5.2.1. Recommendations for the Remand Home

The remand home should strengthen its effort of shaping the delinquents behavior by providing counseling, education and training services to prevent them from being future potential criminals. Again, this institution needs to expand its role in preventing delinquency and crime outside of the center by working in collaboration with other legal institutions and concerned bodies.

From the findings, the remand and rehabilitation center is currently providing different rehabilitation programs and services for delinquents. In doing so, the remand home is also facing some challenges that require attention in order to make it continue the services given to delinquents. For this reason, individuals, groups, communities, society, social institutions, the government, non-government organizations and the remand home need to work in collaboration in order to mitigate the challenges that the center faced and to provide all the necessary services for delinquents.

The findings of the study showed that, the remand home is currently working by focusing on rehabilitation programs for delinquents after they have committed delinquent and criminal acts and joined to the center. Therefore, the center should have to work with the community in order to prevent delinquent behavior before it has occurred and for the establishment and expansion of community based rehabilitation centers. Again close contact should be created between the center and organizations that are working on projects that provide preventive programs for

vulnerable children that are at risk of being delinquent. This can help more for the development of more comprehensive programs by involving more stakeholders for the better implementation of juvenile justice projects that are related with issues of delinquency.

Based on the finding of this study, the causes which lead the youth into delinquency can be traced to multiple causes. Some of the causes identified in this study include, economic problem, peer pressure, environmental influence, parental alcoholism and overcrowding family, lack or inadequate family support, breakdown of families as a result of divorce and death, lack of proper child development and care skills, the influence of medias (films, TV shows and videos), illegal child trafficking, street life and less involvement of social institutions in preventing delinquent behavior. This demands that, in an attempt to solve the problem of youth delinquency, equal attention must be given to these causes. This means that, the means and interventions that are designed and used to prevent delinquent behavior should consider the causes that brought it in order to successfully reducing and preventing delinquency before it has occurred.

At the end, based on the results of this study, the researcher recommends the remand home to consider the following in order to improve the treatment and rehabilitation services provided to delinquents as well as to design effective preventive programs. The remand home need to work in collaboration with the courts and juvenile justice system to amend the law currently used by juvenile courts in order to fill the existing gap of this law, recruiting all the necessary human power including professional counselors, to improve the current services given to delinquents, to work in collaboration with community-based organizations and the juvenile justice agency, working with the concerned bodies to speed up and complete the construction of the new buildings as well as working with social institutions and other stakeholders especially on preventing delinquent and criminal acts before occurring.

5.2.2. Recommendations for the GOs, NGOs, CBOs and the Private Sectors

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations were given for the GOs, NGOs, CBOs and the Private Sectors Government should encourage active participation of community based organizations, social institutions such as religious organizations, the concerned governmental organizations and the private sectors to work with the remand home, so that the juveniles are rehabilitated and reintegrated with their family and society. The government should also encourage juvenile court systems to amend the law that is currently used to impose punishments on delinquents by facilitating conditions and giving supports for the amendment and formulation of favorable laws that can help to give proper legal punishments on delinquents so that they do not repeatedly commit delinquent and criminal acts.

Community-based programs need to include mobilization of the community, awareness creation programs for families about family roles, values and good child development and care skills, empowering parents on the risk and protective factors of adolescent problem behaviors, making the home and the surrounding environment conducive for the healthy development of children. These can serve as an important means to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The government should also promote the development of rural areas by providing the necessary support. This development may reduce the rate of rural-urban migration which solves associated problems including delinquency and crime in urban centers. There should be strong effort from the side of the government to solve the economic problem of citizens who either earn low income or unable to support their family by facilitating material, financial and other necessary conditions in order to make them productive and self-reliant.

The government, private investors and other concerned bodies need to establish and expand educational access for citizens as it can make people become aware of the norms, values and

laws of their society and equip them with the necessary knowledge and skill to become self-reliant, law abiding, being able to contribute their own share to avoid delinquent and criminal acts and to promote the overall development of their nation.

Sport fields, Libraries and youth centers should be expanded for youths as recreational areas by the concerned governmental organizations. Because shortage of different youth centers is the other reason for the spread of juvenile delinquency. The involvement of the private sectors in the construction and expansion of these centers can also be crucial for the benefit of both the children and the community at large.

GOs, NGOs, CBOs and the Private Sectors need to harmonize their activities in order to work hard in reducing and alleviating street life through reuniting these juveniles with their parents and/or with organizations working with children. In line with street life, these parties need to work in collaboration to tackle the problems created in the city due to rural-urban migration. Since majority of the out of Addis Ababa born juvenile delinquents are street children, immediate and serious work is needed to reduce rural-urban migration and the associated street life.

The concerned bodies need to speed up and complete the already started work to upgrade the overall structure of the remand home including the physical structures of the buildings. In addition, the federal and regional governments need to work together to construct additional remand homes at least at regional levels. This will make the Addis Ababa remand home of Lideta sub-city to provide effective and efficient services for the city juvenile delinquents as a result of low number of delinquents admitted to the center.

The concerned governmental organizations should also give attention to amend the law that is currently used by juvenile courts to put proper punishments on delinquents by giving them

different supports for the amendment and formulation of favorable laws to penalize juvenile delinquents so that they do not repeatedly commit delinquent and criminal acts.

5.2.3. Recommendations for Social Workers

Families, schools, religious institutions, the community based organizations and the community at large are social institutions that are working in shaping the behavior of the young generation. Families are among the major social institutions that can provide primary socialization for children in which a juvenile start their first phase of socialization process. Next to families schools and religious institutions can play a significant role in shaping the behavior of children. Nonetheless, dysfunctional families, weak control of parents over their children, low involvement of other social institutions such as religious institutions in preventing delinquent behavior and peer pressure are among the major causes for many youths to engage in delinquent and criminal acts.

Since these institutions can have a greater role to inculcate, nurture, and create positive relationship in the family and among community members and socialize juveniles as well as the society through ethical and value abiding manners, social workers, need to work on raising awareness, intervene in to the family related problems like marriage and divorce.

A child can learn the cultural norms of the society, which became the guidelines for adult behavior, either from the family or from the school. Next to the family, the school is an important agent to shape individual behavior. According to Jhonson, of the extra familial institutions, the school has the closest contact with children over the longest time and remarkable impact as an agency of social control broadly defined. The failure of school in general and teachers in particular to recognize the likes and dislikes, fears and anxieties, abilities and disabilities, unsatisfied craving unfulfied desires of the student may pave the way for many

students to rebel against school itself and may take the first step to become delinquent. The retarded or failing students need attention, otherwise they dropout prematurely create various other problems school drop-out is the likely consequence of the absence of proper counseling services which deals with the problem of students. It is also the result of lack of adequate equipment and financial support, poorly trained teachers, and program insufficiently adjusted to the varied needs of people. Many scholars argued that school dropouts are the accelerating agent for the rates of delinquency. The major causes of delinquency and crime by young people is alarming rate of school dropouts and school leavers (Andargachew, 1988: 44). Most school leavers and drop-out do not have any sources of income to subsidize their financial requirements. Weinberg also claimed that many delinquents are dropout who leave school at early age but have no jobs opportunities shortage of money to quire their basic needs such as food, shelter, closings etc. may force them to involve in theft, robbery and other deviant activities. For this reason, social workers need to facilitate and coordinate the activities undertaken by the GOs, NGOs, CBOs, the Private Sectors, social institutions and other concerned bodies to reduce and alleviate street life and there-by delinquency and crime.

5.2.4. Recommendations for Social Institutions

Social institutions that promoted and harness positive and socially accepted behaviors for the public in general and youths in particular should be constructed and expanded. Religious institutions and the mass media should play a constructive role to attract the attention of the young generation to develop a more positive attitude towards their society and influences them to become law-abiding citizens. Those individuals who accept the delinquent and criminal behavior of the delinquents need to change their attitude towards not to accept these behaviors. They also need to stand against and prevent these anti-social behaviors.

The work of schools should be collaborated and coordinated with the family, police and other concerned bodies for a frequent and continued follow up of the children to shape their behavior towards positive thinking as well as to prevent the occurrence and expansion of delinquency and crime. With this regard, Civic and Ethical Education should be given at all levels of education in formal school systems. In addition to this there should be awareness raising programs about the subject for people who are not attending formal education through various informal ways. This is because the subject does not only enable citizens to know and exercise their rights and discharge their responsibilities, but also teaches the norms, moral and ethical values and other laws of the society.

The other important recommendation is for the community, elders and religious leaders. The community needs to have a community- based correction centers that will make them rehabilitate while the delinquents are in the community. This will help to minimize the risk of the juveniles to become more delinquents as a result of meeting and learning different delinquent acts from other juvenile delinquents in the remand home. In addition, the religious leaders and elders can play their part in preventing delinquency by provide juveniles with teachings of the moral and ethical values as well as issues that are related with delinquency beside their formal religious teachings.

5.2.5. Recommendations for Future Researchers

Future researchers are encouraged to conduct more detailed study both in magnitude and methods to strengthen the findings to this study which will make further interventions and prevention programs more scientific to reduce and prevent delinquency. 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.

Finally, as researcher social workers could contribute to the scientific community through conducting further studies regarding delinquency and its means of prevention. They could also do advocacy services to push the government and policy makers to provide appropriate delinquency prevention related laws and policies.

5.3. Implications of the Study

Based on the findings of this study, the following implications can be made.

5.3.1. Implications to Social Work Profession

In order to reduce and alleviate the problem of youth delinquency social workers can have greater roles. The result of this study is one of the implications for the need of social workers involvement in facilitating and coordinating the different activities undertaken by governmental organizations, non- governmental organizations and other stakeholders. They are expected to work at family, school and community levels in raising awareness and providing trainings regarding the proper child development and care skills for parents, and the way schools treat students according to their needs and communities prevent juveniles from engaging in delinquent acts.

They again are expected to give counseling services at the remand home where there are no social workers in the organization at present. They should also organize and take part in the reuniting processes of street children and migrants to their parents as these are among the major causes of delinquency.

This research also exposed the available gaps regarding the law that juvenile delinquents be penalized in courts. The existing gap in this law to impose serious punishment on youth

delinquents in the country has made many youths to repeatedly engage in delinquent and criminal acts which will make the overall problem of tackling delinquent and criminal acts very difficult. Thus, the role of social workers and lawyers in juvenile court system in providing professional assistance regarding the improvement of this law is mandatory.

Prevention and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents is one of the intervention areas where social workers can intervene by applying their knowledge and skill of social work. Thus, findings of this research are important for the profession of social work because it will help to create more effective intervention in rehabilitating and preventing juvenile delinquents.

The findings of the study indicated that many youths are forced to engage in delinquent and criminal acts due to many causative factors. In this regard, social workers can develop many intervention activities to prevent such a behavior before it has occurred and to improve the living conditions of children by preventing such anti-social behavior. They can also play a vital role in raising community awareness of delinquency and crime by focusing on the causes, nature, impacts and means of prevention, on the rights of children, the roles of social institutions like the family, schools and religious institutions, community based organizations, and the roles that parents/caregivers can play in supporting about the proper development of children and the available means of preventing delinquent and criminal acts before occurring.

Again they also need to actively participate in the designing and implementation of reintegration and reunification programs by providing individual as well as group counseling services, life skill trainings aimed at developing skills on how to resist peer pressures, solve problems, prevent delinquent behavior and managing their social life after joining their family and society. Therefore, the study indicates potential intervention areas for social work practice to promote effective reintegration and reunification programs.

Mobilizing the community through effective ways in establishing community-based prevention and correction centers that prevent delinquency can be also one of the means of preventing it. As the study indicated, several causes forced juveniles get engaged in delinquent acts. In order to address these challenges there is a great need of social workers intervention in the city of Addis Ababa and in the country as a whole.

In addition to this, they can assist efforts to address problems of vulnerable groups like juvenile delinquents, they can also take part in advocacy services and training programs related with problems of children, providing support to family/ caregivers, promoting children well-being and they can also lead and co-ordinate delinquency prevention activities undertaken by different organizations. In order to deal with these and other situations, Social workers need to have knowledge and skills of working with juvenile and provide effective services through research and practice.

As the study revealed, there are no social workers and professional counselors in the remand home, due to this social workers participation in this remand home is very fundamental. Finally, as a researcher they could contribute to the scientific community through conducting further similar studies regarding the different dimensions of delinquency including the causes of delinquency and its means of prevention. Based on the results of the findings obtained from such empirical studies, they could also need to do advocacy services to push the government and policy makers to provide appropriate delinquency prevention related laws and policies.

5.3.2. Implications for Future Researches

The other point to mention is that, since this study is limited in studying causes of delinquency and means of prevention with available limited information, other social workers and/or researchers can study other dimensions of delinquency in order to solve the problem and

especially to prevent it before it has occurred. Conducting intensive study by focusing on the means of preventing delinquency that is related with the causing factors in an intensive way is one direction for future research. This may help to increase understanding of the means that are in place to prevent delinquency in comprehensive and in-depth way. Therefore, the finding of this study can serve as an indication for further similar researches.

5.3.3. Implications for Juvenile Justice/Court System

This research also exposed the available gaps regarding the law that juvenile delinquents be penalized in courts. The existing gap in this law to impose serious punishment on youth delinquents in the country has made many youths to repeatedly engage in delinquent and criminal acts which will make the overall problem of tackling delinquent and criminal acts very difficult. Thus, the government, practitioners and juvenile justice/court system need to work together to amend this law. Social workers and lawyers in juvenile court system should provide professional assistance regarding the improvement of this law.

5.3.4. Implications for the School of Social Work

The final important point that I want to mention is that, the school of social work of Addis Ababa University need to facilitate conditions for social work students to work with the remand home as well as to involve in the returning process of street children that are coming to the city with their parents, relatives or other institutions working with children as the practical task of their study. This can serve as one way of preventing youths who are migrated to the city from becoming street children and engaging in delinquent behavior. In addition to this, strengthening the currently established Social Work Professional Association, so that it can contribute its share by working on the issue of delinquency in collaboration with other concerned bodies in an organized manner is another important means of preventing youth delinquency and crime. The

Association may also work not only on juveniles found on the streets of the city of Addis Ababa and the remand home rather it works at national level through organized, large scale projects that are related with issues of delinquency.

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Annex-I Questionnaire

AAU SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Information and Consent Sheet

Dear Respondents:

This is a questionnaire prepared to investigate and describe the causes of delinquency and means of prevention a Case of Lideta Sub-City Administration Remand and Rehabilitation Center of 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 the causes of youth delinquency and to identify means of prevention, clear and reliable information is required from you. 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 and 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

Thank You very much in advance for taking time to fill this questionnaire!!

Addis Ababa University

College of Social Sciences

School of Social Work

Annex-I Questionnaire to be filled by Delinquents

The objective of this questionnaire is to investigate and describe about the major causes of delinquency and to identify means of preventing it in Addis Ababa by focusing on the Remand Home in Lideta sub-city in relation to the social and economic conditions of the community. Your kind cooperation would be so important for the successful completion of my study. I would like to thank you in advance for your kind cooperation in filling this questionnaire.

General Instructions:

- I. There is no need to write your name on the questionnaire.
- II. Put a tick (✓) mark on your choice on the boxes provided in front of the questions.
- III. 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

2. Age A. < 9 years B. 9-12 years C. 13-17 years

3. Educational Information. Do you learn? A. Yes B. No

4. If your answer is “Yes” for question number 3, what is your level of education?

- A. First cycle (grade 1-4) B. Second cycle (grade 5-8)
C. High school (grade 9-10) D. Illiterate E. Read and write

5. 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)

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

- A. Family influence D. Economic problem
B. Teachers influence E. Difficultness of subjects
C. Peers influence F. Other, specify _____

7. If you are not attending school, what is your main reason? Mention: _____

8. Your place of birth

- A. Addis Ababa B. Out of Addis Ababa

9. Your current place of residence?

- A. Addis Ababa C. Rural area in Ethiopia
B. Other urban area in Ethiopia D. Other, specify _____

10. What is your religion?

- Orthodox Christianity Catholic Protestant Muslim
Non -religious Other, specify

Part 2. Background information of respondent’s parents and their employment status

11. Are your parents alive? A. Yes B. No

12. If your answer is “Yes” for question number 11, who is alive?

- A. Both parents alive C. Mother only
 B. Father only D. Both dead F. Other, specify _____

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

- A. Yes B. No

14. If your answer is “Yes” for question number 13 what is their marital status?

- Live together Divorced Remarried Widowed I don’t know

15. Parent’s Educational Status

- Parents Illiterate Parents complete 1-6 Complete 7-8
 Complete 9-12 Complete Certificate Diploma > Degree

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

- Unemployed Factory worker Hand craft Business person
 Petty trader Office worker Teacher Other, specify.....

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

- Housewife Factory worker Hand craft Business person
 Petty trader Office worker Teacher Other, specify.....

Part 3. Family problem and crucial issues of concern among family members income of parents and housing condition

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

- Alcoholism Mental illness Physical illness Disagreement in relation to economic issues Disagreement on non-economic issues

Other, specify

19. Did you have positive relationship with your parents?

A. Yes B. No

20. If your answer is “No” for question number 1, why?

21. Is there any way to solve problems through discussion in your family?

Yes No

22. What is the monthly income of your parents in Ethiopian Birr?

A. 0-220 birr D. 801-1400 birr
B. 201-600 birr E. > 1400 birr
C. 601-800 birr

23. What is your family housing condition?

Governmental Private Association Rent from private

24. How many rooms does your house have?

One room Two rooms Three rooms Four and above rooms

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

A. 1-3 C. > 6 B. 4-6

Part 4. Duties and responsibilities of social institutions in preventing delinquency.

26. What is the most common economic activity in your area? (More than one response is possible)

Petty trade Hotel and restaurant Big business enterprises

Factories Liquor and chat Video houses

Other specify

27. Are there some institutions providing social services in your locality?

Yes No

28. If yes which institutions do operate here -----

-----?

29. Are there recreational places/centers in your kebele/community before you enter to this institution?

A. Yes B. No

30. If your answer is "No" for number 29, where did you spent much of your time?

31. How do you rate the role of social institutions in preventing delinquency and crime?

Low medium high

Part 5. Respondents opinion on the causes of delinquency, social institution role in preventing it and respondents future plan regarding their behavior

32. What do you think about the causes of delinquency and crime in your locality? Put sign(x) on the level that you agree from the following.

Possible causes	High	Medium	Low
• Increment of population	-----	-----	-----
• Family problem	-----	-----	-----
• Shortage of recreational facilities	-----	-----	-----
• Addiction	-----	-----	-----
• Unemployment	-----	-----	-----
• Low income	-----	-----	-----
• Unhealthy social Environment	-----	-----	-----
• Unhealthy physical Environment	-----	-----	-----

33. What do think about the role of the following social institutions in preventing delinquency and crime? (Put this sign (x) on the level that you agree from social institutions)

Possible causes	High	Medium	Low
• Family	-----	-----	-----
• School	-----	-----	-----
• Religious institutions	-----	-----	-----
• Police/legal institutions	-----	-----	-----
• Youth centers	-----	-----	-----
• Traditional institutions	-----	-----	-----

38. What forced you to engage in delinquent behavior?

Economic problem Family problem Peer pressure

Environmental influences Lack of adequate social services

39. Do people in your community accept your delinquent behavior?

Yes No

40. Do you want to change your behavior in the future?

Yes No

Thank You very much for taking time to fill this questionnaire!!

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

በወጣት ጥፋተኞች የሚሞላ መጠይቅ

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።

ክፍል 1 የወጣት ጥፋተኞች መሰረታዊ መረጃ

1.ጾታ

ወንድ ሴት

2.እድሜ

ሀ. < 9 ዓመት ለ. 9-12 ዓመት ሐ. 13-17 ዓመት

3. የትምህርት መረጃ. ትማራለህ/ሪያለሽ ወይ? ሀ. አማራለሁ ለ. አልማርም

4. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁጥር 3 መልስህ/ሽ “አማራለሁ” ከሆነ, የትምህርት ደረጃህ/ሽ ስንት ነው?

ሀ. የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (ከ 1-4ኛ ክፍል) ለ. ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (ከ 5-8ኛ ክፍል)

ሐ. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ (ከ 9-10ኛ ክፍል) መ. ያልተማረ ሰ. ማንበብና መጻፍ

5. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁጥር 3 መልስህ/ሽ “አልማርም” ከሆነ, ከስንተኛ ክፍል ትምህርት አቋረጥክ/ሽ?

ሀ. የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (ከ 1-4ኛ ክፍል) ለ. ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (ከ 5-8ኛ ክፍል)

ሐ. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ (ከ 9-10ኛ ክፍል)

6. ከትምህርት ያቋረጥክበት/ሽ ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶች ምንድን ናቸው?

ሀ. የቤተሰብ ተጽእኖ

መ. የኢኮኖሚ ችግር

ለ. የመምህራን ተጽእኖ

ሰ. የትምህርት አይነቶች መክበድ

ሐ. የአቻ ተጽእኖ

ረ. ሌላ, ይገለጽ _____

7. ትምህርት ያልጀመርክ/ሽ ከሆነ, ዋና ምክንያትህ/ሽ ምንድን ነው? ግለጽ/ጭ _____

8. የትውልድ ቦታ

አዲስ አበባ

ከአዲስ አበባ ውጪ

9. የአሁኑ መኖሪያህ/ሽ የት ነው?

ሀ. አዲስ አበባ

ሐ. የኢትዮጵያ ገጠር ውስጥ

ለ. ሌላ የኢትዮጵያ ከተማ ውስጥ

መ. ሌላ, ይገለጽ _____

10. ሃይማኖትህ/ሽ ምንድን ነው?

አርቶዶክስ

ካቶሊክ

ፕሮቴስታንት

ሙስሊም

ሀይማኖት የሌለው

ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ -----

ክፍል 2. የወጣት ጥፋተኞች የቤተሰብ ሁኔታና የሥራ ሆኔታ

11. ቤተሰቦች ህ/ሽ በህወት አሉ

ሀ. አሉ

ለ. የሉም

12. የ 11ኛው ጥያቄ መልስ/ሽ አሉ የሚል ከሆነ፣ ማን ነው በህይወት ያለው?

ሁለቱም አሉ አባት ብቻ እናት ብቻ ሁለቱም ሞተዋል

13. ቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ በህይወት ያሉ ከሆነ አብረው ነው ወይ የሚኖሩት?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

14. ሁለቱም በህይወት ያሉ ከሆነ የጋብቻ ሁኔታቸውስ

ሀ. በአንድ ላይ ይኖራሉ ለ. ተለያይተዋል ሐ. እደገና አግብተዋል

መ. ባል/ሚስት የሞተበት/ባት ሰ. አላውቅም

15. የቤተሰብ የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ. ያልተማሩ ለ. ከ 1-6 ክፍል ሐ. ከ 7-8 ክፍል

መ. ከ 9-12 ክፍል ሰ. ስርተፊኬት/ዲፕሎማ ረ. ዲግሪና በላይ

16. አባትህ/ሽ በህይወት ያሉ ከሆኑ የሥራቸው ሁኔታ

ሀ. ሥራ የለውም ለ. ፋብሪካ ሠራተኛ ሐ. የእጅ ባለሙያ መ. ነጋዴ

ሰ. አነስተኛ ነጋዴ ረ. የቢሮ ሰራተኛ ሸ. መምህር

ቀ. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ -----

17. እናትህ/ሽ በህይወት ያሉ ከሆነ የስራቸው ሁኔታ

ሀ. የቤት እመቤት ለ. ፋብሪካ ሰራተኛ ሐ. የእጅ ባለሙያ መ. ነጋዴ

ሰ. አነስተኛ ነጋዴ ረ. የቢሮ ሰራተኛ ሰ. መምህር ሸ. ሌላ ካለ ይተቀስ -----

ክፍል 3. በቤተሰብ ውስጥ የሚፈጠር ችግር ቤተሰብ የገቢና የቤት ሁኔታ

18. በቤተሰብ/ሽ ውስጥ የትኛው ችግር አለ?

ሀ. ጠጪ (አልኮል) ለ. አእምሮ ህመም ሐ. አካል ህመም

መ. ከኢኮኖሚ ጋር የተያያዘ አለመግባባት ሰ. ከኢኮኖሚ ጋር ያልተያያዘ አለመግባባት

ረ. ሌላካለ ይጠቀስ -----

19. ከቤተሰቦች/ሽ ጋር መልካም የሆነ ግንኙነት አለህ/ሽ ወይ?

ሀ. አለኝ ለ. የለኝም

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

21. በቤተሰብ ውስጥ የሚፈጠሩ ችግሮችን በውይይት የመፍታት ሁኔታ አለ

ሀ. አለ ለ. የለም

22. የወላች (አሳዳጊ) አማካይ የወር ገቢ በኢትዮጵያ ብር

ሀ. ከ 0-200 ብር ለ. ከ201-600 ብር ሐ. ከ601- 800 ብር

መ. ከ801-1400 ብር ሰ. ከ1400 ብር በላይ

23. የቤተሰቡ የቤት ሁኔታ

ሀ. የመንግስት ለ. የግል ሐ. ኪራይ ከግለሰብ መ. የማህበር

24. የመኖርያ ቤቱ ስንት ክፍሎች አሉት

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

25. የቤተሰብ/ሽ አባላት ብዛት ስንት ነው?

- ሀ. 1-3
- ለ. 4-6
- ሐ. > 6

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

26. የምትኖርበት/ሪበት አካባቢ ህ/ሰብ ዋና ኢኮኖሚ እንቅስቃሴ ምንድን ነው (ከአንድ በላይ መልስ መመለስ ይቻላል)

- ሀ. አነስተኛ ንግድ
- ለ. ሆቴልና ሬስቱራንት
- ሐ. ትላልቅ የገንዘብ ኢንተር ፕራይዞች

- መ. ፋብሪካ
- ሰ. አልኮልና ጫት
- ረ. ቪዲዮ ቤት

ሸ. ሌላ ካለ ይተቀስ -----

27. በአካባቢው የማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት አሉ ወይ?

- አሉ
- የሉም

28. የጥያቄ 27 መልሶ አሉ ከሆነ የትኞቹ ተቋማት አገልግሎቱን በመስጠት ላይ ናቸው? -----

29. በአካባቢህ/ሽ የመዝናኛ ተቋማት አሉ ወይ?

- ሀ. አሉ
- ለ. የሉም

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

31. እነዚህ ተቋማት ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትንና ወንጀልን ለመከላከል ያላቸው ሚና ምን ያህል ነው?

- አነስተኛ
- መካከለኛ
- ከፍተኛ

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

32. በአከባቢው ለሚከሰቱ ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህርያትና ወንጀሎች መንስኤ ይሆናሉ የምትለው/ዬው የትኞቹን ነው?

ከተሰጡት አማራጮች ለተስማሚው የ (x) ምልክት ያስቀምጡ፡፡

	ክፍተኛ	መካከለኛ	ዝቅተኛ
❖ የህዝብ ብዛት መጨመር	-----	-----	-----
❖ ቤተሰብ ችግር	-----	-----	-----
❖ የመዝናኛ ቦታዎች እጥረት	-----	-----	-----
❖ ሱሰኝነት	-----	-----	-----
❖ የሰራ እድል አለመኖር	-----	-----	-----
❖ አነስተኛ ገቢ ማግኘት	-----	-----	-----
❖ ጤናማ ያልሆነ ማህበራዊ አከባቢ	-----	-----	-----
❖ ጤናማ ያልሆነ የአከባቢ ሁኔታ	-----	-----	-----

32.ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህርያትና ወንጀልን በመከላከል ረገድ የሚከተሉት አካላት የሚኖራቸውን ሚና የ (x) ምልክት በማድረግ ግለጹ

	ክፍተኛ	መካከለኛ	ዝቅተኛ
➤ ቤተሰብ	-----	-----	-----
➤ ት/ቤት	-----	-----	-----
➤ ሃይማኖት ተቋማት	-----	-----	-----
➤ ወጣት ማዕከል	-----	-----	-----
➤ ባህላዊ ተቋማት	-----	-----	-----
➤ ህጋዊ ተቋማት	-----	-----	-----

34. አደንዛዥ ዕጽ ተጠቅመህ/ሽ ታውቃለህ/ለሽ ወይ?

- ሀ. አውቃለሁ
- ለ. አላውቅም

35. የጥያቄ 34 መልስህ/ሽህ አውቃለሁ ከሆነ , የትኞቹ ናቸው? (ከአንድ በላይ መልስ ይቻላል)

- ሀ. ሲጋራ
- ሰ. ቤንዚን
- ለ. ጫት
- ረ. ሺሻ
- ሐ. አልኮል
- ሸ. ሌላ, ይገለጽ
- መ. ሆሺሽ

36. 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 _____

37. እነዚህን ወንጀሎች ለመስራት ምን አስገደደህ/ሽ?

- ሀ. የኢኮኖሚ ችግር
- ለ. ከቤተሰብ ጋር ያለው ጥሩ ያልሆነ ግንኙነት
- ሐ. የቤተሰብ መፍረስ (ፍቺ, የአንዱ ወይም የሁለቱም ሞት, ስደት)
- መ. የአቻ ተጽእኖ
- ሰ. አሳዳጊ የሌላቸው
- ረ. ሌላ, ይገለጽ

38. ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪ ውስጥ ለመግባት ምን አስገደደህ/ሽ?

- ሀ. የኢኮኖሚ ችግር
- ለ. የቤተሰብ ችግር
- ሐ. የአቻ ተጽእኖ
- መ. የአከባቢ ተጽእኖ
- ሰ. በቂ የማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት አለመኖር

39. በአከባቢህ/ሽ ሚኖሩ ሰዎች ህንን ባህሪህን /ሽን ቀበሉታል?

- ይቀበሉታል
- አይቀበሉትም

40. ወደፊት ይህን ባህሪህን/ሽን መቀየር እቅድ አለህ/ሽህ?

- አለኝ
- የለኝም

አመሰግናለሁ!

Addis Ababa University

College of Social Sciences

School of Social Work

Annex-II 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 define delinquency?
3. What actions are listed as delinquent acts?
4. Which of these delinquent acts are commonly taking place in the city of Addis Ababa? Why?
5. Urbanization and rural-urban migration expose youths in urban centers to delinquent and criminal behavior. What do you think about this?
6. Imbalance between population growth and economic development makes many youths develop delinquent (anti-social) and criminal behavior. How can you explain this condition?
7. In your opinion, what are the causes leading youths develop the behavior of delinquency?
8. In your opinion, what are the means that are in place to preventing delinquency?
9. How do you examine the role social institutions can have in preventing delinquency and crime?
10. Are there efforts made by your organization so far to prevent delinquency before it has occurred? If yes, what are they? If not, why?

11. Is there a relationship between youth delinquency and their involvement in crime in their future life career?
12. 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?
13. How is your organization working to tackle and prevent youth delinquency?
14. What types of correctional methods are taking place regarding delinquent children?
15. What is your suggestion for more effective actions in tackling and preventing youth delinquency in the city?
16. What are your organizations short and long term plans in working on prevention of delinquency before it occurred?
17. Who are the stake holders working with your organization on prevention of delinquency before it occurred?
18. What do you think are the strength and weakness of your organization in working on prevention of delinquency?
19. At the end, if you have any additional comments or ideas?

Thank You very much for taking time to have this interview!!

አደላ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

በልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ፖሊስ መምሪያ ውስጥ ለሚሰሩ መርማሪ ፖሊሶች የሚቀርቡ የውይይት ነጥቦች

1. በተቋሙ ውስጥ ያለዎትን የሰራ ድርሻ ቢገልጹልኝ?
2. ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትን ምንነት እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
3. ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትን ተብለው የሚገለጹት ድርጊቶች የትኞቹ ናቸው?
4. ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትን ተብለው ከሚገለጹት ድርጊቶች ውስጥ በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ በአብዛኛው የሚከሰቱት የትኞቹ ናቸው? ለምን?
5. የከተሞች እድገትና ከገጠር ወደከተማ የሚደረገው ፍልሰት በከተሞች ውስጥ ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያትና ወንጀሎች እንዲስፋፉ የሚያደርጉበትን ሁኔታ እንዴት ያዩታል?
6. የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት ከኢኮኖሚ አድገት ጋር ያልተጣጣመ መሆን በርካታ የከተማ ነዋሪ ወጣቶች ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት እና ወንጀሎች እንዲፈጸሙ ሚያደርግበትን ሁኔታ እንዴት ያታል?
7. በእርሶ አመለካከት የማህበረሰቡን ህጎች የሚጻረሩና ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያት መከሰትና መስፋፋት መንስኤዎች ይሆናሉ የሚሏቸው ነገሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
8. ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት ከመከሰታቸው በፊት አስቀድሞ መከላከል የሚቻልባቸው መንገዶች ምንድናቸው ይላሉ?
9. ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት ማለትም ትምህርት ቤቶች የሃይማኖት ተቋማት የወጣት ማእከላት ወዘተ ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትና ወንጀሎችን በመከላከል ረገድ ያላቸውን ሚና እንዴት ይመለከቱታል?
10. ተቋማችሁ ከአሁን በፊት ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት ከመከሰታቸው በፊት አስቀድሞ ለመከላከል ያደረጋቸው ጥረቶች አሉ ወይ? ካሉስ ምንድን ናቸው? ከሌሎች ለምን?

11. በወጣት ጥፋተኝነትና በወደፊት ህይወታቸው በወንጀል ውስጥ የመሳተፍ ሁኔታቸው መካከል ግንኙነት አለ ወይ?
12. በኢትዮጵያ ብሎም በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ወጣት ጥፋተኝነት በአሁኑ ወቅት ያለበትን ደረጃና ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ ያለውን አካሄድ እንዴት ያብራሩታል?
13. ተቋማችሁ የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ለመፍታትና ለመከላከል እንዴት እየሰራ ነው?
14. ወጣት ጥፋተኞችን ለማረም ምን አይነት የማረሚያ ዘዴዎች እየተሰሩ ናቸው?
15. በከተማው ውስጥ የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር የበለጠ ለመፍታትና ለመከላከል ምን መደረግ አለበት ይላሉ?
16. የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ከመከሰቱ በፊት ለመከላከል ይቻል ዘንድ የተቋማችሁ የአጭርና የረጅም ጊዜ እቅድ ምንድን ነው?
17. የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ከመከሰቱ በፊት ለመከላከል ከእናንተ ጋር በቅንጅት የሚሰሩ ባለድርሻ አካላት እነማን ናቸው?
18. የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ከመከሰቱ በፊት በመከላከሉ ረገድ የተቋማችሁ ጥንካሬና ድክመት ምንድን ናቸው ይላሉ?
19. በመጨረሻም ሊሰጡኝ የሚፈልጉት ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያና አስተያየት ከለ ይግለጹልኝ

ላደረጉልኝ ሙያዊ ትብብር ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ

Addis Ababa University

College of Social Sciences

School of Social Work

Annex- III Interview Guide for the remand home administrator

AAU Graduate School of Social Work

1. Can you explain me about, your educational background, your work experience and your position is in the remand home.
2. What do you think are the main causes leading youths develop the behavior of delinquency?
3. Urbanization and rural-urban migration expose youths in urban centers to delinquent and criminal behavior. What do you think about this?
4. Imbalance between population growth and economic development makes many youths develop delinquent (anti-social) and criminal behavior. How can you explain this condition?
5. In your opinion, what are the means that are in place to preventing delinquency?
6. How do you examine the role social institutions can play in preventing delinquency and crime?
7. Are there efforts made by your organization so far to prevent delinquency before it has occurred? If yes, what are they? If not, why?
8. Do some juveniles come again to the remand home after leaving the remand home?

9. Is there a relationship between youth delinquency and their involvement in crime in their future life career?
10. 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?
11. How is your organization working to tackle and prevent youth delinquency?
12. What types of correctional methods are taking place regarding delinquent children?
13. What is your suggestion for more effective actions in tackling and preventing youth delinquency in the city?
14. What are your organizations short and long term plans in working on prevention of delinquency before it occurred?
15. Who are the stake holders working with your organization on prevention of delinquency before it occurred?
16. What do you think are the strength and weakness of your organization in working on prevention of delinquency?
17. How do you see the correctional actions regarding improving the behaviors of juveniles?
18. What is your suggestion for more effective actions in tackling juvenile delinquency in the future?
19. Tell me the challenges you have working as a counselor in this center.
20. At the end, if you have any additional comments or ideas?

Thank You very much for taking time to have this interview!!

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

ለተቋሙ አስተዳደር የሚቀርቡ የመወያያ ነጥቦች

1. ስለ ትምህርት ደረጃዎ፣ የስራ ልምድዎ እና በተቋሙ ውስጥ ስላለዎት የስራ ድርሻ ያብራሩልኝ .
2. በእርስዎ አመለካከት የማህበረሰቡን ህጎች የሚጸረሩና ተገቢ ያልሉ 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. የህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት ከኢኮኖሚ አድገት ጋር ያልተጣጣመ መሆን በርካታ የከተማ ነዋሪ ወጣቶች ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት እና ወንጀሎች እንዲፈጸሙ ሚያደርግበትን ሁኔታ እንዴት ያታል?
5. ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት ከመከሰታቸው በፊት አስቀድሞ መከላከል የሚቻልባቸው መንገዶች ምንድናቸው ይላሉ?
6. ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት ማለትም ትምህርት ቤቶች የሃይማኖት ተቋማት የወጣት ማእከላት ወዘተ ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትና ወንጀሎችን በመከላከል ረገድ ያላቸውን ሚና እንዴት ይመለከቱታል?
7. ተቋማችሁ ከአሁን በፊት ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት ከመከሰታቸው በፊት አስቀድሞ ለመከላከል ያደረጋቸው ጥረቶች አሉ ወይ? ካሉስ ምንድን ናቸው? ከሌሎች ለምን?
8. ወጣት ታራሚዎቹ ከዚህ ተቋም ከወጡ በሁዋላ ተመልሰው የሚመጡበት ሁኔታ አለ ወይ?
9. በወጣት ጥፋተኝነትና በወደፊት ህይወታቸው በወንጀል ውስጥ የመሳተፍ ሁኔታቸው መካከል ግንኙነት አለ ወይ?
10. በኢትዮጵያ ብሎም በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ወጣት ጥፋተኝነት በአሁኑ ወቅት ያለበትን ደረጃና ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ ያለውን አካሄድ እንዴት ያብራሩታል?

11. ተቋማችሁ የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ለመፍታትና ለመከላከል እንዴት እየሰራ ነው?
12. ወጣት ጥፋተኞችን ለማረም ምን አይነት የማረሚያ ዘዴዎች እየተሰሩ ናቸው?
13. በከተማው ውስጥ የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር የበለጠ ለመፍታትና ለመከላከል ምን መደረግ አለበት ይላሉ?
14. የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ከመከሰቱ በፊት ለመከላከል ይቻል ዘንድ የተቋማችሁ የአጭርና የረጅም ጊዜ እቅድ ምንድን ነው?
15. የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ከመከሰቱ በፊት ለመከላከል ከእናንተ ጋር በቅንጅት የሚሰሩ ባለድርሻ አካላት እነማን ናቸው?
16. የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ከመከሰቱ በፊት በመከላከሉ ረገድ የተቋማችሁ ጥንካሬና ድክመት ምንድን ናቸው ይላሉ?
17. በተቋሙ የሚሰጡት የማረሚያ ዘዴዎች የታራሚዎቹን ባህሪ የማሻሻሉን ሁኔታ እንዴት ያዩታል?
18. ለወደፊት የወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ችግር ለመግታት ይቻል ዘንድ ውጤታማ ተግባራትን ከማከናወን አንጻር የእርስዎ አስተያየት ምንድን ነው?
19. በተቋሙ ውስጥ አማካሪ ሆነው ሲሰሩ ያጋጠምዎትን ተግዳሮት ቢገልጹልኝ.
20. በመጨረሻም ሊሰጡኝ የሚፈልጉት ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያና አስተያየት ከለ ይግለጹልኝ?

አመሰግናለሁ!

Addis Ababa University

College of Social Sciences

School of Social Work

Annex- IV Interview questions for delinquents

AAU Graduate School of Social Work

1. Can you explain me about yourself, your family and educational background?
2. What do you think are the main causes leading youths develop the behavior of delinquency?
3. In your opinion, what are the means that are in place to preventing delinquency?
4. How do you examine the role social institutions can play in preventing delinquency and crime?
5. Are there social institutions which can provide services in your locality? If yes, what are they? If not, why?
6. What are the services you are getting in this remand home?
7. Do you think that these services can help you to improve your behavior?
8. What forced you to engage in delinquent behavior?
9. Do you accept that you are violate the norms of the society?
10. What is your future plan regarding your behavior?

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

ለወጣት ጥፋተኞች የሚቀርቡ የመወያያ ነጥቦች

1. ስለ ራስህ/ሽ፣ ስለ ቤተሰብህ/ሽ እና ስለ ትምህርትህ/ሽ ሁኔታ ግለጽልኝ/ግለጪልኝ?
2. በአንተ/ቺ አመለካከት የማህበረሰቡን ህጎች የሚጻረሩና ተገቢ ያልኑ ባህሪያት መከሰትና መስፋፋት መንስኤዎች ይሆናሉ የሚሏቸው ነገሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
3. በአንተ/ቺ አመለካከት ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪያት ከመከሰታቸው በፊት አስቀድሞ መከላከል የሚቻልባቸው መንገዶች ምንድናቸው ትላለህ/ሽ?
4. ማህበራዊ ተቋማት ማለትም ትምህርት ቤቶች የሃይማኖት ተቋማት የወጣት ማእከላት ወዘተ ተገቢ ያልሆኑ ባህሪያትና ወንጀሎችን በመከላከል ረገድ ያላቸውን ሚና እንዴት ታየዋለህ/ታዩዋለሽ?
5. በአካባቢህ/ሽ የማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማት አሉ ወይ? ካሉ የትኞቹ ናቸው? ከሌሉ ለምን?
6. በዚህ ማረሚያ ውስጥ የምታገኙት አገልግሎቶች ምን ምን ናቸው?
7. እነዚህ አገልግሎቶች ባህሪህን/ሽን ያሻሽላሉ ብለህ/ሽ ታስባለህ/ታስቢያለሽ?
8. ተገቢ ያልሆነ ባህሪ ውስጥ ለመግባት ምን አስገደደህ/ሽ?
9. የማህበረሰቡን ወግና ባህል መተላለፍህን/ሽን ትቀበለዋለህ/ሽ?
10. ይህን ባህሪህን/ሽን በተመለከተ የወደፊት እቅድህ/ሽ ምንድን ነው?

Appendix 1

Consent form for key informants

I, the undersigned, express my willingness to participate in this research project. I understand that I am free to withdraw my participation in the research at any time. The purpose of the research has been explained to me and I have been given the opportunity to ask questions about the research. I understand that any information or personal details gathered in the course of this research about me are confidential and neither my name nor any other identifying information will be used or published without my written permission.

Signed:

Date:

Appendix 2

Consent form for the Remand Home

The Remand expresses its willingness for the participation of juveniles under the remand home in this research project. The organization understands that, the juveniles are free to withdraw their participation in the research at any time. The purpose of the research has been explained to the organization and the juveniles. Participants are given the opportunity to ask questions about the research. The organization understands that any information or personal details gathered in the course of this research about the juveniles are confidential and that neither juveniles 'and the remand home's name nor any other identifying information will be used or published without the organization's written permission.

Signed:

Date:

Appendix 3

Consent form for the counselors

I, the undersigned, express my willingness to participate in this research project. I understand that I am free to withdraw my participation in the research at any time. The purpose of the research has been explained to me and I have been given the opportunity to ask questions about the research. I understand that any information or personal details gathered in the course of this research about me are confidential and neither my name nor any other identifying information will be used or published without my written permission.

Signed:

Date:

Letter of Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled Causes of Delinquency and Means of Prevention: The Case of Remand Home in Lideta Sub-City. Submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MSW to Addis Ababa University, is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to AAU or to any other institution. I also declare that all the source of materials used for the research project has been dually acknowledged.

Researcher's Name: Abebe Yilma

Signature: _____

Date: 8/6/2017

Place: Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Date of Submission: June 8, 2018

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as the thesis advisor.

Advisor's Name: Dr. Commander Demelash Kassaye

Signature: _____

Date: _____