

Exploring the lived experience.....

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Exploring the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders:

The case of Addis Ababa police commission prisoners

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**ADDIS ABABA School of Graduate studies SSW Examining
Committee**

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Selamawit Ewnetu entitled: exploring the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders, the case of Addis Ababa police commission; presented for the requirement for the Degree of Master of School of social work complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abstract

This study explores the lived experience of delinquent and young offenders. The cause and effect as well as the coping mechanism were incorporated. According to the contextual definition and related literature explanation, delinquency is a social deconstruction phenomenon that affects not only individuals but society as whole. Furthermore the problem impact on psychological, physical, psycho social aspects of the society. In order to assess the holistic life of participant the researcher used qualitative research under this research type explanatory method has been utilized and the researcher interviewed 19 informant specifically 9 delinquent and 10 police officers. The result has shown that a number of driving factors leads youths to becoming a victim of crime. Based on the finding of this study the major driving force of delinquency explained by delinquents are substance abuse, peer pressure, economic problem and separation of family (divorce). The above dynamics trigger the problem. To combat the problem societal altitudinal change, community based program, focusing crime than criminals are alternative and possible coping mechanism. Finally, the researcher focuses on research implication, policy implication and social work implication respectively. Social worker should be creating awareness among the societies, advocate for youths and peoples who are both literate and illiterate once and serve as bridge between a society and government.

Chapter one

Introduction

The youth are young generation which build our country enormously. Eventually this generation faced a dilemma related to social, economic and political aspects in micro, mezzo and macro levels. Globalization, social media and socialization have its own roles to aggravate the intensity of the problem. Without the understanding of what motivates some peoples to commit crime, what causes are major and critical to the occurrence of crime, the procedures, finding and protective factors fall in the first place.

Crime is social problem, which threatens the well being of individual, families and community as a whole (Coyle, 2002). Richard (1996) added that crime is a violation of criminal law for which some governmental authority applies formal penalties. Also delinquency is the implication of anti- social behaviour of juvenile. Delinquents are usually considered to be in need of treatment, rehabilitation and discipline.

Many studies recommended that youth have a need of action and facilities to achieve the vision, instead if there is an obstacle behind them they bare with desperation. So the finding of this study is important to the government as well as stakeholders to search out the problem and work against the act and exposure to wards crime.

According to the definition of seyifu feyisa (1975), the major cause of delinquency in our country related to economic, social environment, incidence of wide spreading poverty, drug addiction and Number of abandoned children in large city slum were primary cause of juvenile crime. Also Population exploitation and shifting moral value are the other potential source of delinquency. Children from disadvantage families, drug

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Abused, lower economic status of peoples inclined to commit criminal acts.

Young criminal are young person who habitually break the law especially somebody reputedly charged with vandalism or anti-social behaviour. So the law enforcement has learned that are most effective place to begin a program of criminal prevention.

Inductive of this awareness are the activity of the law enforcement officially in all area of the nation.a

Deviance and crime are and have always been a threat to the serenity and tranquillity enjoyed by members of the community (Adam & Evans, 1996). The keeping of accurate dependable and up to date statistics on the crime is important duty of modern law enforcement.

The theory focusing on the role of society in delinquents suggests that children commit crime in response to their failures to rise above their socio-economic status or as a repudiation of middle class value. The other identifiable cause of delinquent include frustration or failure in school, availability of drugs and alcohol , the growing incidence of child abuse and child neglect. Although a direct causal relationship has not yet been established, all these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act (Richard, 1996).

Crimes that physically and psychological injure individual are described as a crime against the person. All roads to illegal behaviour must be guarded. If citizen would inculcate in to their thinking that any and all infraction of the law are wrong. The wrong full acts include murder, manslaughter, assault, mayhem, rape, and kidnapping. Certain element must coexist in order to constitute a crime. To be guilty of a crime a person

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Must commit an act (Strine, 2003). Delinquency arise by different sentiments like substance abuse, peer pressure, poverty, joblessness and other extra ordinary factors that

Lead them to commit delinquent act. In order to diminish the problem prevention is an essential part of an effective strategy for addressing delinquents in any community.

Indeed if it's completely successful, there would be need for effective justice system.

Even when only particularly successful, it produces better outcome to prevention phase. This is partly the societal role to operate the system and handling the exposure.

Most studies implied that fewer females than boys perpetrate crime in the age of 18

so, Age, educational status, occupation, unemployment and demographic characteristics of individual contributed to commit crime. The volume of delinquency varies from year to year and station from station.

Statement of the problem

The study addressed and explored the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders in the case of Addis Ababa police commission prisoners. Actually there was no enough research that has been done recently in the area of delinquency but few are conducted based on delinquents and its deviant behaviour. Selamawit Abebe (2006) done study on the title of "The situation of children of imprisoned mother" this study indicate that crime is more related with poverty and undeveloped welfare system. Accordingly, in developed country there are well developed welfare systems which accommodate the problem of children. In addition the problem is studied and different alternatives or intervention modalities have been applied. In the contrary, in Ethiopia the issue itself is not discussing publicly in formal manner and let alone studying the problem.

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Habtamu Mamo(2007) also done in the title of assessing the pattern and trends of crime against the women prison. The study explains the case of delinquency in relation with genetic factor and socialization. According to this study genetic factor related manhood and womanhood can be responsible for some of explicit and implicit behaviour of man and women respectively. Even if the research has done, it fails to indicate clear benchmark about the driving factors of offence.

So this study fill the gaps and focuses on the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders and assessing the victims in terms of age, sex, types of crime. The implication of this study is important to the government proclaimed specific policy for rehabilitate young offenders and alarming the young generation who exposed to delinquency.

Many delinquents, male and female are faced with issue such as poverty, substance abuse and being victims of child abuse and rape (Minceyetal, 2008). Any of these issues can trigger the youths to lash out and commit delinquent's acts. The young delinquents commits the evil act, is found guilty, and they serve time in a correctional or rehabilitation centres.

A key role step to unrevealing the social puzzle of delinquency is to explore the lived experience of young offenders to find out the circumstance that got them involved in delinquent behaviour for lesson to be deduced((Simoes, 2008; Hunte, 2006).

General and specific objective

The general objective of this study is explored the lived experience and confinement of prisoner in Addis Ababa police commission.

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The specific objectives are:

- To investigate risk and protective factors of delinquency.
- To examine the implementation of law and practice in relation with the confinement of prisoners.
- To examine the availability service and related issue.
- To analyze the psychological, social and economic impacts on delinquency.

Operational definition

Juvenile: Juveniles are child who are not matured enough. In the context of these study the age limitation from 9 to 15 years.

Delinquency: illegal behaviour, neglect especial duty and habitually break the law. And it is illegal act committed by someone or somebody.

Deviance: Deviance is anti social behaviour which is out of accepted societal norm.

Offender: offenders are delinquents who convict under the law and commit illegal action.

The purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to engender to explore the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders and how they are treated and rehabilitated under the law and the practice in Addis Ababa Police Commission and recommend solutions and show the gap for future research.

As mentioned above and in the literature part delinquency is a critical problem in Ethiopia. Indeed there are ample laws and regulation as well as religious dogmas that

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cultivate youths in ethical manner. Even the schools have given civics and ethical education to create visionary and disciplined citizen. So Youths come in to public and government agenda because they are income generators and country builder. To share the burden of this responsibility, this study contribute its part by addressed the holistic assessment of youth and its related matters.

The state party recognize the right of every child illegal as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the criminal law to be treated in a manner consistent with promotion of child sense of dignity and worth. In order to justify the above statement this study added knowledge about the protection of right of offenders in relation with criminal law of Ethiopia. Also study figure out that studying lived experience of delinquents and young offenders serves to provide facilities and solutions about the achievements related to safeguarding of delinquents, compliance with laws and regulations of treatment of them.

Research question

From the above mentioned points the following research questions can be raised:

1. What are the risk factors or behaviours for delinquents to commit crime?
2. How can delinquents be accused and attend the way of proceeding before the law?
3. In what ways delinquents treated and rehabilitated in Addis Ababa Police Commission Head office?

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Significance of the study

This study addressed the cause and effect of delinquency it is important to list down the severity of the concern and it gives a clue and in-depth information for the administrator and officers about the stories beyond delinquents. In addition the study shows the risk and protective factor, the determinant of the socio- political, economic and demographic setting of the offenders. In addition protective factors aggravate and exaggerate shielding of youth in ethical manner.

In order to assess the holistically life of the youth this study play a great role to find out the problem and analyze the findings. The study discriminate the impact and consequence of delinquency in the aspect of social, economic and political life society. The greater part of this study is directed not to ward apprehending and rehabilitation of delinquents but in providing means for pre delinquents children to engage in whole some constructive pursuit. According to an act prohibited by law it is the state that defines crime by the law it promulgate administers and enforce.

Limitation of the study

The study has been limited to data source since there is no adequate information on the topic of the research. Also the research is restricted financially because such paper requires more cost. As well, necessary documents are not allowed to be copied and to bring out. In addition samplings were restricted due to extraneous factors like the police disclose offenders who sentenced under the laws with suspicion. Those criminals may give ample information to this study.

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Scope of the study

The study focuses on Addis Ababa police commission head office prisoners.

Furthermore the data's of criminals incorporated from 2004-2006 Ethiopia fiscal years.

Also the researcher embraces both offenders and police officers as source of data completion.

Chapter two

Literature review

This part of the study presented about reviewed literature regarding with the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders. The literature also assessed the holistic concept of the study and fit the objective set by the researcher.

Conceptualization of delinquency

Medical definition of delinquency; William &Hickey (2005) explain that delinquency analogous to illness and use terminology typically associated with disease. Symptoms associated with the problem must be identified, diagnoses must be made and appropriate treatment must be prescribed. In keeping with the medical model each treatment elicits a prognosis and eventually the delinquent behaviour is cured, made better or declared incurable. The mental illness and perception of delinquents seek demonstrate the power and pervasiveness of medical model. However, psychological definition and explanation of delinquency quarrels with the medical perspective. The argument portrayed as follow: delinquency is the results from some kind of moral flaw or mental problem. Recent psychological views stress the effect of faulty childhood socialization, so that are thieves because they have weak self control, the symptom of which is a kin to saying that people have measles.

The sociological definition of delinquency: According to Calhoun, light, Keller (1994) Delinquency is violation of a norm that has been entered in to law and is backed by the power and authority of the state to impose formal sanction (fines, eeriest, imprisonment). Norms that get entered in to criminal status are those that are

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seen as protecting people from significant harm and those whose supporter have enough social power to get the state to enforce prohibition against violating the norm in question

Micheal & Adler (1933) explain that Delinquency is usually implicit to be behaviour that is banded by criminal law. Which mean no act can be considered a crime, irrespective of how immoral or damaging it may be unless it has been made such by state legislation. Also delinquency is not easy infringement of the criminal law, but occur whenever social and moral code are violated (Sellin, 1938).

While Sheth (1961) describe delinquency as a problem caused by the violation of stated norms, values and regulatory laws. The problem of delinquency is more severe in the lower band of society, which is more influenced by social disorganization and economic deficit. Moreover delinquency is infraction of a law defined by the state or government while a criminal is a person or a violator who has intentionally committed an anti social act, & who has been taken into custody, tried by a court of justice, proved as a guilty and finally imprisoned, detained and punished by the government and criminal code (Muga, 1975).

Delinquency is devastating phenomena which happened at all age level. The nature of delinquency is may reported and exposed to the public or unable to discourse for the police and stake holders. Abuse, drug addiction, and illegal abortion are some of delinquency that is not exposed to publics as well as for the police. From this the biggest invisible delinquency is white collar crime. This kind crime committed for business activities and between highest position persons and within highest social stratum. It implies that higher positioned people exposed for white

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collar crime respectively. Effective measurement of control, treatment, strengthen rules and regulation and efficient prevention of delinquency are the best way to prevent adult crime, so it has great improvement for the incidence of white collar crime and other crime factor (Lawson and Tim, 2010).

Characteristics of offenders

Crime and delinquency may vary in terms of age, level of maturity, sex, educational background and occupational position. In spite of the ambiguity with which delinquent behaviour is generally defined, despite variation in the community expectation of the behaviour of the two sexes and regardless of short coming of comparative statistics (Sheth, 1961). In addition Hirschi & Gottfredso (1983) suppose that age, sex, races are important characteristics and criteria for studying deviant people and its behaviour. Delinquent some are young and some are old, so age matters on the offence. Person in different age levels have various risk involved in the delinquency. According to different report the risk of delinquency raising after 16 then it reach peak in the age between 20-24 limitations. The following are more representing the concentration of delinquency 17, 19, 21 might be the mode.

Clinared (1973) noted that delinquency becomes visible by groups and individual who are match with psychological readiness and target of action. These groups vary by organization, size and nature of the behaviour gangs and criminal group furnish an alternate source of support in the place of family unit. Criminal norms are acquired primarily by group association and participation in deviant such as existing in the slums, in youth gangs and career, when such kind of behaviour increase sharply deviation standard changed likewise from primary to secondary.

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The level of crime rate is more in developing countries than developed once. The main cause of delinquency such as societal background, unemployment and under employment especially acute in ruler society it can appear as an unwelcome break up of their ambition and desire (UN youth proclamation, 1965).

UN Youth charter (1995) noted that the behaviour such as recklessness, unrestrained re seeking inability to defer the indulgence of immediate desires and warped perception of oneself as well as the society.

Also Clinared (1973) point out that "Person acquires more distinct social roles, self conceptions and realization of participates in wider deviant subculture. To diminish the effect and consequence the following measurement should be taken such as better working condition and better education, passable and inclusive policy for a nation youth should be applied" (p258).

UN youth proclamation (1965) identified that some characteristics of delinquents are seen in different aspect like in the social aspect could be categorized in family condition, education, income and employment, marital status and rural urban background. When we see the family condition sophisticated relationship and broken home occur frequently in the background of young offender. If children who have lost their fathers at early age are especially liable to became involved in delinquent activities. In developed countries the level of crime is much less than developing once. Many of offenders were unmarried so the status is the initial problem for the prevalence of the phenomena.

Hirschi & Gottfredso (1983) described that biological and social factor are the

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principal reasons for the age liability of offender action. Younger person are more liable to offence in terms of energy, power and aggressiveness. When we compare adult youngsters tend to carry out their crime in group, while the older one prefer alone .the person who commit crime in group is more rapid and organized than alone once. The ratios of statistics indicate that males are guiltier than female the proportion approximately 4.5 to 1. Also it suggests that women's tend to commit narrow band crime than male.

According to the study done by Seyfu Feysa (1965), as cited police commissioner (1965), indicate that crime in Ethiopia can be committed among 256 people in every 12.1square kilometre Also, criminal statistics indicate that the total crime committed in 1965E.C from the total out of which 9,755 crimes were committed by female.

Measure and penalties of young offenders are imposed according to article 161-178 of the penal code. The total number of young offender arrested for committing various reason in 1965 was 440 male and 56 female these data explain that female are more reserved and retained from delinquency than male (Seyfu Feysa ,1965).

Hirschi & Gottfredso(1983) explains about the difference between the two sexes and its offence type that the boys are property offenders while the girl is sex offenders. These imply that women are more exposed to sexual abuse than male. Sheth(1961) argued that there is no biological difference known that fully explain why most delinquent boys steal and most delinquent girls are ungovernable. The study also argued that the two sex's physical appearance and Strong physical

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constitution is an aid to thieving and perhaps daring grows out of awareness of strength and agility on the part of the boy, sex maturity at an earlier age and the biological factor in sex attraction may explain in part the tendency towards sex offence in girls.

Delinquency is violation of law that are set by government and consent of the people. Some kind of special delinquency that is seen in children like being on street, night woke away from specific compound being ungovernable. The issue implies that parent control or supervision is not good enough (Hirschi & Gottfredso, 1983).

As study indicate that most children commit crime and exposed to such kind of behaviour by neglect and dependency. According to Feldman (1993) delinquency is divided in to two categories, the one is adaptive and the other is male adaptive delinquency. The adaptive delinquency is more planned, highly organized, socially learned and goal oriented committed with in some kind of intension. The Mal adaptive one is not organized, targeted, planned, goal oriented. Also this crime commit without self control and it mostly societal rather than individual. Elementary discrimination and frustration are the main cause of such kind of delinquency. Mal adaptive is more individualize than community level.

Roots of delinquency

West (1982) stated that material gain and benefit was the commonest reason given for youth to committing crime, but offending for pleasure came next. There are ample reasons that the youths point out to engaging to the action. A crime, such as stealing from slit machines and buying cheap were very largely done for again and

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related with deceit, where as damaging property was quite of often done for enjoyment.

According to yoshikawa(1995) delinquency is either single or multiple effects of the school, home and community factor. Some single risk factors of delinquency are related to substance abuse, biological and neurological factor, violence including media and neighbourhood. While some are multiple factors includes insecure attachment among families, low economic status and presence of family adversity. In accordance to this Sayifu Feyisa(1965) explain that delinquency come out of family disorganization. He revealed that 3/4 of boys in the home had been previously in defective home environment completely outside of the family entity.

Environment, personal and psychological aspects are the main cause of delinquency. The cause of delinquency related with environmental include lack of proper sanitation, unemployment, slumming and number of children exist in one house. It regards delinquency is sometimes the result of energy misconception or the enthusiasm of once rash and vigorous nature or much of dynamism, also mental trouble and emotional maladjustment are the potential source of delinquency. The study indicate that 65% of young America citizen were delinquent suffered by emotional personality and mental deviation (Sethna, 1951).

Sethna (1951) also added that ignorance and improper security of children may cause of delinquency. Absence of effective parental care, improper bond and ties between societies expected to fall of social conduct. A potent mode of preventing juvenile delinquency is that of moral education, it includes social liability, alternatives and intelligence.

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According to Howitt (2002) assumption delinquency may be caused by disputes. Poor monitoring of criminal siblings, punitive child-rearing practices have led juveniles to commit crime. Clinard (1973) also revealed that a society sets a number of values, norms and cultures when it violates such subculture associated with specific cultural factors in its use to settle disputes based on the definition in developing countries. Crime such as assault and homicide is recorded as a higher rate of violence in developing countries.

Delinquency is also engaged in by juveniles because of large family size, low family income, low intelligence, poor accommodation and psychiatric disorder. Youth academic performance including low intelligence and leaving school at an early age are magnificently contributing to crime acts.

In terms of psychiatric disorder Giallombardo (1966) supposed that personal maladjustment includes, irritability, tantrums, nail-biting and thumb-sucking is representing the environmental factors that lead youths to commit crime. A victim of the environmental and personal factors claimed such kind of behaviour like anxiety, feeling discomfort and depression. Some kind of delinquency such as homicide, rape, assault, theft, burglary and robbery is hardened and serious illegalities and violation of criminal conduct norms. In order to alleviate those problems early interventions should be recommended and more cost-effective. A number of clues utilized in any situation tend to become smaller with increase in emotion (Easterbook, 1959).

Bandura (1986) divides the cause of delinquency into primary motives and social incentives. A basic necessity like food, drink, and sex, monetary incentives are the

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primary motives, social incentive including reward status, power relation and self evaluative incentives are motivating the full range of human behaviour. In addition Sethna (1951) argued that poor recreation, vocational and school displeasure, unexpected desire, mental disorder, early maturity and experience of sexual character, extreme social suggestibility and street life are the critical cause of delinquency.

In developing countries modernization and globalization have contribute to the increment of delinquency. Form all material or property crime is commonest or wide spread in entire world because of marked decline in informal social control, great opportunity for theft and rising Prestige of material possession. Slum is the main focus of crime it's committed by its tenant and it's occurring within its confines in respective with developing countries (Clinared, 1973).

The back ground of delinquency more related with alcoholism, drug addiction, lack of employment opportunity and economic crisis. These issues are reviewed as follow;

Alcoholism and delinquency

Alcoholism is the result of undue intake of alcohol on influencing of body, personality and mental perspective sided to ego. It is the cause of dementia in physical depression within the societal level. Public drunkenness is an offence. According to studies from the total 2500,774,096 population 199,548 are offended by alcoholism and drunkenness (Stephen, 2000). Smith & Beline (1988) support the idea of Stephen and they stated that unwarranted drinking permitted

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the alcoholic to express his rage and at the same time put him in a dependent position, thus flattering insistent and

dependency needs without disturbing the neurotic defence mechanism that ordinarily keep him in check.

Alfonso (1967) describes that;

A large number of crime are committed due to alcohol and the tavern, now directly and indirectly. As illustrated by the so called alcoholic murder caused by acute intoxication Without apparent motive followed by amnesia, now an indirect, and distant and vary Remote way as in the crime committed by descendent of drunkards. In order to diminish this evil system to the government took measurement of limiting the number of license Imposing high tariff on alcohol and leasing the monopoly of Alcohol Corporation of public utility. These systems intensely strengthen the campaign for fight alcoholism (p.365).

Tibamanya & Mushan (1976) explain that alcohols have a positive impact in terms of building relationship and mend societal bonds and ties. It supposes the dose have a desire effect on human mind but also it have negative effect to the reverse, drunkenness may lead the youngsters in bad relation with their peer, groups, neighbours and community as whole. Alcohol affect brain and disorder may result as a case. Vagrancy and trespassing is the results too.

Siegel (1998) describe that alcohols have the leading factor for crime no doubt that it suppose to lose our self control and reduce in habitation. Alcohol leads and associated with all kind of delinquency act and violence. It directed youths to minimize comprehension, reducing mental normality and communication barrier to others.

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Some countries in the world have proclaimed law that control and minimize the level of alcoholism by creating awareness, planning program including retreatment facilities.

More over Moore (1983) argued that there is no clear physiological link between alcohol and aggression, alcohol does act as an inhibitor, so giving a license to act aggressively. It also increases the helplessness of potential victim as well as reducing the skill of offenders both in planning their crimes and in carrying them out.

According to Moore (1983) cited in Cohen, Dearneley & Hansel concluded that alcohol make potential offender more optimistic about the risk involved and less able to deal with them. As a result, more offense will be committed and the rate of detection and punishment is also likely increased. “Lack of exact appraisal is likely to be associated with the ingestion of more than small amount of alcohol. This has an important effect of impairing the judgement of even skilled performer so that the wrong target is selected and their performance is impaired a double hazard. This will be even true, if beginning property offenders” (Feldman, 1993p.208).

Drug addiction and delinquency

Drug addiction is extensive use abnormal drug that motivate our emotion. Narcotic drug are the popular drug many youth used including heroin, morphine, codeine. Drug addiction sub divided in to two the one is acute which is used for refreshment purpose for short period of time while chronic addiction is continual and long lasting effect on the mind of adductor(Feldman,1993). Smith and Berline (1998) also identified that the youth drug addiction categorized in to two main types. These are primary, which is for special function inadequate traits and pain from

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anxiety the second one which is symptomatic addiction is related with aggressive anti social psychopaths who have a history of delinquency from an early age, and drug has no addictive value for them except as one more means of expressing contempt for the society. Reactivity more used by adolescent engaged in slum areas.

Another author Reckless (1955) list out the level of drug addiction it have three physiological and psychological aspects. These are habituation, tolerance and dependence. Habituation is mental response for the effect. Tolerance is more reducing the effect of addiction in gradual process of youth's life. The last one dependence is deformation of actual process of physical aspect.

According to FBI report in (1953) from the 2500 total population 40.7 percent arrest for drug violation. Only 13 people under 20 years were admitted United States public health service hospital for drug addiction.” Behaviour depends on the drug use and brake law than narcotic and behaviour depend on drug used by using narcotics are the two aspect of drug addiction crime. This problem treated by therapy, by with draws and conditioned response method” (Stephen, 2000p.280).

The level of criminal activity is higher for daily heroin user then for the rest of the population. Most adductor was junkies which use heroin once at most. Among heroin users level of crime related systematically to increase and decrease in heroin use, so there is much variation in the need to steal to obtain it and ever for junkies there are way of obtaining drug without theft (Feldman, 1993).

Prevention of delinquency

Giallombardo (1966) define delinquency prevention as the sum part of activity that hold up to alteration of a children and to healthy personality in children. In addition it means try to deal with particular ecological conditions that are believed contribute to delinquency. In order to prevent delinquency specific preventive service are the most prominent.

Crime prevention is not having a limitation and ending, it has no beginning and ending as well as boundaries (Smith & Berline, 1988). But adjusting the environment, focusing on crime than criminal is the best strategies to combat the problem (Crawford, 1998).

The idea of prevention before criminality, starting with situation and state bordering up on it and dissemination this system brought through consecutive circle over the entire social environment. The notion describe that emotional vagrancy of children refers individual ontogeny and it's due to inner impulse. Economic vagrancy due to association with social conditions including unemployment, family broke up and criminal record (Alfonsode, 1967). So in order to prevent such kind of crisis minimize the fiscal deficit by concerning on job opportunity, income enhancement and reduction of pathology. Sequentially family provisional service program and educational program is additional mechanisms to prevent delinquency (Tibamanya& Mushan, 1976). Reckless (1973) showed the type of adult behaviour in various aspect. According to his assumption adults have no common or the same behaviour and desire some need attachment to the group,

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some need to identify with someone who represents a suitable model of behaviour, some need to believe in a cause and some need disciplined structure of their everyday lives. To curtail those chronic problems cultural homogeneity is the main solution and ethnic relativity and inconsistency is which is hard to achieve in a free society that officially favours the perpetuation of differences in belief and conscience.

Harris (1992) revealed that with in different circumstance we can prevent delinquency by primary and secondary means's. In the primary means we should work with identified as at risk of offending or victimization as individual level and generalization work on social reorganize community development for social prevention. And the secondary means include risk reduction and delinquency management work for the offender in individual level and situational crime prevention work in high delinquency area specially target work combined with social upgraded in social prevention.

Aschaffenburg (1913) focus prevention of delinquency on education he stated that the broader mass of the people must be educative to appreciate a new value of family life and community satisfaction the desired for knowledge and higher intellectual pleasure must be aroused and gratified. The success of this entire step, which is only indirectly aimed against the abuse of alcohol, will then, be even more important and permanent than anti-alcoholic movement itself.

Also UN youth charter (1965) support the idea of Aschaffenburg notion that education program have a power to change the mind of children by enrich mental capacity and performance.

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Education may give formally and informally ways once or other child has gate provision it will be successful. Formal education program gives in regular school within specific time interval while informal education Program provides indifferent circumstance and situation. In addition focus family support tend to visiting across children from professional who have specialized for child care but from all the above combined family support and early education should promising effect to minimize the incarceration delinquents.

Also the social measure, include respect to vocational training, creating employment opportunity, establish recreational centre and neighbourhood improvement are the best option to minimize the problem, If frequently brought to bear directed especially at crime prone population of strictly limited dimensions in slum area. Moreover many sidedness of the approach often adopted. Psychiatric and psychological treatments as well as social worker analysis while perhaps outdo by socially oriented measures holed well defined places with in a multi-disciplinary approach (UN youth charter, 1965).

There is an opportunity to block crime the offender have available type of displacement (Gober, 1978) like they try to change tactics and objectives, change time of offence and crime. This implies crime without due to nature. Feldman (1993) suggest that the prevention approach is more fruit full when the societal aptitude and believes are changed before any policy change can be introduce to bring about the intended reduction in crime.

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Siegel (1998) suppose that prevention is the best strategies and cost effective approach to minimize delinquency Respect laws and law observance are the prominent aspect to crime prevention. In order to control delinquency Police, court, law and other measurement have its own roles and obligation. But personal attribute and behaviour impeded the effectiveness of strategies, the reason are some people have active the others one is too passive response for the intervention program.

Likewise family, school and church have role to cultivate youths based on standard of believe and norm. Weak parental supervision and inconsistent manner to grow child are noted them to the problem. Interpersonal relationship by itself has the power to prevent crime and delinquency act (Howitt, 2002).

Alfonso (1967) Point out that “”Thus far we have dealt with the treatment of delinquency aiming at preventing relapse but, would it not be possible to anticipate crime and apply a similar preventive agency when less grave symptoms revealed the diagnosis of the evil and the prognosis of the necessity of corrective treatment” (p.206).

Finally Seyifu Feysa, (1965) explains that society is relying more power and heavily milestone on the means of social control rather than relying on severe punishment and modern legal system.

Laws and practices of delinquency

The delinquent’s punishment system varies in terms of country criminal law.

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The penalties includes capital punishment, probation, transportation, imprisonment but the penal system must incorporate criminal right such as the offender remain in the community it assist his ultimate adjustment to law and abiding life. He or she can support himself and his family should this be required by the court, also he or she is not exposed to potentially criminalized and stigmatizing prison experience and prison population are kept down (Feldman, 1993).

The argument implies that probation indulge the offender and thus has no deterrent effect and the offender is still at liberty, hence free to reoffend, Also scarcity of qualified personal combine with heavy case consignment to reduce the influence of probation officers (Caldwell, 1965).

Sayifu Feyisa (1975) describes that in Ethiopia the treatment and confinement of youths and child is differ. If the offenders committing an act violating article 630 penal code, then he is considered as an adult offender and is punished accordingly. According to article 56 of the penal code, offenders over 15 years of age but under aged18 are treated as adult offenders under the ordinary provision of the code. Younger offenders are treated separately under our penal code. Article 53of the penal code, listed that young offenders are those offenders who commit offence between the age of nine and fifteen. Article 163-164 in the penal code briefly recommended that the treatment of young offender required education and instruction and Article 172 penal code proclaimed that corporal punishment is in corrective and does not help to control young offender from committing crime. Rather proper remedies can regret the youths from the back practice.

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Young offenders shall not be subject to the ordinary penalties applicable to adult nor shall they be kept in custody with adult offenders. Clinard (1973) support an idea of the above statement the penal code which are usually abstract and largely unrelated to present and future social certain acts from criminal code and criminal sanction could be reserved for those on which there is more general consensus. Criminal code should be reviewed to reassess their social significance.

The sanction provide for young offenders is usually corrective and reformatory in nature other than punitive. In order to admit the young offender to training centre the officer need to prove the offenders behaviour in the corrective strategies.

African youth charter (1999) identified that every young person accused or found guilty of having infringed the penal law shall have the right to be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person. Make a provision for the continued education and skills development of imprison young people as a part of the curative justice process also the induction program depends on reformation, social rehabilitation and re-integration into family life, social organization and self concept may useful to rehabilitation process.

Theories related with Dequincy

This section tries to make out the theories of delinquency in labelling, social structure, social control and social learning perspective. In order to describe and identify delinquency theories have immense potential to recognize the behaviour and its nature.

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“A theory often suggest a wild speculation or set of speculation an unproved or perhaps false assumption, or, even a fact concerning an event or a type of behaviour, based on little, if any actual data”(Shoemaker,1996 p.7). In addition Timasheff (1957) explain that theory is systematic collection of concepts and statement magnifying to explain event or behaviour and general out looks.

The literature also includes labelling theory, social learning theory, social control theory and social structure theory. Kreuger & Neuman(1996) explain that theory permit us to join single study based on knowledge and fact. Theory frame focus how we look certain circumstance in certain perspectives. The theory frames furnish us to provided basic assumption, question and implication towards the concept.

Labelling theory

Labelling theory emerged by Charles Horton Cooley & George Herbert mead and later Herbert blamer. Its focus criminal career formation through social interaction and encounter behaviour and attitude of crime as well as human being is the demand of labelling theory (Siegel, 1998).

Labelling theory and criminology have related concept and most criminological studies focus on the basic assumption of this theory.” questioning the disciplines primarily middle class assumption about the process surrounding crime and criminal behaviour which led to a closer examination of the way in which the criminal justice system operate and processes individual” (Walklate, 1998p24).

Shoemaker (1996) suggested that labelling theory focuses on initial act of delinquency caused by wide variety of factor.

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This factor, however, are relatively unimportant in the scheme of things, which leads to a second assumption. That is primary factors in the reputation of delinquency is delinquent itself and the fact of having been formally labelled as delinquent.

According to the theory assumption deviance can be primary and secondary but the process of moving from primary to secondary deviance is conceived of as very complex. Numerous issue have been raised concerning the steps involved and these issue have influence considerable discussion regarding the logical adequacy of labelling theory.

According to Adler, Mueller, laufer (1995) cited as Edwin lemert idea labelling theory declare that the reaction of other people and the subsequent effects of those reaction create deviance. The perspectives viewed as criminal act themselves are not particularly significant; the social reaction to them, however, is. Labelling theory categorized deviant behaviour in to primary and secondary. The primary once are initial deviant act that bring on the first social response, while the secondary once is sets in after the community has become aware of primary deviance

The above assumption relies on human behaviour interpreted by either negative or positive labels. Labelled person may find themselves turning to other similarly disgrace for support and contest any kind of prejudice. Prejudice bare youth to become violator. According to labelling theory crime defined as not a property innate in definite forms of behaviour, it's a property grant by peers, neighbours, families and other else (Siegel, 1998).

Human being is deviant isolating normative expectation that impliedly coded by society.

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The theory stress that devians created by society in terms of breaking rules or in fractioned law customized by the societies. Labelling theories argued laws applied and reflected power relationship in the community. The less personal power in scarcity of resource has probably created chance youth will became labelled (Siegel, 1998).

Labelling suggests and supposes an idea of powerless, power and minorities are more prosecuted for offense and receive punishment when convicted. It explain social interaction, private property, personal characters are prominent in the criminal career formation process.

Actually the theory concerned by why people committed and exposed to crime rather it concerned criminal carer formation. Label produce process situated by public condemnation and identified personal identity (Siegel, 1998).

Siegel (1998) cited Edwin lemert assumption of deviance in to two ways. First primary deviance occurs in short period of time, ignoring in mind of having less impact on person and transition. The second deviance happens in social control agent and the problem caused by reaction to the primary deviation. If someone isolated by the society he or she became entitled deviant behaviour. Generally the second one concluded deviance as a product of identity transformation.

Labelling theory suppose that the crime such murder, rape, assault are to be wickedness because people label them as such. In addition crime is legal for someone and illegal to be somebody such as abortion and gambling.

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The theories predict that if people perceive themselves as labelled he or she became commit number of crime and increase amount of criminal behaviours.

Negative labels have an impact on self image of the offenders, social dissatisfaction and sanction exposed to self labelled.

Social control theory

Social control theory articulated and founded by Travis Hirschi. According to this assumption “human beings are potential law breaker but that carelessness can be handled because they perceive such kind of behaviour they may suffer themselves and enhance negative communication with their relatives” (Siegel, 1998 p.207). It indicates that strong social ties and bond have power to reduce the deviant acts. But Matza(1964) argued that this theory are felt on the idea of all human being are potential law breaker rather moral values are the more objection of such kind of violence.

Siegel (1998) point out that there are four main building blocks of social bond namely attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. Personal sensitivity and interest in others are the manifestation of attachment, without attachment human relationship have faced serious dilemma and we lose the potential relation with entire world. Accepting and respecting social norms and conscience depend on attachment.

Social institutions such as school, church and peers have enormously strengthen social ties. Commitment related with devotion and strong feeling to do the best practice.

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Peoples have strong motive to be one self in different aspect they will be deduce act related with crime, while people will less likely to accept social norms and dogma specially reject to be one self, ignore responsibility as citizen they became risk taking behaviour (Siegel, 1998).

Siegel (1998) suggest that Involvement recognized as positive and negative aspect likewise people involve in school, recreation, family and society as whole in positive aspect may encourage despite when the peoples involve institution with illegal behaviour leads to idleness.

People and society have moral values, ethics and legal codes; these variables are the primes of social bond and ties. As we considered each peoples are aware of those values. Especially people inhabited in certain compound share the same beliefs. That belief considered to be compulsory to positive relationship among the society, while certain belief were broken, interrelation ship may hindered (Siegel, 1998).

Social learning theory

The theory associated that crime is a product of learning the norms, values and behaviour associated with criminal activity. Social learning involve with the actual techniques of crime. The theory has three forms these are differential association theory, differential reinforcement theory and naturalization. From all differential association theories are more related to the studies (Siegel, 1998).

According to Sutherlands

The developed of differential association theory criminality steamed neither for individual neither traits nor socioeconomic position;

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instead he believed it to be a function of a learning process that could affect any individual in any culture. Also skills and motives conducive to crime are learned as result of contact with pro crime value, attitudes and definition. According to The principle differential association theory criminal behaviour is learned through Interaction of a person in a process of communication .Illegal behaviour is learned rather (p281).

Becker (1963) argued that there was no intrinsic reason why any reference to behaviour should be included in a definition of crime at all. He argued that crime is a consequence of social interaction involved the rule violator. In accordance Bandura(1986) ,revealed that “”Peoples are neither driven by inner force nor automatically shaped and controlled by external stimuli. Rather than, human functioning is explained in a model of triadic reciprocally in which behaviour cognitive and other personal factor and environmental even operate as interacting deter minatory each other” (p. 22).

Clinared & Abbott (1973) identified criminal behaviour is divided by normal social process common to all learning. Individual became a criminal depend on the balance and nature of his contact with the definition or relative frequency, duration, priority and intensity of his association with criminal and anti criminal pattern.

Shoemakr (1996) explain that self concept and confinement is the main element control theory. The principal concept of this explanation is that drives and pulls forward delinquency must somehow be contained that is checked or controlled. Delinquency is to be turn away in the self concept; we measure it through the use of attitude and personality scale item.Learning criminal behaviour include leaning technique of committing the crime this process by association with criminal and anti criminal patterns all of the mechanism that are involved in any other learning.

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Social structure theory

Social structure theory purely indicates the effect of social disorganization and community deterioration. The theory stresses the economic decline to the criminality. “Crime rate are associated with community level indicator of social disorganization such as disorder, poverty, alienation, disassociation and fear of crime”(Siegel, 1998 p.162).

Giallombo(1966) stated that;

The distribution of statuses and role through competition must be so organized that Positive incentive for conformity to role and adherence to status obligation are provided For every position within the distributive order. Aberrant conduct, there for, may be Viewed as symptom dissociation between culturally defined aspiration and socially Structured means Cultural goal and institutional norm are an element operates the Behaviour of society in A certain circumstance (p.95).

It implies a neighbourhood resident, wealth, density and purpose is consistently evolving even disorganized neighbourhood acquired new identifying features.

According to Siegel (1998), abandoned building and scattered areas can increase the rate of crime. Area in which houses are in poor repair, boarded up and burned out and whose owners are described as slum lords this relationship between unemployment and crime is unsettled high unemployment may have a crime producing effect and outcome of a crime in particular area.

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Crime rate increase when a large group of cohorts of people of the same age compete for relatively scant resource poverty concentration may deteriorate neighbourhood.

Also communities characterized by

sparse friendship network, unsupervised teenager, peer group and low organizational participation also had the greatest amount of criminality.

“Anti social action is created when child grew with guilty of certain circumstance. Area marked by concentrated poverty became isolated and insulated from the social main stream and more prone to criminal activity. Gangs also concentrated to the area to bringing with them significant increase criminal activity” (Sheth, 1961p.3). In order to cope up to the problem some communities have planned to reduce and control crime rate through different mechanism like influencing community institution is one approach include family, school, church and aware neighbourhoods. Stable neighbourhood are able to arrange for external resource of social control. Social control became ineffective if neighbourhood are disorganized and informal social control decrease if neighbourhood control agent, unsupervised peer group and gang may weaken social control (Sheth, 1961).

Chapter three

Methodology

In this study the researcher used qualitative method of research. The reason for choosing qualitative approach was it gives insight information about social interaction and the experience of delinquents and young offenders in a descriptive way. In addition it inclined detail description of social behaviour and find out the meaning and motive behind the behaviour of person. Also qualitative methods can build up trust to research sensitive topic. Flick (1998) explained that qualitative research concerned with construction of reality. This construction meets important in the field or in the people studies. In general qualitative data can be more valid rather than very reliable. In this study, the back practice and experience of delinquents were assessed through interview, observation and document review.

Qualitative research attempt to explore the host factor that influence a situation. This type of research gave trace to investigate an array of possible source of the problem based on certain phenomenological event.

In order to assess the holistic life of the delinquent under the study, the researcher planned to use interview, document review and observation. These techniques are considered to be suitable to analyze the case management. Furthermore the strategies are more directed to get insight information about the experience of youth and exposure to committing crime.

Why do the youth commit crime? What are the leading factors? How are related with law and practice? These and other questions were answered by observing the compound and interview the participant and stakeholders.

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Taking diary note is critical for data collection process because few participants may reveal incident that they faced in the past experience in interview process. So the researcher constantly thinks and knows about data gathering tools and techniques.

Research site

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia comprises the federal government and state members. It is composed of nine regional states and two administrative cities that are Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. Addis Ababa is the capital of the federal government.

According to FDRE constitution it has a full measure of self government and also has its own police force. The Addis Ababa Police Commission was established in 2003 by regulation no.96/2003 which is the council of ministers regulation for establishment of Addis Ababa police commission. The commission except the jurisdiction given to federal courts has a power to prevent and investigate any crime in the city of Addis Ababa.

The objectives of the commission is to maintain peace and security of the dwellers under the city administration by complying to and enforcing the constitution and other laws of the country by preventing crime based on the participation of the people. The structures of the commission have commissioner and deputy commissioner to be appointed by the minister of federal affairs as per recommendation of the federal police commissioner and other staffs. It is divided into 10 sub-cities police department. These are Yeka, Gullele, Arada, Kolfe, Bole, Lafto, Lideta, Akakikaliti, Addis Ketema, and Kirkos.

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All of the sub cities have their own jurisdiction to prevent crime and keep peace and order.

The head office set up comprises commissioner offices, audit and inspection department, women affairs, compliance hearing and legal service, public relation service, and intelligence service, investigation department. Since its establishment in 1987, the commission has been playing significant role in promoting peace and security in the city of Addis and maintaining peace and order of the dwellers.

Research design

The study to be used is explanatory method. The method aspired to examine the cause and effects of variables and phenomenal events. More over there are nine case studies under different topics, the researcher used case study to elaborate the event. Also Purposive sampling is employed for this study because the study population is too broad and not applicable to interview all officers and offenders in selected area. Under the purposive sampling the researcher utilizes appropriate methods called snow ball sampling.

Sample

The population from each representative sample were taken from employees of Addis Ababa police commission traffic and crime investigation department and offenders who sentenced under the commission. Among those inhabitants the researcher selected 32 participants meant for investigation, later 9 offenders were selected for interview from the age of 18-29.

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All employees are not potential source of information. Based on the fact the researcher conducted interviews with 10 police officers who are experienced in the cases related to crime investigation. The interview strategy had to be weighed against other possible method, including documentary analysis and observation technique.

More over the sample size of the study was smaller so it is not very representative to generalize a whole community.

Inclusion criteria

The research conducted included the delinquent from the age of 18-29 and the officers at any age level who served at Addis Ababa police commission head office especially in the department of traffic and crime investigation office. Age, sex and educational status are the other inclusion criteria to select the informant(offenders). The offender's assessed based on 46 types of crimes.

Instrument for data collection

The most common form of research method for collecting primary data is interview and questionnaire form this, semi structured interview was employed for this study. Based on the inclusion criteria the researcher collected data from the participants rooted in the following basic tools and techniques:

Interview

Literature proposes that Interview is a dialogue between researcher and interviewee the researcher ask a set of question and recorded the answer.

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In order to explore the problem the researcher organized semi-structured interview which is formal structure and with no rigidity.

The questions are open ended and they were quite valid and more detail to investigate about the interviewees lived experiences. Semi structured interview is the most common type of interview used in qualitative research. In this type of interview, the researcher wants to know specific information which can be compared and contrasted with information gained in other interview. To do this, the same questions need to be asked in each interview (Dawson, 2007). In some cases interviewing was used alongside other method as a part of triangulation process (Arksey & knight, 1999). Also in the semi structure interview the researcher used supporting materials to remind the topics and issues.

In order to analyze the data the researcher produce interview summary forms. The researcher supposed that the participant gave good ideas about meanings of delinquency, cause, prevention and its remedies. Based on the fact the researcher went forward to analyze and evaluate the process.

Observation

Observation is one type of data source and inherent part of research. Observation done in to two ways the one is covert and the other is overt. For this study overt observant are ideal more, because it gives an opportunity to the participant allowed to know who the researcher is and what the researcher do in the compound.

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More over overt participant observation is essential in situation where it is impossible to pass an ordinary member and when specialized form of behaviour is required (Millar & Brewer, 2003). Also in the process of observation taking field note is essential. Field note is personal process might be in-depth information or detail about event, time, date and place. The process takes place good relation of researcher with participants.

Document review

The document review focused on the data of criminals from 2004-2006 Ethiopian fiscal years. The process included the annual report of Addis Ababa police commission in terms of delinquency and criminal statistics data. Actually the commission gets plenty of report from ten sub city in each month. The reported data's were assumed as one source compilation in the research process.

Data source

For background explanation the researcher relies on primary data source which include interview, document review, observation and diary taking. In the Secondary data which is not first hand by the researcher but it is more quick and easier to collect data than primary once. The potential sources are including book, annual report of Addis Ababa police commission, electronic media.

Data collection

Data was collected from 19 interviews which comprise the police officers and delinquents response.

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All informants are literate so the researcher not necessary used other type of data collection tools. For the delinquent the researcher used observation and interview. Furthermore verbal and non verbal body gesture of delinquent actions considered as tools and source of data compilation. The material that the researcher used in this study includes pen, paper and dairies.

After collecting data the next critical concern was transcription. In this process the collected data translated and reflected. Also the process makes researcher more analytical and rushing the research with in balanced quality and quantity.

Ethical consideration

Ethical concerns are necessary to this study. The researcher has to take account of individual right, for the purpose of the study, the researcher used fictitious names in order to respect the principle of confidentiality. Noaks &Emmu(2004) supposed that “when adopting an ethical based approach researcher will routinely follow policy of non disclosure of information shared and give research participant assurances about confidentiality”(p48).

At the time of data collection process the researcher started with simple question and empower them to respond the complex one and the researcher establish rapport to the participant in a good manner and avoid emotionally caught up with their traumatic event and suffer described by offenders. Even the researcher was selective in the language usage because inappropriate terms and language were provoking the participant.

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Ethical Procedure

A starting point the researcher received support letter from Addis Ababa University to begin data collection in Addis Ababa police commission head office. Then the researcher submitted a letter to the department of traffic and crime investigation office. Afterward the officer assigned person who can support and guide the researcher to recruit participants in the interview process. The researcher had one meeting held with the police officers to clarify the case. Finally we reached consensus to work with them.

In the next meeting the researcher visited the jail and held meeting with the officer in charge. The officers are engaged in various activities but they allow me to recruit the participants based on age, gender, crime types.

At first encounter the offenders were not supportive to involve in the study but when the officers tried to discuss them, they became keens to involve with the study. Then the researcher acknowledged the offenders about the initiation and made the promise about the confidentiality of the information that they gave and were assured that they would not suffer due to this study.

The interview was held in the assigned office which they were free from any kind of interference or trouble. As mentioned above, the researcher interviewed 9 special offenders existed in jail. The interview held independently. Because of time constraint the researcher interviewed three offenders in the first day within five hour through case types.

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In the next day four offenders were interviewed. In the final interview date the remaining two offenders were investigated. The questions that are not responded by offenders in the interview session occupied as an assignment in the diary taking process.

Reliability and validity

For this study the researcher took compulsory procedure. The inquiry, proposition and reaction of participant response acknowledge incredibly. To confirm the officials and offenders the researcher induces supplementary explanation. In this study the report data and number situated without exaggeration, more over the finding also prove the practice and occurrence of exploitation.

The study occurrence and behaviour of delinquent answered the question of “why” the phenomena happen in the certain circumstances. The researcher trail qualitative research type that implies faithfulness scheme for enhancing reliability and validity of the study result. The researchers collect and analyze data sincerely with accurate description. The response of offenders puts under direct citation. Without hesitation the respondent life experience shared in next chapter.

Chapter four

Findings

This chapter presents about the basic findings of the study. The researcher collects raw data and coded in different meaning organized in themes. The themes emerged based on the responses of the participant. The participants were briefly explained about their lived experience of habitual action and the police officers tried to respond the questions with specific themes. For further clarification, the interview guide and informed consent form is attached in the annex.

The informant profile background

Names	Age	Education	Employment	Type of crime	Driving factor
Biniam	20	3 rd university	Student	Illegal Protest	Peer pressure
Keyo	18	12 complete	Student	Robbery	Economic problem
Dereje	24	10 th compete	Taxi driver	Traffic accident	Addiction
Tebebu	19	10 ⁺²	Student	Murder	Peer pressure
Sofia	27	Degree	Supervisor	Embezzlement	Economic problem
Markos	25	10 th complete	Unemployed	Theft	Unemployment
Tesfaye	19	Grade 3	Unemployed	Theft	Divorce
Mesret	20	2 nd year university	Student	Theft	Addiction
Mesfin	29	Degree	Accountant	Embezzlement	Economic problem

Table 1 background of respondent

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All participant performed diverse type of crime. Accordingly, two women and seven men participant were included in the sample from 32 detainees. The researcher discussed the findings as the following four themes.

Driving factors to commit crime

The following theme have emerged as vital causes that led delinquents to commit crime or offence; peer pressure, unemployment, separation of family(divorce), financial problem and addiction.

Peer pressure: peer group can influence norms and values. This can be towards deviance or doing what society does not like. Youth's subculture encourages deviance behaviour. Most participants in this study have committed different crimes; however, participant responded that the core cause for young offenders is peer influence and related stories show the genesis of their being delinquent.

The experience of offenders

Beniam explained how peer influence had led him to commit crime. And he expresses the backgrounds as follow;

I was a Hawssa university third year student and rented a house together with my classmate. The sources of my finance were from pocket money funded by the university and other from family. I was an outstanding student from first year up to third year and even my GPA was 3.5 when I was arrested. In my three years experience in the university, I had developed new behaviour that I had not had before. Due to my friends influence I have become smoker, drug addicted and alcohol user.

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Being a friend of arrogant had led another participant to be a delinquent. He was living with his mother and father. Who have good living standard and attending his preparatory class at expensive private school His name is keyo and 18 years old. The boy had to say this:

I am the only child to my family. My father is a lawyer at his own by having an advocacy licence and my mother is a business woman who owned a super market. Most of my school mates were from a wealthy family. The shoes and clothes they were having attracted me. As well, the various luxurious materials also tempted me. They incited me by saying that my mom and dad are both wealthy and why I could not have clothes and luxurious goods like them. As a result I insisted on parent to fulfil what my friends wanted me to here and show off to their level.

Risky factor of delinquency

Biniam expressed that, the reason for his arrest was uprising (protest) in the compound of the university though it was not lawful. He involved to the illegal protest being derived by peer friends. While keyo approved the peer pressure influence as following:

Most of the time after rush out, we want to be in bars and restaurants near to our school without exaggeration I could say most young male and female students are a customer of the bar. In the bar there is a pension, couple and pool. I became a permanent customer to the bar I used to play pool; I used to smoke not only cigarette but also drugs.

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We moved to several towns like Deberzeit, meta abo to celebrate get together and my life

became full of recreational which in colloquial wonders in Amharic checet

(ጭሰት).

Its consequence: keyo conformed that the influence of peer pressure has great consequence lastly his family came across about what he doing, however, they could not brought any solution. Even he was out from home and stopped his class and resided in one of his friends' family home. Life could not be the same as it used to be and he could not return back to his family and home; he had nowhere to go expect in criminal activity. He was arrested while committing a theft.

The life experience of keyo provides a vivid example how peer influence affect a person good personality and exposed to offenders and commission of crime. The situation was accentuated by absence of coping mechanism, such as fight supervision from family.

In addition to Biniam and Keyo, Dereje and Tebebu was the victim of crime by peer pressure the experiences were presented as follow; Dereje is 24 a victim of peer pressure presented his exposure as follow;

I relied on myself, and had a taxi. I started driving six years ago. I am a protestant religion follower. I was accused in homicide by traffic accident. I was born in woliso and living with my family. Unfortunately I lost both of my family in sickness while I was 11. At that time I was together with my elder sisters who were 13 and life was challenging for both of us. Then I decided to move to Addis.

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I did not know where to go my last resort was to join the life of street. I had stayed for 2 years in the street life.

In the mean while I became shoe shiner and later I engaged on taxi money in support of my village boy who came to Addis before me. Then I assimilated myself with the life of Addis. After working for as money collected for few years are had obtained a third level driving licence and became a taxi driver.

While the other participant Tebeue he was 10⁺² and prospective graduate at Government College he express that; his life history started there in Addis. He was born there especially in the place popularly known as “Gedamsefer” which is found at near and adjacent to Saint George church. He was raised their starting from his childhood. In the area accentuated criminal activity to increase and young offenders to expand. In the area there is pub, bar, kiosk.

Cause of delinquency

Dereje express that he had many friends since became money collector and driver. He started chewing a chat, smoking cigarette and using alcohol. All there happened after coming to Addis and his peer friend influence. In addition Tebubu articulate the attachment of their friends as

I had tight relation with my friends and my behaviour was the same with them. I did what they did; I did not do what they did not. We all were addicted by alcohol, cigarette and drug. A group strike with other area youngsters were considered as an adventure for us.

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Effect of peer pressure: Dereje expressed the incident of crime as follows; One day drinking alcohol, I used to drive a taxi from Bole road to Arat killo. Unfortunately around the museum in Meskel square, I hit a 70 years old lady and claimed her life. It is the result of liquid of my alcohol usage. Whereas Tebebu stated the event as follows;

One day in the night while I was reading to my home with my friends, we met young people who were considered as an antagonist in me and my friend group. Together with me there were three accomplices. We injured him physically and got away from the crime scene. We had tried to conceal everything about the commission of the crime. That young innocent boy died while he was being treated in hospital. Since Nothing can be escaped or hidden from police professional investigation, I and my friends were arrested by police in suspicion.

Coping mechanism:

Tebebu decided not to deny even though his friends denied he confessed to police about the commission of the crime and showed the commission by reconstruction age factors, flexible control of family and his peer friend pressure had destroyed his whole life and made him to be offenders. Now he facing the life of prison in Addis Ababa police until the investigation will be ended and will get conviction. As a suggestion peoples especially youngsters' choice friends and follow his/ her life style is the best option to cope with the problem.

Financial problem and unemployment: unemployment leads youth to spiral down and clinical depressed. In other hand unemployment faced individual became isolate from the entire community.

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In developing country especially in Ethiopia unemployment and financial constraints affect the life style of the people and leads them to crime and deviance. How unemployment could lead to young delinquency may be discernible from the following story of Sofia. She is 27, Married and a mother of one daughter. She narrated her being offenders as follows.

I was born in SNNP and came to Addis for work. I have BSC degree in engineering. I had had good and peaceful relationship with my family. I had no criminal activity since my child hood. It is my first time commission of crime. I was from poor family and keen to be employed as soon as I was graduated. Things were not ok as I wished. After two years I was employed in government office. I tried to support my life and my families. The salary that I got was not suffice and could not fulfil my family so I aspire other source to get money.

The other guy is Markos he is 25 presents his life history as follows

I was born here in Addis around sidist kilo menen and I am third to my family. I had completed my high school education in 1998 E.C. I would not join a university and became unemployed since then I became dependent on my family that made me discouraged. I had spent most of my time with my friends who were unemployed like me as it can be said empty mind is a devil work shop, all what we intended was how to obtain money via illegal means what I did not tell you here is that I became addicted of bad habit such as smoking and so on.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Cause of the problem

Sofia revealed that, I thought what I did again and again to participated unlawful enrichment. My post paved the ways to my evil though and I advised my other two colloquies. They support my idea and planned to commit the crime. What we could was to make an invoice fraud and we did it. The cause I was accused together with my colloquies was grave fraud of a 250,000 ETB. It was found in the inspection and audit of an invoice. I was suspected by the government since the financial statement of the organized showed a balance deficit. Resources are limited but human needs are unlimited. My financial needs had made me participate to illegal activity.

When Macros imply that, he did not have anything to work and could not also get money. The solution was only one and one and that was commission of crime. He had started committed crime like snatching, and theft together with his friends they committed crime subtly and by cancelling evidence as well most of the time we used mask while committing crime.

The case that he was accused was robbery and risk to the community and around 5 case are begin investigate on he and his friends to. As his perception the case for begin his offends is unemployment.

The above stories show that being a family of poor and could not afford what once wanted was where the geneses of participant criminal activity or offenders started. This fact has been exacerbated by lack of finance to fulfil basic needs. A person can own an asset and property if he or she has a goal or an aim to achieve objectives.

Exploring the lived experience.....

The attitude that a society has towards unlawful enrichment corruption provide little social shield to cope up with the adverse consequence moreover, the government could not give much consideration for it.

Coping mechanism

These problems should be solved by the government and the community. The government should create job opportunity to reduce young unemployment rate since in larger percent of young's are unemployed in Addis as research showed. This could intern resulted delinquency. Over and above, the community can get rid of attitude that only government shall bring and create job opportunity as John F. kenedy said ask what you do for your country not what your country do for you. Based on the context government and society of Ethiopia work hand in hand the problem of unemployment can be solved or we can cope up such problem.

Separation of family: Divorce is an intensely personal event and break up painful experience of parent. How separation of family could lead to young offenders may be discernible from Tesfaye story.

My mother and my father were separated by divorce when I was 9. They broke a relationship that lasted for 15 years since starting love. We were three children; 2boys and 1 girl. I and my sister were raised with our mother and our brother with my father. My mother was dependent on my father and had not had job. After separation she was raising child money given by our fathers according to court decision. However, that was not suffice even to satisfy our basic needs. Life was miserable for his family at that time.

Exploring the lived experience.....

The children were not capable to assist their mother. He was a grade 3 student but very clever who thought about suffer. His mother started a work as a home worker (maid) and washing clothes of neighbours in swap of money to raise them.

He did not have courage to see her suffer. He decided to discontinue his lesson and started shoe polish to lend her a hand. He was thinking in his little mind that the cause of suffer was the separation of my family. Had not been divorce, they would not have suffered and the family would not have been separated.

Psychological impact of divorce: he was feeling like a destitute child and was also pessimist. He did not consider himself equal with other children who were residing with their mother and father. He wanted to learn, to wear shoes and clothes but he could not. He was always cursing the world for it seemed him partial to a certain group

How a pessimist and a destitute child grew up and support family? How could use his nation and people? Consequently, he became gamblers who smoked, drank and developed bad characteristics. This was the result of his family separation.

Cause of delinquency: Now he is 19, and was arrested by police in participating criminal activity which is aggravated robbery. This fact has been resulted from the separation of family and loss of family affection.

Coping mechanism: When ever, a mother and a father decide to divorce, the interest of children shall be given priority. It is better to light a candle than curse darkness. Such problem can cope up primarily by the family themselves.

Addiction: how addiction could lead to young offenders may be extracted from the following story of Mesert.

Exploring the lived experience.....

I am a 20 years age and a second year law student in one of popular government university. I was addicted in various bad practices (habits) while I was a high school student at minilik secondary school.

I used smoking, chewing chat and others. I began the bad practice unknowingly as a mood. This practice by young lady and gentle man university student are increase at an alarming state. A young student who has not used these practice are considered as illiterate or *Fara* “ፋራ” in Amharic. For me smoking and using drug was and is an adventure.

She was tilted to the habit rather than attending her lesson she missed from the class and went to in the nearby backyards which create a suitable environment for the activity. The time of the last examination had reached and she took. After two month when the result would reveal, she got a result which made join a university. This was the beginning of her life chapter, which at large increased her bad habits.

Facilitating factors: Mesret implied that there is reserved place for addicted student in the campus compound. After class it was common for her and her friend to smoke cigarette and drugs. Sometimes even they passed the night in the night clubs. In the university there was no a grade problem for her and her friend. They were using their femaleness for tempting teachers and outstanding student. She was a café student and not refunded a pocket money so she obtained money from her family by saying for assignment, print, copy and soon.

Another participant Mesfin who is a 29 years old shared his life experience that led him to criminal activity.

Exploring the lived experience.....

He is married and a father of 2 children. His life history presented as follows.

I had BA degree in management at age of 22 from a government university. My childhood life was the same as like other Ethiopian children. I was good in education and a rank student. After I had passed a grade 8th national examination and joined high school, I developed new behaviour which I had not had before. These are drinking alcohol, smoking cigarette and drug. I kept on and on using them until I would pass ESLCE and join Bahir Dar University.

Risky factors: Mesret presents that if she and her friend faced shortage of money, they would take a class and dorm mate articles and sell it by concealing information and evidences. Even sometimes they made book get out of the library and sell it cheaply to satisfy addiction. The case that she was suspected was an aggravated theft with one of the university's employee. They were suspected in stealing computer accessories which values more than 10,000 birr. As her assumption the root cause of her addiction was her friend pressure so, addiction intern resulted in the commission of crime. The other guy Mesfin explained the traumatic event as follow;

My child hood life was the same as like other Ethiopian children. Playing, hide and seek and give me a chase. I was good in education and rank student. After I had passed a grade 8th national examination and joined high school, I develop new behaviour which I had not had before. These are drinking alcohol, smoking cigarette and drug. I kept on and on using them until I would pass ESLCE and joined Bahir Dar University. He started the university life it was not difficult to assimilate with the university community especially senior students.

Exploring the lived experience.....

He was acting like a senior student while he was

freshman and smoking in front of student inside the premise of the university was considered as good and *arif*.

Though my addiction I could be graduated in good grade point average. The next was to start new life by becoming an employed. After graduation, I had job in private NGO. Here I habit increased to in excessive manner. Even I became a sex addicted and visited whores at costly hotels. As a result my need and my payment could not be balanced rather my need prevail my payment and became beyond my control. I heard that necessity is the mother of invention in saying, since I was in good position in the NGO that I was working; I intended to use it as *Arif* “አሪፍ” by him. The university and the place around it were conducive to addiction. In 3 years staying in the university he became seriously addicted

Work habit: Mesfin mentioned the purpose of the establishment of the NGO was to help poor and orphanage children.

The bad intension was not conceived by only me but also together with 2 other my colleagues. We prepared a list of children’s who were donated by organization. Some were really donated and other was only in paper that was prepared for our target. We kept on and on the embezzlement. Later on our action comes to the attention of the trustee of the organization.

However he and his colleagues had not known the police came to office while there were on duty and summoned them an arrest warrant and escorted to Addis Ababa police commission.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Police had gathered enough evidence and developed the investigation dairy and he is in remand since the court denied his bail request.

Coping mechanism

The problem of addiction is not a single person; it is also a problem of a family, society and government for it hampers the life of young generation who received the leading factor in the future politically and economically. The problem can be coped up the government in general and the society in particular. Schools and universities must give awareness about the consequence of addiction and draft their tight rules and regulation. Government should tax more on harmful goods such as cigarette and alcohol to minimize and tackle the problem. The community policing that now Addis Ababa police is applying as a pilot project is the best method and fruitful for the offenders problem.

Nature of delinquency

The participant explained the meaning of delinquency as follows Biniam stated that delinquency is the illegal activity which result from unconscious mind while keyo argued that delinquency is more related to deconstruction event which take place by extreme peer pressure. Also both Dereje and Tebebu explained and interrelated delinquency with deviance which devastate the initial well being of individual. They point out that primary deviance leads to secondary once, the action tremendously associated with delinquency. Rather invasion of western culture and pornography by itself is the leading factors.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Sofia assured the above participant idea, and she revealed that delinquency has no beginning and ending because human need is unlimited in order to fulfil those need they commission crime.

Mesret and Mesfin exposed that delinquency is unlawful action which is committed by youth to getting material success and avoiding traumatic trend.

The above paradoxes explained by participant (offenders) describe about delinquency and its initial sources.

Confinement in the prison jail: in Ethiopia youth have various desire and needs this needs are not fulfilled well enough that is why the youth performing crime. The participant revealed that the commission have making enough facilities and service to address the offenders' requests. Accesses to sanitation, bad, food, recreation service like indoor and outdoor tournament are rendered. They eat three times a day; ground tennis, basket and baseball centres locate in a compound as much as possible the commission provide what the offender wants.

Some respondent argue that the commission are not consolidate specific methods and approach to investigate the case. Some police harass the offenders' right and dignity in order to find out the source of problem and truth. But the other respondent revealed that the commission employ appropriate method to investigate the case however, it depends on the prisoner good will. If they hinder and impeded on the investigation process the police forced to make use of power. Generally they conclude that the prison cell cultivate youth with proper physical, mental development and behavioural change in order to associate with community after custody.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Response of police officers

The backgrounds of the police officers is, 52.4% of the staffs are diploma holders, 40% were degree holders and 6.6% are other with grade 9-12, 82% of participant was inspectors, 10% are police and 8% were commanders.

Staff composition

The commission has several department among them crime and traffic accident investigation department has the principal unit to investigate and inquire the case of criminal. The department has 30 officers with various responsibilities. The police officers stated that the department has its own organizational chart and structure to flow hierarchical order of authority. The chart briefly list out the responsibility and duty of each officer. There is no interference among the responsibility of each others.

The data indicate that all officers were literate and knowledgeable so they fit the position. Most of them are degree holders and having more than three years of experience. Actually the police officers in Addis Ababa police commission has graduated from Ethiopian police college. The department have its own manual prepared in order to correct delinquent based on the case suspected by the police. The manual geared up with the criminal law of country.

Definition of youths: The officers' point out that the definition and the age of youths are differs in terms of country laws and context. In Ethiopia youths defines in the age limitation between 15-29 years. Some are quarrels that the age restricted between 12-18 years. They stated that those paradoxes deter the concept of youth and its implication.

Service access

The officers discernible that all prisoners settled within the same compound even the younger and older offenders treated in the same dorm while female offender detention centre are separated. The officers indicate that the offenders eat three times a day, they have an access to got refreshment facility, if they are willing the officers allow them to refresh there mind. The toilet has so clean even female offenders have an access to got sanitary material. They revealed that after detention the offenders became a victim of depression and stresses in order to recover themselves and alleviate the problem councillors are essential but the commission does not consider the necessity as a crucial.

Ground of delinquency

The officers revelled that the cause and remedies for crime are as diverse and complex as the crime type. As the perception of participant the main cause of delinquency is the impact of western culture including pornography, improper follow up among parents (neglectful parent) , substance abuse, and migration from rural to urban centres(frequent change of residence), peer pressure, economic problem and environmental condition. In addition some officers supposed that illegitimacy, welfare dependency, broken homes and exposure to harsh or abusive punishment were frequently noted. The above dynamics may suffer youths to become commission of crime.

Among all cause, drug addiction has a chronic and serious problem to exposed youngsters to be commission of crime and to be incarcerated.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Despite the fact the commission has not done any kind of research related with the issue and its consequence in order to check and balance the credibility of the above information.

Statistical data

According to data nearly 21.16 million are the youth in the age range of 15-29 years. From the above statistical data almost half of youth were a faced economic problem. Delinquency is metropolitan problem wide spread not only the inner city but it expanded to neighbourhood state. The exposure and rates dramatically increased the statistical data that gained with document review in 2004 indicate that 60,975 males and 6,878 female offenders were commission of crime. In consecutive year 2005 the data implies 62,256 male and 7045 female were arrest and in half year of 2006 almost 29,740 male and 3,216 female were incarcerated within 46 type of crime. Based on the statistics 53% of delinquent were alleged by robbery and butchery.

Alternative solution

Statistics show in 1997 the Ethiopian youth population comprises 21.6 million. Nearly 81.35 percent of youth population lives the rural areas while the remaining 18.6% lives in the urban area .The participants believed that early deprivations of key factors are alternative solution to fighting delinquency. In other hand social mobilization has fundamental to overcome the problem political, economic and social issue are key element. So the society has immense potential to cultivate new generation to becoming farsighted thinker in line with voluntarism.

Exploring the lived experience.....

A favourable situation has been created under which the economic role of the state, the public sector have been properly identified and are in a position to play their individual own economic roles. As much as possible the commission should coordinate and held conference, symposium and produce television and radio program to create awareness about early prevention of deviance and delinquency.

Also guiding new generation by promote intercultural awareness and use media to promote positive element of globalization and wide spread access of information are very prominent Because communication requires plate form of program.

The commission also became supportive to combat deviant and its behaviour, the following program were scheduled establish partnership with the community to eradicate trafficking of drug, establish curative problem by media as a tools and disseminated information about the prevention of delinquency, work for strengthen social bond by promoting peace, tolerance, mutual support and understanding of peoples and formulate appropriate remedies to modelled to the rest of communities.

A participant signifies that the commission trim down the level and exposure of delinquency, strategies are designed and has been implemented with the procedures of utilizing awareness creation among the people through discussion and make use of mass medias. In order to apply the above procedures the commission has been upgrading staff qualification by training and scholar ship they consider the more they qualified they are more responsible to inspect, supervised and combat crime and criminals that is why they follow the above principle.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Protection of right

The officers suppose that offenders who were imprisoned in Addis Ababa police commission are not subjected to torture inhuman or degrading treatment. All employee are responsible the position no one persecute and humiliate the offenders' right. Police are responsible to catch and faced suspected criminals to commission cell or jail. The police maintain the privilege and wonder the right of offenders. The participant assured that young children are an ideal target to crime and delinquency because they are less likely to defend themselves. Overall human right were respect in jail retrospectively.

As human being accused person or found guilty of having infringed the penal laws treated with humanity and inherent dignity as human person. also the principle stated that the rehabilitation facility for accused and prisoners who are still minor separate from adults and minors status keep apart from convicted person and treated appropriate to their accused. In deem the commission tries to commensurate facilities for the offenders.

Laws perspective

The participants generally conclude that there are plenty of laws and regulation to punish and rehabilitate criminals. Some people perceive that in developing countries especially in Ethiopia the laws are not build well, some make out that the laws are disorganized and less firm, the criminals are not judge in extreme laws. The perception depends on the estimation of the people. While, fundamental nature of the laws evaluate and assess the offenders based on crime type and stakeholders such as police, inspectors, advocators, judges decide its castigation based on laws and regulation.

Chapter five

Discussion and conclusion

The above nine stories and a response of police officers gives underpinning information to the discussion part. Accordingly, the findings of the study and the concept of literature are quiet consistent. The response of informant and relevant literature as well as basic principle of theories discussing as follows;

Theory perspective

In the literature part, four theories has briefly explained and reviewed. From all labelling theory and social structure theory preferred to the research purpose. Labelling theory recognize that people perceive themselves as labelled he or she became commit a number of crime and increase amount of criminal behaviour. In addition negative labels have an impact on self image of the offenders. The rationale behind, the theory focused on defining personal behaviour than challenge the basic motive of delinquency. It above perspective implies on the participant response (delinquents) they portray that assuming once as redundant or idle the probability of crime exposure has been increased.

The theory implication answered the following two questions the one is how delinquency socially produce? And how can labelling affect person later behaviour. As sociologist point of view labelling delinquent have a long term identify problem. This identity problem and social rejection leads and accept the labelled person became delinquent, in order to solve the problem conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatment, and rebellion have a preference method.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Nature of delinquency

As this study context delinquency is anti social behaviour. Feldman (1993) added that delinquency divided in to two categories the one is adaptive and the other is mal adaptive delinquency. The circumstance related with the Social classification of delinquency in to corporative, victimless and traditional street delinquency.

Based on the presented stories most of participant in this study are traditional street delinquent, which seriously affect the life of individual as well as the community at once or other. Traditional street delinquency is critical and serious than other type of delinquency. It considers being violent against people. Mainly traditional delinquent existed in jail are habitual offenders which is commit the action reputedly and the other are incidentally at once.

Based on the finding, corporative crime more related to business enterprise interlock with embezzlement. This type of delinquency is dangerous and suppresses human and economic costs. Moreover, corporative delinquency related with organized delinquency since both are interrelated with business activities and involves illegal goods and services. Form the above description youths mostly engaged with traditional street crimes than others.

William &Hickey (2005) explain that delinquency analogous to illness and use terminology typically associated with disease. This notion was not acceptable to the informant of this study. They perceive delinquency as social destruction and intentionally commit get specific benefit rather than illness and disease.

Grounds of delinquency

This category focused on the leading factors of youths to commit crime. The roots include the following premise; economic problem, substance abuse, peer pressure, family and environmental condition. Fattah (1991) describe that are three motives for delinquency this are self exculpatory, purposive, enjoyment and group solidarity.

Cause of Delinquency

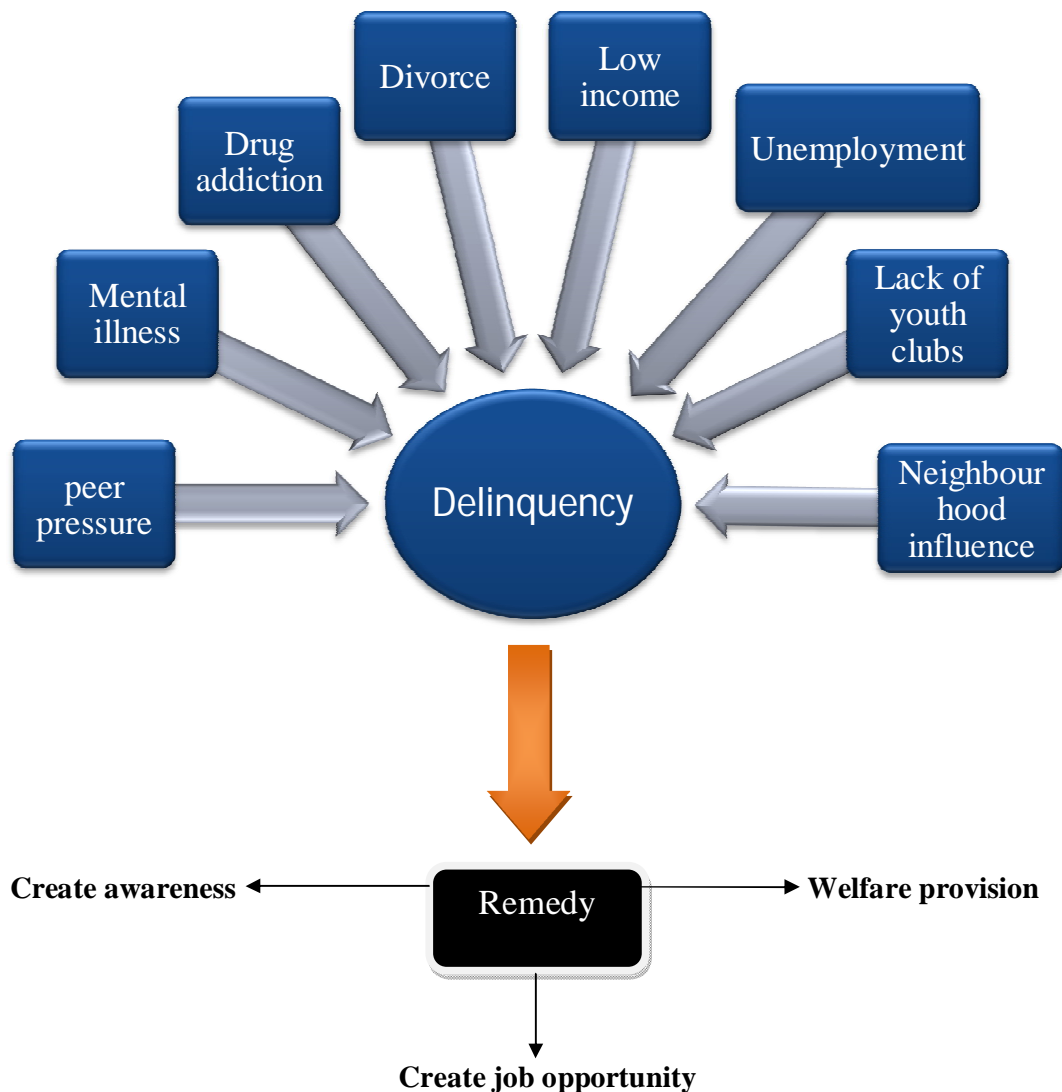


Fig 2 Present about the cause and remedies of delinquency

Exploring the lived experience.....

Poverty as the cause of delinquency

Individual do not have income to afford the basic necessities called poverty eventually absolute poverty is intensively bad than relative once. Bandura (1986) describe that delinquency rooted from absence of fulfilling basic necessities like food, drink, sex and monetary incentives. In order to fulfil those needs people execute crime. Based on the explanation most of delinquent in a jail came from lower socioeconomic group hence poverty unquestionably has marked influence on people lives.

The problem escort to crime and crime again affect people who have low income and unable to afforded the basic need. So the issue is circular and interlock each other. Poverty has been increase in rates of crime and delinquency in Ethiopia, the rational depends on their poverty with their criminality or their criminality to their poverty. More over poverty leads society failure to provide basic necessities with limited financial resource like commodities and services.

As the case of economy, our country youth face various social problems. Eventually the aspiration for material success in illegal practice applied to delinquency. Based on the economic point of view delinquency is related to low income and inadequate capital formation. Sofia's experience was the vivid manifestation and indicator of the severity of the problem. The participants believe that inequality in wealth and income has the root cause of delinquency. In order to overcome the problem social policy reform could be win win approach which include increase welfare the provision. The provision provide by voluntary sectors like charity, informal sectors including family and friends, public sectors which regulate by state service and private sectors run by owners and diasporas.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Peer pressure and its consequence

Criminal norms are acquired primarily by group association and participation in deviant such as existing in the slums, in youth gangs based on this assumption Peer pressure provides children with their first experience of equal status relation because adults are older, strong and presumably wiser than children.

Clinared (1973) noted that delinquency becomes visible by groups and individual who are match with psychological readiness and target of action. These study share the ideas and seen the delinquency perpetuate within groups vary by organization, size and nature of the behaviour gangs and criminal group furnish an alternate source of support in the place of family unit. In elementary school age the peers' relation is more concerned on completion and exclusively closed to the same sex. In high school level the child deserves to make relation with opposing sex partners. Adult in relation with child and older one is asymmetrical. In early adolescent period friendly relation is very important and feeling of famous, popular, respecting and acceptance among the group is increased.

This age group is more responsive to plan its dream, in order to achieve the plan they establish peer group association. The association were either good or bad conduct but more than 70% of the group were a fatality of bad conduct. As Biniam presented his story” *In my three years experience in the university, I had developed new behaviour that I had not had before. Due to my friends influence I have become smoker, drug addicted and alcohol users”*.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Divorce and its impact: Divorce is an extremely personal event and break up painful experience of parent. Clinared (1973) stated that delinquency caused by large family size, low family size and insecure attachment among the parent. Form the participant response and literature justification the two parties unable to negotiate them, by others members of families and elderly peoples the life cycle of marriage were disrupted. Sayifu Feyisa(1965) explain that delinquency come out of family disorganization. Accordingly, Tesfayes case clearly showed the negative impact of divorce on the life of Children and lead them psychological fallacy. He revealed *that “I was feeling like a destitute child and was also pessimist. I did not consider myself equal with other children who were residing with their mother and father”*.

Divorce leads the father and mother to having relation to ex-boy friend and girl friend so the child became loneliness, failure and guilty. Although divorce has its own positive impact in order to experience greater freedom especially marriage tends to challenge and difficulty that are unmanageable to handle the exposure.

Divorce and family conflict affects mentality and its emotional scares of children. at the moment of divorce the child behaviour disrupted and faced adjustment problem while it depends on the age matter, the children tend to aggressive and the adolescent were forced to with draw from the environment. Sethna(1995) added that ignorance and improper security among child may cause delinquency. So the study verdict that in the case of divorce child enforced to live with single parent, the result of loneliness and isolation lead them to becoming deviant. Separation by itself raised overload responsibility of once by fulfil the demand of child.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Howitt(2002) assumed that delinquency may be caused by dispute and it's have negative impact on the child mentality. This study finding is related with the Howitt idea that the boys are injured party of divorce than girls because boys need more attention, attraction and the resilience capacity is lower than girls so the problem enforced them to use drug and alcohol. The family characters also affect child behaviour the more children in the family, the more restrictive are child rearing techniques employed by the parent.

Deterrence of delinquency

Giallombardo (1966) define delinquency prevention as the sum part of activity that hold up to alteration and healthy personality in children. Society as well as government officials were responsible to the action. Also Wison (2002) viewed that prevention of delinquency categorized in to three themes; coercive, developmental and accommodation approach. Those primes are incorporated with the finding of this study and the conclusion puts as follow: Coercive approach focuses on crime control with the main players of police and security guard within the method of youth curfews and heavy street policing. The main perspective is young people to understand problem and threat.

Harris(1992) stated that in different circumstance we can prevent delinquency by primary and secondary means. Based on the idea these study findings focused on Developmental approach as a means of youths to be a part of community and participate of the solution by focus social problem with the centre of youth participation, opportunity enhancement and inclusion of all young people with development of positive option in school, work, and leisure.

Exploring the lived experience.....

The key actors to involve the program is schools, local councils, parents and young people's but the strategies faced challenge like multi agency coordination and lack of resource target on specific individual.

Feldman(1993) revealed that prevention approach is more fruitful when the societal aptitude and believes are changed. So for this research mentioned and relate the other alternative approach called Accommodation which follows the perspective of young people seen as legitimate stakeholders and users of public space. It enhances youths to become conflict resolver by use participatory method as strategies. The main concept is negotiation by unlock communication and provide advocacy service to the young peoples. The impediment to achieve the plan is community space and voluntarism among the youths. Also enforce youths involved in the clubs, youth association and spend time in recreational centres. The centres focused on individual, it should be huge enough and facilitate all activities in one area.

Correctional procedure

African youth charter (1999) stated that person accused of having infringed the penal law and to be treated with humanity. This idea was accepted by the participant and police officers. So the research finding supposed that setting more law and procedure, kick offenders and accumulate a number of prisoners in jail is not cost effective to get rid of the problem. However, in order to trim down the trouble attacking the root cause of economic problem and inequalities, family break down and unemployment is the best techniques to combat the severity of issue. Furthermore policy implementation should be problem oriented than incident oriented approach and social mobilization serves as liaison between police and community that handle the problem.

Exploring the lived experience.....

The method of punishment more likely key solution like, half way house and work release which include providing some training in job, social skill and sheltered contact with the outside world and provide custodial alternative to probation parole the cost to the prison system. Also the other one is restitution and reparation which means require restoring the property to rightful owner and express regret to the victims Correction may link with rehabilitation and effort to reform criminals.

The common sentence for non serious offence and petty property crime is probation, in which people pay fines or make restitution to the victim and are allowed to return to public life with restriction of freedom for more serious problem. The delinquent restricted their freedom by incarceration in local state and federal institution. Some prisoners are released on parole before they here served their entire sentence. These are periodically report to officers of court and live within set of rules that restrict their personal freedom. According to the data 20% of criminal case never goes to police station. In Ethiopia the extreme decision judgement is death penalty or capital punishment but still the issue debatable to consider human right and its violation. Some sociologist and police suggested that capital punishment is not proper to punish the criminals.

Therapy Giallombardo(1966) supposed that Personal maladjustment includes, irritation tantrums, depression and stress is representing the environmental factors that lead youths to commit crime. The respondent of this study also revealed that personal maladjustment a Behavioural problem leads them commission of crime. In turn to give proper attention, behavioural therapies cost effective because it focuses on both individuals and groups.

Exploring the lived experience.....

This study concludes that Criminal behaviour modified and regulated by; positive reinforcement, change completely the environment of the offenders and strengthen behaviour which is incompatible with delinquency. Keep apart the offenders from potential target of crime for the extent of his compound and upgraded individual competency in job; education and social skill are preferable approach to curb the problem. Behavioural therapies employ an approach of community based program which is empowering and mobilizing community by creating awareness enable them to combat the Problem. Foster home is the other strategy it implies place youth offenders foster parents rather than outdoor institution. They are mannered if they learn social realities, exchange, feedback and relevant social skill. Probation program are essential to guiding officers to amplified positive regarded, good relation and respect the prisoner.

Chapter six

Conclusions, implications for social work and policy

Conclusion

The study focused on both labelling and social structure theory. The theories manifest the assumptions and aggravating factors that affect youths and commission of crime. The result of this study revealed that social structure and individual factors are paving the way into delinquency. Individual factors include drug addiction, mental illness, stress, depression where as the social factor include separation of family, peer influence, unemployment, financial problem, lack of recreational centres are assumed as threat.

Recent data shows that the frequency and prevalence of delinquency in the world is still increasing at an alarming rate. This is also a problem of Ethiopia in general and Addis Ababa city in particular. In Ethiopia peoples especially youth are exposed to poverty and unemployment. The problem deprives self worth and good relation among the societies. Criminals commissioned on various type of crime, among them robbery and theft are the major once. This difficulty makes the new generation hopeless and dormant.

The situation disclosure to the deviance and crime social structure also impeded the goodwill of persons and disregarded positive outlook. Conversely, crime and delinquency associated each other the interconnection are circular and puts in vicious circle.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Plus separation of family portrays Child to be delinquent the nature of divorce devastate and becoming blamed burden shift to once. The situation suffered the child with traumatic experience and absence of courage assume as destitute of once from other. Furthermore, youth have diverse need and necessities; in order to furnish desires they execute crime.

Young person commit crime consciously or unconsciously. The unconscious person was performing crime with beyond or less likely to self control. The problem attributed by extraneous factors like drug addiction. Drug makes a person becoming abnormal and mentally ill.

Furthermore delinquency rooted on lack of education, education is a key instrument for acquiring knowledge. The scarcity makes once forwarded irrationally and limited thinking capacities. Based on the participant response peer influence are the major problems to lead them to commissioning crime. In order to assimilate oneself to the environment youth establish peer association, but those groups are not cost effective.

The principal coping mechanism for offenders is committing crime but there are several systems to hack the problem like industriousness, strength the bond among societies, religious education, creating job opportunity. The societies have immense potential to facilitate the solution and measurement community awareness, skill development; peer to peer education is way of resolution.

If the researcher deemed that delinquents must be punished with appropriate laws and procedure also the laws treat criminals equally resting on the case. Beside the police, stakeholders respect the right of criminal with specific dealings.

Exploring the lived experience.....

Social work and policy implication

Social workers as a professional empower youths, women's, minority and community worldwide. Youths are exposed to different challenge and difficulties with various reasons. These reasons lead youngsters to commissioning crime. More over the problem exaggerate and over head in developing countries and the severity is magnificently high. In order to build visionary and qualified generation social worker provides and support youngsters by advocacy campaign. So these study alarming social worker to advocate and empower the young generation.

Research implication;

Research is essential tool to identify critical problems in the society and investigate for alternative solutions to address the issue. So this study has focused on the lived experience of delinquent and young offenders rather the experience include the cause, prevention, coping strategies and how they are treated in terms of the law and practice. What causes do tempt to perform any crime? What are the consequence and negative aspect regarding social, economic and political life of delinquents? So the research explored the delinquent life experience. Keep in custody by itself is not the solution to reduce the risk factors of the crime. Instead proper treatment of child education and growing child in ethical and religious manner may counter the problem. Mean while the study leads other to do further research.

Policy implication

Youth consider as individual age between 18-49 and having unique character and

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Linkage with operationalize with development (African youth charter, 2011). The notion enhancing youth development and empowerment resource base establishing by mobilization strategies strengthening partnership with the variety of stakeholders and establish accountability mechanisms for extra budgetary resource utilization. Actually Ethiopia has youth policy, the policy promises to bear youth to become self reliant. Even though, the above statement has hamper to implementation process the extra constraint and financial scarcity aggravate the problem and impeded on the implementation of policy at the ground level.

From the response of participant policy implementation has great gap so this research provided as a feed back to the government in order to fill the spaces in terms of mobilizing resource to make opportunity to the youngsters as well as individuals. So the youth policy could be creating productive employment and consolidate existing ones, implementing demand driven educational program and promote on job skills acquisition within private sectors and cross sector, holistic youth development plan and program. Also, advocacy and youth target developmental program reduce the vulnerability of youth from risky behaviour. More over the study point out and serve as feed back to the government give priority to the program include peer to peer education for the youth such as in and out of school and work offer them opportunity and motivation to interconnected to the spheres of community and neighbour hoods.

Furthermore the study manifest that governmental and nongovernmental organizations have potential source to change the life of youth concerned with communities. Medias promote and disseminate information about our tradition integrated with technologies and innovation.

Recommendation

- As we know that youth are leading productive force and play important role to nation building. So the government should give special attention to make them productive and problem solver. In addition the government create youth development program including job opportunity and becoming involved all youths.
- Youths have plentiful social, political and economic insist. To fulfil the demand they use alternative strategies than commission of crime. And they would get credit service which they need for initial working capital.
- Furthermore upgrading the community awareness by training and consolidate joint effort have been made to expand education. Beside the community it makes youths more competent and beneficiary in order to realize the desire.
- In order to alleviate the problem of delinquency families, religious institution, schools play vital role to hold deviance and crime so they put the effort much more than they do and perform before. Drugs and alcohol are the leading factor of crime and deviance. So the government imposing high burden of tax for those item. Even the government prohibited those drugs illegally distributed.
- As much as possible the government trained and employed therapist. Furthermore other research will be done in the area of delinquency is recommended.
- Families must be concerned on the growing of child. So they develop and Promote peace, mutual respect and tolerance among them. Finally the stake holders do further research to assess the youth problem and risk factor to commit crime.

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Annex

ለወጣት እስረኝነት የሚዳርጉ የአኗኗር ሁኔታዎችና መንስኤዎችን ለማወቅ የተዘጋጀ መሪ መጠይቅ

ክፍል አንድ ግላዊ መረጃ

- 1) ያታ
- 2) የትምህርት ደረጃ
- 3) የስራ አገልግሎት
- 4) የቢሮ ሀላፊነት

ጥያቄ ክፍል ሁለት

- 1) መስሪያ ቤቶች ሁኔታዎች አዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን የስልጣን ተዋረድ ወይም የክፍሎች ተዋርድ የሚያሳይ ቻርት አለው;
- 2) በወንጀል ምርመራ ክፍል የተዘጋጀ ወጣት አጥፊዎችን የሚመለከት ማንዋል አለ;
- 3) ወጣት አጥፊዎችን በተመለከተ የሚከታተል ራሱን የቻለ ክፍል አለ;
- 4) በአዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን ወጣት አጥፊዎች የሚታሰሩት ከሌሎች ወንጀል ፈፀመው ከታሰሩት በተለየ ክፍል ነው;
- 5) በግል ወጣት አጥፊዎችን በአጠቃላይ የወንጀለኞችን የስነልቦና ሁኔታ የሚከታተል ራሱን የቻለ ክፍል አለ;
- 6) የአዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን ወንጀል መርማሪዎች ልምድና ብቃት ያላቸው ናቸው;
- 7) ለወጣት አጥፊነት የሚዳርጉ መንስኤዎች ምንድን ናቸው;
- 8) የወጣት አጥፊዎችን የወንጀል መፈፀም ምክንያት ለማወቅ ተደርጎ የሚያውቅ የምርመራ ስራ በኮሚሽኑ አለ
- 9) በማረፊያ በቤት ላሉ ወንጀል ፈፃሚዎች የህግ ግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ተሰቷቸው ያውቃል
- 10) በአሁኑ ሰዓት ወጣት አጥፊነት የከተማዎ ስጋት እየሆነ መጥቷል የሚሉ አስተታየቶች በህብረተሰቡ ይደመጣሉ። ይህ እንዴት ይታያል
- 11) በአንተ (በእርስዎ) አስተያየት ወጣት አጥፊነት እየጨመረ ነው ወይስ እየቀነሰ ነው

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12)በአጠቃላይ ፖሊስ የአስረኞችን ሰብዐዊ መብት አያከብርም ይጥሳል የሚሉ ወገኖች አሉ።በዚህ ሀሳብ ትስማማለህ/ሽ

13)ወጣት አጥፊነትን በተመለከተ በቂ ህጎች የሉም ብለው የሚከራከሩ ወገኖች አሉ።በዚህ ሀሳብ ትስማማለህ

14)አዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ እንደ ኮሚሽን ወጣት አጥፊነትን ለመቀነስ ያደረገው ጥረት አለ

15)ወጣት አጥፊ ምን ማለት ነው ከስንት አመት እስከ ስንት አመት ያሉትን ያጠቃልላል

16)ወጣት አጥፊነትን በሚመለከት ከሌሎች ባለድርሻ አካላት ማለትም ፍርድቤቶች ፣ትምህርትቤቶች ፣ኮማህበረሰብ ጋር የተደረጉ ወይይቶች አሉ ካለ ምን የተገኘ ውጤት አለ

17)ህብረተሰቡ የተለያዩ ወጣት አጥፊዎች አሉ ይላል በርግጥም የተለያዩ ወጣት አጥፊዎች አሉ

Annex

ለወጣት እስረኝነት የሚዳርጉ የአኗኗር ሁኔታዎችና መንስኤዎችን ለማወቅ የተዘጋጀ መሪ መጠይቅ

1. አጠቃላይ መረጃ

1.1 እድሜ

1.2 ፆታ

1.3 ሀይማኖት

1.4 የጋብቻ ሁኔታ

1.5 የትምህርት ደረጃ

1.6 የትውልድ ሁኔታ

2. ከመታሰብ በፊት ያለህ ቤተሰባዊ ቅርርብና ግንኙነት ምን ይመስላል;

3. ከእስር በፊት የነበሩት ጓደኞች የአኗኗር ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል;

4. ከቤተሰቦቻቹ ጋር የት አካባቢ ትኖራላችሁ አካባቢያችሁ ለወንጀል ምንጭነት ምቹ ነበር;

5. በቤተሰብህ/ሽ ውስጥ የሚታይ አንኳርም ሆነ ቀላል የሚባል ችግር አለ;

6. በቤተሰብህ/ሽ ውስጥ የምታሳየው/ይው ባህርይ ምን ይመስላል;

7. በት/ቤት ህይወትህ/ሽ ወጠየታማ ነበርክ/ሽ;

8. በት/ቤት ህይወትህ/ሽ ውስጥ ያጋጠመህ/ሽ ችግር አለ በት/ቤት ውስጥ ምን አይነት ባህርይ ታሳይ ነበር;

10. ከጓደኛ/ሽ ውስጥ በጣም የምትቀርበው/ቢው ጓደኛ አለ ለቅርብታችሁ ምክንያት የሆነ ነገር ካለ ቢገለፅልኝ;

11. ለእስር ያበቃህ/ሽ ምክንያት ምን ነበር;

12. ለእስር ያበቃህ/ሽን ወንጀል ስትፈፅም/ሚ በማወቅ ነው ወይንስ ባለማወቅ;

13. በወንጀሉ ላይ ካንተ/ቺ ሌላ ተባባሪ ሌላ አካል አለ;

14. ወንጀሉን ለምን ልትፈፅሙ/ሚው ቻልክ/ሽ;

15. በእስር ቤት ውስት ተገቢ የሆነ ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ እየተደረገ ነው ብለህ/ሽ ታምናለህ/ሽ;

16. የእስር ቤቱን አጠቃላይ ሁኔታ በተመለከተ ምን መሻሻል አለበት;

17. በእስር ቤት ውስጥ ለወደፊት ህይወትህ/ሽ የሚረዳ ምን ክህሎት እና እውቀት አገኘህ/ሽ;

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18.እስር ቤት ውስጥ ያለው የመጠጥ፣ የምግብ፣ የመዝናኛ አገልግሎት ምን ይመስላል ከጠያቂዎቻችሁ ጋር በስንት ጊዜ ለስንት ሠዕት ትገናኛላችሁ;

19.በእስር ቤት ውስጥ በተለያዩ ገዳዮች ዙሪያ የሚያማክሩ የስነ ልቦና ባለሙያዎች አሉ;

20.አንድ እስረኛ በእስር ቤት ውስጥ እንዴት እንክብካቤ ሊደረግለት ይገባል

Annex

Interview Guide for police officers

1. Is there a manual prepared by crime investigator about young criminal?
2. Is there a department which follows young criminals?
3. Do young criminals have special class to imprison independently than other criminals under Addis Ababa police commission?
4. Is there special treatment given for suspected young criminals?
5. Is there a department which follow the psychology of young criminals specially and criminals in general?
6. If your answer is "no" for question number six, is it unnecessary or it doesn't the job of the police commission?
7. Do the Addis Ababa police commission crime investigators have enough skill and ability to do so?
8. What leads the young to young criminals?
9. Is there investigation done to know why young criminals commit crime?
10. Is awareness creation of laws given to those criminals in prison?
11. The community comments that now a day's young criminals are becoming the challenges of the city. How is this?
12. Do you think the number of criminals be coming increased or decreased?
13. Some people suggested that generally police doesn't respect the human rights of criminals even abuse it. Do you agree with this idea?
14. Some people argued that there are no enough laws about young criminals. Do you agree with this idea?
15. Did Addis Ababa police commission try to minimize the number of young criminals as a commission?
16. What does young criminal mean? In what age interval is it?
17. Are there discussions done with stakeholders like courts, schools, and communities to minimize young criminals?
18. The community said, "There are different young criminals."Are there really different young criminals?

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19. If your answer is “Yes” what are they?

Annex

Interview Guide

1. Background Information
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Sex
 - 1.3 Religion
 - 1.4 Marital status
 - 1.5 Educational condition
 - 1.6 Place of birth
2. What type of relation do you have with your families before you were in detention?
3. How do the life style of your friends before you were under arrested look like?
4. Where were you live with your families? Do you think that your surrounding was suitable for being a source of crime?
5. Was there any problem in your family?
6. How do you behave in your families?
7. How do you perform in your school?
8. Was there any difficulty in your school? How does your behavior look like?
9. Do you have a best friend? What was the reason for your firm relationship?
10. What was the cause for you to be arrested?
11. Have you done this crime consciously?
12. Was there any one who participates in this crime with you?
13. What initiates you to do this crime?
14. Do you think there is a proper care and support in for the prisoners in this jail?
15. What has to be improved in this penitentiary to create a good condition for the prisoners?
16. Have you got a skill in here that would help you in the rest of your life time? For how much time do you stay with you visitors?
17. Are there any psychiatrists in here that would give you psychological advice and treatment?
18. How do you think a prisoner have to be treated in prisons?
19. How do the policies and others that have direct relation with this matter maintain your privileges?

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Annex; observation check list

Observed characteristics	Young offenders	Adult offenders
Activity of offenders	Sleeping, talking, dining	Reading, playing game
Living condition and its physical environment	The bad room and ground area is so neat. The toilet is tedious	Contrary to youths the adult living condition is not good enough.
Interaction among offenders and police	Youths are more tight to other intimate offenders and police	Adult's relation with other is not passable. The police have complain with them
Service availability and recreational facility	Food, health for service and TV, ground tennis for recreational facility have mate	The service and recreational facility are the same with youth
Coping mechanisms of offenders	Youths are more egger to live the environment and start a new life	Contrary to youths adults are hopeless and they are not ready to start new and sustainable life

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Declaration

I, undersigned, declaration, this is my original work and had not presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources used for thesis had been dully acknowledge.

Selamawit Ewnetu

Signature

Place, Addis Ababa University

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

Dr, Mengistu Legesse

Signature,