

ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency, prevention mechanisms and treatment in West Shoa Zone: The case of Ambo Correctional Center.

Advisor: Dr. Tolera Negassa (PhD)

By: Mekonen Kalbessa

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DECLARATION

First, I declare that this thesis entitled as “Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency, prevention mechanisms and treatment in West Shoa Zone: The case of Ambo Correctional Center” is my own work and that sources of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged. I solemnly declare that this thesis is not submitted to any other institution anywhere for the award of any academic degree, diploma or certificate.

Name and signature of the author: _____ Date _____

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

Name _____

Sing _____

Date _____

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency and crimes are serious problems all over the world. They are steadily increasing as years pass by and creates many setbacks in development processes mostly in third world countries like Ethiopia specifically in Ambo correctional center whose mechanisms to deal with the situation are weak. The main objective of this study was to assess of major contributing factors, possible prevention mechanisms and treatment for juvenile delinquents in West Shoa Zone, the case of Ambo correctional center. Specifically, the study explored the contributing factors towards juvenile delinquency, the major prevention methods of juvenile delinquency, how the juveniles are handled in the Ambo correction center and, the features of the legal treatment of young offenders by zonal court office and Ambo correctional center. It was employed descriptive survey included both quantitative and qualitative method. Data for the study were collected through opened and closed ended questioners from a sample of 70 juvenile delinquents found in the Ambo correctional center and unstructured interview from three law enforcements (West Shoa Zonal police guidance, court office and Ambo correctional center) a total of 12 (twelve) members were selected purposively. In addition, the researcher observed facilities/ services available for rehabilitation program and physical facilities of the correctional center (prison). The results showed that dysfunctional families, peer pressures, educational opportunity factors, ecological related factors, drugs factors and inability to attain basic needs are identified as causes to become delinquents. Juvenile delinquency is separate youth offenders institution should be established which can provide educational, vocational, counseling services, and follow up and after care rehabilitation programs based correction mechanisms are highly recommended to tackle the problem.

KEYWORDS: Juvenile delinquency, Correctional, Law enforcement

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCFDRE	Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
CSA	Central Statics Agency
CTC	Communities That Care
D.A.R.E	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
E.C.	Ethiopian Calendar
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
G.R.E.A.T	Gang Resistance Education and Training
GGI	Guided Group Interaction
GOs	Governmental Organizations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NGOs	Non- governmental Organizations
OAU	Organization African Unity
ORSC Art.	Oromia Regional State Constitution Article
PPCs	Positive Peer Cultures
UN	United Nation
YACs	Youth Advisory Councils

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CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 .Background of the Study

The involvement of children and adolescents in serious crimes is a global concern, and juvenile delinquency is increasing day after day. Delinquency is now wide spread and endemic to the whole world (Bosiakoh and Andoh, 2010). It begins with petty infraction of codes at family level, through breach of legal codes of state, leading to international crimes (e.g. terrorism) and breaching of international conventions and charters. The media have frequently been reporting different acts done by young people causing problems to the society. Most of these acts are offences labeled as delinquency. Delinquency stands for petty crimes whereas crime stands for more serious ones (Weijters, 2008).

Delinquency and criminal behavior among young people as they negotiate the transition from childhood to adulthood is now a complex and confusing problem to the world particularly in developing countries. Though the World Health Organization (2002) Report on Violence and Health shows more recent declines in youth crimes and violence in developed countries, the situation is different in developing countries where there is high increase of street children like in Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia who are at great risk of becoming delinquents (UN Habitats, 2004).

A number of scholars such as Shuja (2008) have pointed out that there is no single root cause to juveniledelinquency. In fact, these are primarily outcomes of multiple and diverse reasons which vary from one place to the other. The causes and condition of juvenile crimes are found at the level of social structure including social groups and organization, social institutions, and interpersonal relation (World Youth Report, 2003).

Juvenile delinquency intensity and gravity depend mostly on socio-economic, political and cultural conditions in each country and specific localities. It often occurs when families are having difficulties in adjusting to different scenarios shaped by labour market, rapid social

changes and the requirement of childhood education. Besides, social exclusion due to long periods of unemployment or marginalization, dropping out of school or illiteracy and lack of socialization within the family seem to be the key factors amongst the causes of delinquency (Vanderschueren, 2000).

The socio-economic dysfunction of society that is very much related with the proper upbringing of child through socialization is one of the contributing factors for juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquents are in most circumstance, regarded as gents who deliberately harm the peace of the community by simply ignoring individual and social moral values. As a result, they may face discrimination and marginalization from the family, the community, sometimes even from the government (Santrock, 1998).

A lot of U.N instrument reflect on a preference for social rather than judicial approach to controlling juvenile delinquency. Prevention requires individual, group and organizational efforts aimed at keeping adolescents from breaking the law. Some of the approaches countries implement are economic opportunities, educational programs, recreation and youth development activities, developmental change in environment (World Youth Report, 2003).

Juvenile delinquents must be treated separately from adults, with the view to protect them from learning criminal acts while in detention centers and to ensure that they are reformed successfully (Human right protection report, 2012).

The Ethiopian criminal Code of 2005 specifies the start of the age of criminal responsibility at 9 years. Children between 9-15 years are considered as minors, while children between 16- 18 years are punished as adults, although there are requirements for taking measures of mitigation, which rests on the decision of the judge. Although according to the Code, children 16-18 years are considered as adults, they are not subject to life imprisonment and death penalty. All juveniles are also eligible to separate waiting and detention facilities from the adults. The Code also states that the case of children must be processed ‘immediately’, although the length of time is not explicitly stated; and that all stages in the process of management of juvenile justice including examination of the case and trial shall be carried out by the judiciary and not by the Police. According to the code, treatments provided to the delinquent juveniles shall vary from

health examination, educational and training services, counseling, and detention to remand home and others.

Compared to, the psychosocial and socio-economical situations of children are more likely to be multifaceted and complex in Ethiopia. Like other parts of Ethiopia, youths in the West Shoa Zone are also facing multifaceted social, economical, legal and psychological problems. As a result youths may engage themselves to law violation activities (CSA, 2005).

Ambo correctional institution was selected as the area for the study due to the following reasons: Since increasing in the study area, the youths also adopted such behaviors from the adults. According to the Ambo correctional statistics of juvenile delinquency, the number of delinquent children is rapidly increasing within three years. For instance, the number increases from 47 in 2013 to 96 in 2014 and again to 151 in 2015/2016 (Ambo correctional institution, 2016).

Therefore this study attempts to explore the contributing factors of juvenile delinquency, the prevention mechanisms and legal treatment in Ambo correctional center (prison).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The contributing factors of juvenile delinquency have many directions, and its prevention should have many faces. Roberts stated that certain features of economic, social, family and educational condition of juvenile delinquents are nearly similar. This warrants the conclusion that those conditions are factors for delinquent behavior among juveniles. The establishment of sound bases for effective prevention method depends on understanding the contributing factors of crime or anti social activity (Roberts, 2011).

The problem of juvenile delinquency was unknown in Ethiopia before Ethio-Italian war. Due to family breakdown, as a result of war with Italians, and the gradual growth of urban center, young children started appearing on streets of urban areas in need of care and protection, particularly in most growing urban centers. “They are mainly vagrants living by begging or pilfering small items in market places, bus stations and other public places” (Andargachew, 2004).

Andargachew (2004), states that as social change moves in advance, the problem of juvenile delinquency also moves in many parts of the country following urbanization which is the root cause of delinquency and also entails many things which can result in to various socio-economic

problems which indirectly aggravate the rate of delinquency and crime. So, responsible bodies must be concerned on preventing the effect of urbanization on juveniles.

The other important dimension is legal treatment regarding juvenile delinquency, as to the professional duties of law enforcement officials, such as the police personnel, judges, prison administrative and workers public prosecutors. According to Andargchew (2004) pointed out, for effective treatment of juvenile delinquency, it is important to give special training to the law enforcement officials. But the practice in Ethiopia the functioning and training of specialized personnel is not as much satisfactory. There is no special training given frequently and timely to the concerned officials that enable them to exercise their profession fully and appropriately for treating and rehabilitating delinquents Ambo correctional center.

Generally, this study focused on factors contributing to juvenile delinquency in Ambo correctional center. The contributing factors are socio-economic, family problem, educational opportunity, environmental impacts and ecological factors. However, in the absence of enough trained, competent and well qualified law enforcing officials and absence of appropriate facilities that help the treatment; the struggle to special treatment of rehabilitating and reforming young offenders is difficult. Unless the mentioned problems and other similar obstacles for special treatment for young offenders are solved to some extent, the purpose and objective of rehabilitating juvenile offenders may not be effective.

Although this juvenile delinquency is increasing from time to time because of different reasons, no research has so far attempted to assess the factors in the study area. Thus, studying the current situation of juvenile delinquency; identifying the factors that lead juveniles towards delinquent acts may help to design prevention mechanisms for juvenile delinquency.

The above studies were focused on general ant-social behavior (crime) and concentrated only on the capital city of the country. To fill these gaps this study had a micro level assessment in time and area coverage, and committed in regional town of the country where any study had not yet been conducted on this issue. What made this study different is that, it emphasized specifically on juvenile delinquents to find out the contributing factors and prevention methods, and to access the legal treatment. It has covered the services provided by polices, judges and correctional administration.

So as to assess the above mentioned and related problems, the researcher attempted to answer the following basic research questions:

- What are the contributing factors for juvenile delinquency in Ambo correctional center?
- What are practices of treating juvenile delinquents by West Shoa Zonal police guidance, zonal court office and Ambo correctional center?
- What are the major prevention methods of Juvenile delinquency in the study area?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study has both general and specific objectives:

1.3.1 General Objectives

The general objective of the study was an assessment of major contributing factors, possible prevention methods and treatment for juvenile delinquents in West Shoa Zone, the case of Ambo correctional center.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study were:

- To identify the contributing factors towards juvenile delinquency in Ambo correctional center;
- To describe the major prevention methods of juvenile delinquency in the study area;
- To explore how the juveniles are handled in the correction center of the study area;
- To assess the features of the legal treatment of young offenders by zonal court office and Ambo correctional center;

1.4. Significance of the study

The researcher of this study believes that the finding of this study will have the following significance:

- Help law enforcers and concerned individuals at zonal and town level to come up with better mechanisms of juvenile delinquency prevention;
- The study may provide an information about the factors that towards delinquent behaviors in the study area; so that the law enforcers of the zonal and town administration, and NGOs essential supports on delinquency prevention;
- The study may also give a bird's eye view for researchers who have an interest to make further study on the issue in the study area.

1.5. Delimitation of the study

This study has some delimitation concerned with the area coverage and sample of the population. It was conducted only in Ambo correctional center including the three law enforcers: Zonal court, Zonal police guidance and correctional center administrative and workers, and juvenile delinquents in the institution which is found 112 km far from Addis Ababa to the west. In so doing, the study was delimited to find out the contributing factors to juvenile delinquency, treatments given and mechanisms of prevention.

1.6. Limitation of the Study

The researcher believes that the inclusion of large part of the community of the study area in the study would help to get more relevant and broader information. However, because of time, financial and other resource materials constraints, the researcher has not included large number of the members of community in to the study. Another barrier faced the researcher during this study some of respondents did not interested participate in focus group discussion.

1.7. Operational definition of terms

- **Juvenile after care-** treatment of young offenders, after staying in an institution, to have a smooth relationship with the community.
- **Juvenile court-** a court which exclusively and specifically performs duties of young people.
- **Juvenile delinquency:** individuals of age between 9-18 convicted of offence and are referred to an institution for rehabilitation by law.

- **Treatment of delinquency:** any programs/services given to delinquents either in the community or in the institution.
- **Prevention of delinquency:** Any services or activity provided before or after delinquency occurs by NGOs, GOs and Community privately to tackle the problems or to reduce/eliminate the leading factors.
- **Ordinary court:** court which follows up the cases of criminals.
- **Juvenile correctional center:** a center which exclusively and separately provides treatment for the sake of correction and rehabilitation of delinquents.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of the Related Literature

Literature on juvenile delinquency and prevention mechanisms in Ethiopia is almost nonexistent to my knowledge. Most of the available literatures on the issues are from the developed world. This clearly indicates that the greater problem has been over looked for long time in the country. However, the understanding of the factors that lead juveniles towards delinquent acts is vital for planning the mechanisms of prevention of juvenile delinquency (how to treat and handle the offenders).

In this section, the relevant literatures on the issues under investigation were briefly reviewed and discussed. Accordingly, an overview of the different factors that lead juveniles to ward delinquent acts, the juvenile court process, treatment given to juveniles, and the prevention methods are discussed.

2.1. Conceptual definition of terms

2.1.1. The meaning of juvenile

The Beijing rule defines juveniles as “A child or young person, who under the respective legal system, may be dealt with for an offence in a manner which is different from an adult” (“The Beijing Rule” UN, 1985:Rule2.2). This definition informs us that juveniles determined by the age of a person and this age limits will depend on, and are explicitly made dependent up on each respective legal system. Juvenile is a person who has not reached the age of a majority and therefore is demanded to have especial status and are held to have the standard of behavior that is different from an adult (Roberts, 2011).

From the forgoing definitions and explanations anybody can understand that the term Juvenile will refer to children which have different ages in different legal systems. Hence one state may have juveniles whose age may be different from the age of juvenile in another state. Today, most countries /states have set age limitations for the juvenile. Some set the limitation of 16 and 17 years but in most of the states /countries, young people are considered as juvenile until age 18 (Ibid: 2).

2.1.2. The meaning of delinquency

There is no universal agreement as to exact meanings and nature of delinquency. Many countries define it based on the view point of their country's law. Roberts defines, delinquency as:

Any act committed by a juvenile that would be a crime if committed by an adult like theft, assault, robbery, and status offenses which is an act committed by juveniles that would not be considered as a crime if committed by adult like running away from home, skipping school, not obeying one's parents, illegal purchase of alcohol, smoking tobacco, and underage drinking (2011:4).

2.2. Contributing factors of juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is seen as the result of several shortcomings due to personal, environmental or social in-capacities. It is the product of a combination of biological, psychological, economical and social, and other related pressures, which contribute to the personal development (Roberts, 2011). Roberts stated that certain feature of economic, social, family and educational conditions of juvenile delinquents is nearly similar. This warrants the conclusion that those conditions are factors for delinquent behavior among juveniles.

2.2.1. Sex and delinquency

Many studies indicate that official delinquents are usually male. More boys than girls are arrested and appeared in court and male are also involved in most types of crimes more frequently (Merton and Nisbet, 1976:60-61). Giallombard (1976), referring to children bureau statistics based on large city court reports of 1965 in USA stated that "more than half of the girls referred to juvenile courts were for conduct that would not be crime if committed by adults; only one fifth of the boys were referred for such conduct"(p.58).

2.2.2. Family and delinquency

Families are important to consider in explaining juvenile delinquency. Families are the primary unit from which children learn the values and attitudes that shape (guide) their behavior throughout their life. So they greatly influence the life of the child. It is the reason that, many researchers claim that dysfunctional family is a greater factor than any other factors for juvenile delinquency (Siegel, 2002). There are many factors which bring family dysfunction, for instance “parents who use drug more likely to be engaged in family conflict, deviant behavior, child neglect and abuse, and marital breakup, which may result in a disturbed home environment”. It is obvious that family dysfunction is related to delinquency. So, children grow up in such family more likely involve in delinquent acts (p.153)

Family break up is one of the dysfunctional families which promote delinquency. As Siegel (2002) claim, “parents whose marriage is secure, produce children who are secure and independent, but children who live in broken home and those one or two of their parents absent more likely prone delinquent acts (anti social behavior)”. In another case any dysfunctions in the orderly of the family structure have an effect on the children. Many children experience run away from home number of times because they are less stable to step families (planned families) than the biological parents (p.156).

Family conflict is also a dysfunctional family, which damage the stability and social adjustment of youngsters and as a result it may promote delinquent behavior in children. As Siegel (2002) stated that children are affected from family conflict in two ways; one, when conflict takes place between parent and the other is when directly abused, and abuse of parent (mother) more likely determine the child to delinquent acts than the child target abused.

In most cases the quality of family discipline has a great impact on their children. Families of inconsistent discipline, either over harsh or extremely lenient increase the likely would of engaging in delinquent acts. Siegel argues that, in relation to parenting style the reaction of child to the parenting style of parental control and the feelings observed from the control are an important one. “Control that is harsh and cruel imposes hate, fear, and guilt feelings and non real respect for authority and parents in the child” (2002:160)

Family size is also the factor for delinquency. Most delinquent youths come out of large family size and attributed these phenomena as due to parents in ability of supervise effectively because of limited resources (Siegel, 2002). As a result, it is assumed that children in large family size are more likely engaged in delinquent acts.

As it is claimed above, the family unit is a crucial to a child's development and health upbringing, so as, criminal parents also teach their children adverse lessons about life, and the children view or witnesses their parents delinquent behavior. So children who grow in deviant family have the likely hood to involve in delinquent acts, because of the family have the powerful influence on their children. Not only parents but also deviant siblings can influence the child towards their behavior because of they live in the same environment, influenced by the same economical and social factors, and shared interests (Roberts, 2011).

Research generally supports the argument that family structure can influence delinquency. Change in family characteristics affect juvenile delinquency because they affect the parent-child relationship, which has emerged as one of the most important areas of inquiry for understanding delinquency, especially among younger adolescent (Booth, Farrell and Varano 2008). Thus, any structural changes that negatively affect the parent-child attachment will likely result in delinquency (Mack et al, 2007).

The research findings on divorce and delinquency have been argued that children of divorce are more likely to be delinquent (Shaw, 1991; Furstenberg and Teitler, 1994; Price and Kunz, 2003; Wells and Rankin, 1991; Needle, Su and Doherty, 1990). For example, a study by Furstenberg and Teitler (1994) looks at the effects of marital disruption before and after the actual act of separation through divorce that may influence a child's development. They found that in marriages that are disrupted, parents may have higher levels of conflict, be more prone to economic stress and meager parenting practices (Furstenberg and Teitler, 1994). The study suggests that exposure to these effects of divorce may compromise the child's social, economic and psychological well-being (Furstenberg and Teitler, 1994). In general, children whose parents divorce have moderately poorer outcomes (i.e., emotional well-being, a variety of conduct related difficulties, academic achievement, physical health, and labor force participation) than children living in continuously intact two- parent families (Videon, 2002).

Living in a single-parent family is a major predictor of delinquency. Research has consistently shown that children in single-parent homes are more likely to be delinquent (Breivik et al 2009; Mandara and Murray, 2006). According to Simons and Wallace (2004) there is evidence to suggest that single-parent families, especially single-mothers, expect less of their children, spend less time monitoring them and use less effective techniques to discipline them. Furthermore, children in single-parent homes are more likely to participate in delinquency. In addition, it is harder for a sole parent to find the time to monitor, supervise, and discipline because they find it hard to prioritize their children's needs above other life demand. Overall, this means that children have greater opportunities and motivation to participate in delinquent acts than do those living in a two-parent family. Hence, the absence of one parent is a major predictor for juvenile delinquency (Mack et al., 2007).

2.2.3. Peer groups and delinquency

Even though children primarily influenced by their family in early years, “they seek out a stable peer group through adolescence, and a number and a variety of relationships increased as grouping up” (Siegel 2002:186). Research indicates that delinquent behaviors are related to peer group relations in that youths who have delinquent friends more likely involve in antisocial behavior. For this claim “Co-offending meaning, delinquent acts tend to committed in group rather than alone”, may be evidence .Youths are likely to spend more time with their friends than their families. And studies have found out that “learning crimes from one's peers, especially in the form of youth groups is the strongest determining factors in criminal involvement especially in urban areas” (Elmer ,1978:49).

Structural and learning theorists view the delinquency experience as one marked by close peer group support. They link delinquency towards gained by associating with likeminded youths learning deviant values and behaviors from peers and being influenced by “peer pressure”. Kids who maintain friendship with delinquent friends are more likely to become delinquent regardless of their own personality make up or the type of supervision they receive at home (Siegel and Welsh, 2005).

2.2.4 Schools and delinquency

School is one of the institution where children spare most of their times. School performance directly influences the behavior of the students. Different studies show the relation between school performance and delinquency. Hirschi (1969) cited in Albanese, after studying on 4,000 juveniles, he claim that failing grades alone do not cause delinquency, however, academic incompetence leads to poor school performance that results school dislike, not to do well in school, and not to be concentrate on their home work. These activities may bring rejection of school principles which results delinquent behavior (1985).

Similarly Siegel (2002) argues on the issues of academic performance and delinquency that school failure strongly determines delinquency. After comparing the academic scores of delinquents and non delinquents, he suggested that delinquents have poor academic performance, dislike school, and do not do well in school than non delinquents.

Although school failure and delinquency have relationship, it is in different ways. These are children who fail at school feel frustration and rejection, and this feeling engage them to antisocial behavior. The other is the negative response from important people like, teacher and parents to children who face educational failure may lead to feel inadequacy and involve in delinquent acts (Siegel, 2002).

2.2.5 Poverty and delinquency

As a motive for crime, poverty is considered as a contributing factor. “Criminality is an outgrowth of economic degradation and class cleavage” (Andargachew, 1976:326). Delinquency rate is determined by economic condition in that when economic condition is good, the amount of criminal should be low, but when economic condition is bad, the amount of crime should be high (Siegel, 2002). Poor people have only little chance to provide the basic needs of their children that is why many youths engage in criminal activities i.e. to fulfill their need. Poverty and income inequality determine delinquency. As Rojek and Jensen claim, absolute poverty, households with annual income below which economy of the country of stated, are significantly associated with the rates of delinquency (1996).

2.2.6 Mass media and delinquency

Mass media have an impact on the attitude and behavior of any person. Even though, mass media play a vital role to build morally strong citizens; it is also “accused of teaching the techniques of delinquency and crime” (Kornblum et al, 1995:118). Televisions for instance, display violent action movies, pornographic films and other shows. Many children watch these shows without consideration of the age and attempt to imitate, and as a result they may develop anti social behavior. Excessive violence on the television directly leads to violent behaviors among teenagers. It is also thought that the reporting of civil disorders and other forms of violence by the mass media may increase possibility that further violence will occur (Ibid).

2.2.7 Recreation and delinquency

Recreation is an important aspect in changing the behavior of human being towards socially accepted one. Children often prefer adequate and free play spaces for recreation. “Play grounds like the boys’ and girls’ clubs, settlement houses, neighborhood centers, and various character building agencies can influence the child’s life” (Elmer, 1978 :17). If children lack places where to play or recreational spaces, they spend their time on street and this may be a possibility for them to engage in delinquent behavior.

Without any doubt, recreation is important in directing the child’s capacities and attitudes toward good citizenship. “Schools, churches and municipal programs are all necessary, and they should be developed” not only for crime and delinquency prevention but also to guide youths “toward a goal of well – rounded living”. The lack of sufficient recreational spaces and opportunity leads juveniles towards delinquent acts (Elmer, 1978:23).

2.2.8 Drugs and delinquency

From a pharmacological view point, “drug is any substance, other than food, that chemically alters the structure or function of a living organism”. As sociological view points, “drug may be any habit forming substance that directly affects the brain or nervous system”. “In general, drug refers to any chemical substance that affects physiological function, mood, perception, or

consciousness of a person which has the power to misuse and may be harmful for the user or the society” (Kornblum, et al 1995:129).

Drug abuse is the “use of unacceptable drug and/or the excessive or in appropriate use of acceptable drugs that can lead to physical, psychological and social harm” (Ibid: 138).

Today the use of drugs like alcohol among youths are considered as one of the most serious problem facing and juveniles seem to be abusing drugs at younger age than the before (Taylor, Fritsch and Caeti, 2002). The most drugs used by juveniles are; “alcohol, tobacco, heroin, cocaine and crack, hashish, and gases” (224 –245).

The relationship between drugs use and delinquency has been the subject of much study and debate. As Siegel (2002) claim, “the association between drug use and delinquency has been established in a variety of cultures”. However, some stated that use of drugs leads to delinquency and the other says delinquency leads juveniles to use drugs, and also others claim that both of the delinquency and use of drugs by youths are deviant behavior and also a factor for other anti social behavior (p.256). In adult stage general forms of drug use is not considered as crime, but if juveniles use drug, it is seen as a delinquency because it is one of the deviant behavior (Taylor et al 2002 and Siegel, 2002).

Even though, there is debating on either delinquency is a factor of drugs use or drugs use is a factor of delinquency, youths who use drug become stimulated to commit any chronic violent delinquent acts. Similarly Taylor et al (2002) point out, “drugs alter behaviors by reducing inhibitions and instilling aggressive (violent tendencies)” (p.446).

In other case juveniles who use drug commit property crime either securing to purchase drugs or robbing the drugs. Most of drug related delinquency occurs in deteriorated communities characterized by the loss of informal and formal social control, internal struggle between large numbers of subcultures, and the absence of meaningful economic process and political decision making (Siegel, 2002 and Taylor et al, 2002).

2.2.9 Delinquency and migration

There are many factors associated with the development and widespread of delinquency over wide range of areas. Of these contributing factors that has been of great concern is migration

from country side to urban areas. Rural-urban migration is the best correlated of delinquency. A large number of school age children, mainly boys move from rural to urban areas in search of better education, employment and better services. But the realities at their arrival do not match their expectation. Obviously they end up unemployed and started to make a living on the streets of urban centers. Finally, they engaged in ant-social and low breaking activities (Andargachew, 1976). As he summarized,

When these boys failed get job or educational opportunities, they prefer to stay on the street, doing odd jobs, rather than returning to their village where the prospect may be much grimmer.... The extended exposure to street life may lead some of these juveniles to delinquent activities (335).

2.3. Theoretical perspectives of contributing factors of delinquency

Several theoreticians in various ways explain the causes for crime and delinquency. However,

Over all activities of juveniles are under the assumption of classicalism and positivism of the two major criminological schools of thought (Taylor et al, 2002).

The classical school of thought emphasize on the assumption that behavior is rational and a product of free will, and as a result youths choose to commit delinquent activities for the sake of maximizing pleasure and minimizing pain. Similarly Albanese (1985) point out that, as school of classical view “people are seen as rationally choosing between alternative causes of conduct”, usually in a way that maximizing pleasure and minimizing pain. In this way since they may interfere others freedom, law and social control are necessary to prevent them from interfering of others. As a result punishment for law violation was scaled based on the seriousness of the crime, assuming that if people realize what the punishment is for a person engaged in certain crime acts, they would be control themselves from that behavior (19).

In contrast positive school of thought claims that juveniles commit delinquent acts because of different factors that are beyond their control. This school of thought focuses on rehabilitation than punishment to prevent juvenile delinquency (Taylor et al, 2002). Like this Albanese (2002) stated that, according to the positive school of thought, “human behavior is determined by

internal and external factors”. Unlike classical thought, positivism suggests that all juveniles are not equal; that means there are differences between delinquents and non delinquents, based on the hereditary and environmental factors.

On the bases of these two schools of thought, some theoretical views on juvenile delinquency were mentioned.

2.3.1. Psychological theories of delinquency

Some experts view that there are many psychological factors that lead to delinquent behavior. Psychologists point out that many delinquent youths have poor home live, destructive relationship with neighbors, a friend, teaches, and conflict with authority figures. These factors seem to indicate a disturbed personality which may result delinquent acts (Siegel, 2002 :).

There are different psychological perspectives on the causes of delinquency. According to psycho dynamic theory, which originated with the Australian Sigmund Freud who lived (1856 – 1939)’, “low breakers are a result of abnormal personality formed in early life”. The theory argues that if, the three personality components (id, ego and superego) are balanced, the individual can lead a normal life, but if one aspect of the personality becomes dominant over the other the individuals exhibits abnormal personality traits (Ibid: 65). Similarly according to Albanese (1985), delinquency is a result of the interaction of the three personality components (id, ego, and superego). The assumption is that delinquent behavior is because of a faulty ego or superego structure which do not adequately control id, personality imbalance that affect the behavior (22).

Psychologists also claim that youth crime is a result of internal conflict in that children those abused or mistreated may develop unconscious feeling of fear and hatred. If this feeling cannot be solved, the youths engage in delinquent acts (Siegel, 2002).In addition to this Albanese (1985) also state improper style of parenting like “over rigid parental restraint, over protection or restriction, frequently of perfectionism and in consistency, make the child’s ago to lack the strength to sublimate his/her impulses in to socially acceptable channels.” (p.23). As a result of this the young commits delinquent acts in order to release from the influence and drivers of the parents.

Emotional disturbance is also one of the psychological factors which initiate delinquency. As Albanese stated “emotional in security, feeling of inadequacy and inferiority, lack of affection, and extreme submissive or aggressive responses lead to law violation activity” (1985:24).

According to social learning theory, children model their behavior from observing the behavior of the others, especially from family and movies on television (Siegel, 2002). As a result of these children those grow up in violence hormones life may learn (imitate) that behavior. And also it is obvious that children are susceptible to TV images and consider being real. As a result they are able to show (imitate) what they observed throughout their life.

2.3.2. Social theories of delinquency

According to sociological views, delinquency is considered with social change and the dynamic aspects of human behavior. The theories focus on social factors that contribute to delinquent activities (Siegel et al, 2002, and Taylor et al, 2002). There are different disciplines of social theories, each of them see delinquency in different aspects. However, the contemporary sociologist showed the case of crime and delinquency from two perspectives: social structure and social process.

2.3.2.1. Social structure theory of delinquency

These theories see delinquency in terms of socio-economic conditions and cultural values (Siegel, 2002:80). The ecologist schools of criminology viewed that “crime is a function of social change that occurs along with environmental change” (Kornblum et al, 1995:212). Ecologists were trying to provide a link between population density and physical deterioration e.g. bad housing condition in slums with delinquency.

As Elmer stated,

..... Delinquency prone areas have certain characteristics: high rates of deviant behavior, great cultural diversity, high population mobility, socio –economic deprivation, anonymity, and deterioration of buildings (1978: 181).

As social structure approach, youths in lower classes are more likely to commit delinquent acts than middle and upper classes. “ Youths in the ecological areas of deteriorated city, high unemployed, low informal social control / family, neighbors and schools and high poverty are more likely to involve in delinquent acts” (Taylor et al, 2002:151 – 152). Similarly lack of an

employment in urban areas bring unstable families and limit the authority of parents, reducing their ability to influence their children and inability to serve as role model Siegel, 2002). In general, areas that experience high levels of poverty and social disorganization have high delinquency rates.

2.3.2.2. Social process theory of delinquency

This theory analyzes the social relation like family, peers, and schools with delinquency. As approach of social process, delinquency may be learned through socialization (Siegel, 2002). Since family is the primary in socializing children, children who socialized in families with conflict and abuse are at risk for delinquency. As Taylor et al (2002) argued, individuals who associated with delinquent peers, who have been raised in a dysfunctional family or without proper nurturing, and individuals who drop out of school are at significant risk of committing acts of delinquency.

2.4. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

It is preferable to intercept criminal and delinquent behavior before it takes place rather than to act against it after it has occurred (Andargachew, 2004). Prevention aimed to minimize the problem of juvenile delinquency through criminal or delinquency control and attempts to rehabilitate offenders through constructive correction center which gives appropriate measures. Therefore prevention is, a measure taken after and before a criminal or delinquent act has been occurred.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency includes “services, like substance abuse education and treatment, family counseling, youth mentoring, parenting education, educational support and acting against risk factors.” These services exercised through family, school, police station, community and concerned organization (Roberts, 2011:7).

There are different kinds of delinquency prevention programs. The prevention kind after the delinquency occurred would be discussed in the later part. This section focuses on all juveniles

who are at risk of becoming delinquent, who have shown early problem behaviors and warning signs. These include “school – based programs, community – based programs, job -services, recreational, and time occupying programs” (Taylor et al, 2002:550).

2.4.1. School – based programs

Since juveniles spend more of their time in school, it is logical for schools to offer a variety of programs designed to prevent delinquency. The programs schools provide are pre-school education programs; designating a counseling who gathered information from pre-school education teachers, guidance counselors, social service agencies, and law enforcement agencies to children with serious behavioral problems; participated children’s families to the program in order to share the treatment. Such programs are targeted at children in preschool who have developed serious behavior problems. In addition, the programs incorporate the parents, the schools, and the criminal justice system in to the goal of the treatment. The common programs provided under this are drug abuse resistance education (D.A.R.E) programs and the Gangs resistance education and training (G.R.E.A.T) programs (Taylor et al 2002).

2.4.2. Community- based programs

In an effective approach of delinquency prevention, many jurisdictions try to involve communities and organizations other than juvenile justice system. The assumptions are all individuals have to response for delinquency prevention and caring for own communities. As a result focus on the program described as Communities That Care (CTC) which brings key community leaders such as judges, school directors, religious leaders, and business leaders, chief of polices, etc together to work on delinquency prevention (Taylor et al 2002).

The other community based programs are to bring about greater involvement and accountability of youths in their communities. It is giving a stake for youths in their communities to develop new friends and interests, high sense of responsibility for their peers and communities .One example of this is “Youth Advisory Councils (YACs) which are comprised of juveniles who regularly advise policy makers on youth issues” (Ibid:554).

2.4.3. Job services

There are different job and vocational related services for juveniles in community that are designed specifically for delinquency prevention and preparing youths for the job market.

One of these programs is the jobs crops. As Taylor point out,

Jobs crops are a national residential education and training program for severally disadvantaged youths ages 16 to 24. The program prepares youths for stable, productive employment and entrance in to vocational and technical schools, junior colleges, military service, or other institutions for further education and training (2002:556).

Other programs are ‘the youth apprenticeship programs’ that place young people in work and learning settings with training by skilled workers. This program benefits youths for occupying their time and earn money and providing the marketable skills that will benefit them for their life (Ibid).

2.4.4. Recreational and time occupying programs

Although juveniles spend most of their time in school, the majorities of their after school time are unstructured and unsupervised. Research has also found that after school is a time at which juvenile commit delinquency (Taylor et al, 2002). Having this in mind, a variety of after school and evening recreational programs have been develop to better structure and occupy a juveniles free time.

In general, preventing crime and delinquency before it occurs is attractive one, but, like rehabilitation, it is difficult to implement. Kornblum et al (1995) stated that prevention of crime and delinquency can be takes place indifferent three ways:

(1) The sum total of influences and activities that contribute to the development of a non deviant personality; (2) Attempts to deal with conditions in person’s environment that are believed to crime and delinquency; and (3) Specific services or programs designed to prevent further crime and delinquency (187).

2.5. The juvenile justice system

Juvenile justice system is a court system for juveniles (young offenders) applying different possible programs in residential and non-residential. It has the assumption that young individuals who involved in law violation are treated differently from adults (Andargachew, 2004).

Before the establishment of juvenile justice system, courts and judges treat juveniles the same as adults; put in prison with adults and give the same punishments as adults, even death penalty (Taylor et al, 2002). The first juvenile justice system was established in Cook County, Illinois juvenile court act of 1899. This separate justice system initiated to treat juveniles separately from adults, having the assumption the youths are less mature physically and mentally than adults, so have to be treated differently, and they are more easily rehabilitated.

Today most of the country's court system exercise juvenile justice system separately from adults' courts. And also most of the courts and police departments have judges and officers whose main work is to deal with juvenile delinquency (Siegel, 2002 and Taylor et al, 2002).

2.5.1. The role of police in delinquency prevention

Before the establishment of juvenile justice system, juveniles were subjected to the same laws, punishments, and treatments by police as adults. Today many police department have separate division to handle juveniles with police officers who specialized on dealing juvenile offenders and either work with police department or separately (Taylor et al, 2002 and Siegel, 2002).

The role of police in the juvenile justice system are more complex than the criminal justice because of it takes place in a more varied ways and flexible. Police work with juvenile offenders usually need talents and skills that go beyond the regular police work. In large urban police departments, juveniles' services are often established through a special unit. Ordinarily this unit is the responsibility of a command -level police officer, who assigned to deal with juveniles problems throughout the police department's jurisdiction. A large proportion of justice agencies have written policy directives for handling juvenile offenders. When officers on patrol encounter youngster committing the problem; they generally refer the case to juvenile unit or to juvenile police officer for follow- up (Siegel and Welsh, 2005).

Police has different roles in delinquency preventions some of the works of police in the juvenile justice system are "arresting delinquents, processing juvenile delinquents, preventing juvenile delinquency, and protecting juveniles from victimization (Taylor et al, 2002).

Once the juveniles detailed by the police, the juveniles' parents or attorney have to be present before the police questioning according to the law of the state, and police do not finger print or

photograph defenders. And also juveniles are ‘sight and sound separated’ from adult offenders in police custody, and taken to different facilities for processing and are subjected to different detention producers (Taylor et al, 2002).

The efforts of police in juvenile justice system cannot be succeed, unless they make the concerned society to participate on issues. So to facilitate their role police department develop community policing in which they emphasizes on fear reduction, community organization and order maintenance (Siegel, 2002). Similarly Taylor et al (2002) argued that police have brooded their role of concerning juveniles by creating Community Oriented Policing Programs (Copp), which form a co-active relation between police and community in the juvenile issues.

In the processing of juveniles cases, factors like, age or maturity of the juvenile, the home situation (background), the type of crime committed, and the policing style of the department determine the police decisions about how to handle a juvenile offenders (Ibid).

2.5.2. The juvenile court and its jurisdiction

The independent juvenile court is a specialized court for children, designed to promote rehabilitation of youths with the frame work of procedural due process. It concerned with acting for both the best interest of the child and the best interest of public protection (Siegel and Welsh, 2005). The juvenile court has jurisdiction over all acts of delinquency; typically status offenders and acts that would be a crime if committed by an adult (Taylor et al, 2002). The juvenile court also exercise jurisdiction on conducts that directed at juveniles, such as parental neglect, deprivation, abandonment, and abuse (Siegel, 2002).

The maximum age below which children fall under jurisdiction of juvenile court varies from country to country, and many of the countries include under 18, others under 17 and still others include under 16(Ibid). Similarly the criminal codes of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia appear youngster of between 9 – 15 yrs in to jurisdiction of juvenile court (CCFDRE, 2005, Art 53 (1)).

Juveniles inter in to a juvenile justice system by being referred to juvenile court, by law enforcement agencies and others like Parents, victims, schools and probation officers. All juveniles that taken in to custody are not referred to juvenile court for further action. In the

custody the law enforcer officers decide whether to send the case of juveniles to juvenile justice system for further action or to divert the case out of the system (CCFDRE, 2005, Art 53).

2.5.3. The Juvenile court process

In the juvenile justice system the case of juveniles passes through different steps. Procedures that shape the contours of juvenile justice are; pretrial process, juvenile trial and disposition.

2.5.3.1. Pretrial process

After a child has been taken in to custody and a decision is made to treat the case formally, a decision made must be either to release the child in to custody of parents or to detain the child in the temporary care of the state or country (Siegel and Welsh, 2005, Rojek and Jensen, 1996).

2.5.3.2. Juvenile trial

If the case cannot be decided during the pretrial stage, it would be brought forth for trial. An adjudication hearing is held to determine the merits of petition claiming that a child is either delinquent youth or in need of courts supervision. The judge is required to make a finding based on the evidence arrive at judgment (Siegel and Welsh, 2005, Rojek and Jensen, 1996).

2.5.3.3. Disposition

At this stage the court orders treatment for the juvenile offenders. According to the prevailing juvenile justice philosophy, disposing should be in the “best interest of the child”, which in this context means providing the help necessarily to resolve or meet the youth’s personal needs, while at the same time meeting society’s needs for protection (422 – 439). The disposition involves the probation in which juveniles remain in the community as long as he/she abides by certain condition of probation. In the probation juveniles ordered to attained counseling program, to perform community services, and to pay victim restitution for a specific period of time (Taylor et al, 2002).

If the juvenile did not abide by the probation condition, he/she may be sentenced to residential placement in which juveniles are sent in to an institution for specific period of time ((Taylor et al, 2002).

The judge also sent the case of juveniles to criminal justice system (adult court) for some circumstances. The reason why juvenile case sent to adult courts are; if the offender commits serious crimes, commits crime in the residential placement and old enough (address the majority age), and if the youth is subject to blended sentencing (Ibid).

2.5.4. Confidentiality in juvenile proceedings

Along with the rights of juveniles at adjudication and disposition, the issue of confidentiality in juvenile proceedings has also received attention in recent years; closed hearings- generally, juvenile trials are closed to the public and the press, and the names of the offenders are kept secret. Privacy of juvenile records -information contained in juvenile records can be opened by court order in many jurisdictions the basic of statutory exception (Siegel and Welsh, 2005).

2.6. Juvenile Correction

It is the delinquency prevention methods after the delinquency have been occurred not to continuous or not to become serious and for the protection of the offenders by applying different treatment programs. Correctional treatment provided for juveniles can be categorized under two major treatments; Community and institutionalized treatment (Siegel and Welsh, 2005).

2.6.1. Community Treatment

It is efforts to provide care, protection, and treatment for juveniles in need. In this programs, youths remain in their own homes, but required to receive counseling, vocational training, and other services. The treatment also includes probation services, like individual and group counseling, restitution, and other programs (Siegel, 2002 and Taylor et al, 2002). It may be also include the use of privately maintained residences (short term shelter), like foster homes, small group homes, and breeding schools which are in the community.

2.6.2. Institutionalized correction (secure correction)

Most juveniles are housed in public institutions and are getting child and youth services, health and social services, corrections, or child welfare (Siegel and Welsh, 2005). Most countries and states have a central juvenile correctional authority that governs the administration and operations of juvenile correctional facilities. The authority determine the placement, correctional treatment plan, time spent in the institution and release from secure confinement (Taylor et al, 2002).

2.6.2.1. Physical Conditions

The physical plants of juvenile institutions vary in size and quality. The accepted structures include a reception unit, security unit, and dormitory units (Siegel, 2002). The facilities exist in the institution are dining hall and kitchen area, a storage house, academic and vocational training rooms, library, a gymnasium, an administration building , and other basic facilities. Different experts recommended that juvenile facilities must have leisure areas, libraries, educational spaces, dormitory for single individuals, spaces where youths can meet their visitors, windows in all sleeping accommodations, and fire safety equipment and procedures (Siegel 2002 and Siegel and Welsh, 2005).

2.6.2.2. Correctional Treatment for Juveniles

Juvenile institutions should implement some form of treatment; counseling, educational and vocational training, recreational programs, and medical programs. The purpose of these programs is to rehabilitate youths to become well – adjusted individuals and send them back in to the community to be productive citizens (Siegel 2002 and Siegel and Welsh, 2005). These treatment programs can be given in different techniques.

2.6.2.2.1. Individual treatment techniques

In general, effective individual treatment programs are built around a combination of individual counseling, psycho therapy, reality therapy and behavioral modification (Siegel and Welsh, 2005:474).

***Individual counseling** – counselor help juveniles understand and solve their current adjustment problems.*

Psychotherapy- highly structured counseling in which a skilled therapist helps a juvenile to solve a conflict and make a more positive adjustment to the society.

Reality therapy – a form of counseling that emphasizes current behavior and that requires the individuals to accept responsibility for all his/her actions.

Behavioral modification – a technique for shaping desired behaviors, through the system of rewards and punishment.

2.6.2.2.2. Group treatment techniques

Some of the group treatment techniques are;

Group therapy – this is counseling of several individual juvenile delinquents together in a group session; individuals can obtain support from other group members as they work through similar problems (Siegel and Welsh, 2005:474).

Guided group interaction (GGI) – through group interactions a delinquent can acknowledge and solve personal problems with support from other group members (Ibid).

Positive peer cultures (PPC) – counseling programs in which peer leaders encourage other group members to modify their behavior and peers help, reinforce acceptable behavior (Ibid).

Milieu Therapy – all aspects of the environment are part of the treatment, and meaningful change, increased growth, and satisfactory adjustments are encouraged; this is often accomplished through peer pressure to conform to the group norms (Siegel and Welsh, 2005, 2005: 476).

2.6.2.2.3. Educational and Vocational Training

Educational program is an essential part of most treatment programs because almost all treatment programs included in educational programs. "Vocational training programs include auto repair, printing , wood working, mechanical drawing, food service, cosmetology, secretarial training, and data processing". These are needed by youths to acquire the kinds of skills that would give

them hope for advancement. Today the training given is that allows access to both sexes (boys and girls) (Siegel, 2002:365).

2.6.2.2.4. Recreational activity

It is also an important in a way it helps to relive youth's aggression, as evidenced by many programs that focus on recreation as the primary treatment technique (Siegel and Welsh, 2005).

2.7. Juvenile after care

When juveniles are released from an institution, they may be placed in an aftercare program kinds, so that youths who have been institutionalized, are not simply returned to the community without some transitional assistance. Whether individuals would be released in to the community or return to the institution for their rehabilitation depends on their actions during the aftercare period (Siegel and Welsh, 2005).

2.8. Possible causes of delinquency in Ethiopia

In major urban areas of Ethiopia like other urban areas in the world, social problems emerged as a result of modernization and urbanization. One of such problems which needs, great attention is juvenile delinquency. Although the real contributing factors are not filtered out well, urbanization is one of the reasons in that many children and youths have frequently left their origin and move to urban centers. This is because of lack of better education, employment and serious and recurrent drought in rural Ethiopia. However, all of the urban areas in Ethiopia are not wealth and prosperous enough to accommodate the needs of the migrants such as employment, housing and services. Thus many of them end up unemployed and become one of the street youth and children. Frustration and negative attitude to the public change gradually pushes them to engage in delinquent behavior (Andargachew, 1988).

In other case most of the juvenile delinquents in Ethiopia tend to come from unstable and single headed home. "The break dawn and disorganization of family life in Ethiopia has been increasing from time to time". As a result the informal control mechanisms become loose to impose its influence on youth (p.64).

Another factor that contributes to the problem of juvenile delinquents is lack of recreational facilities in the urban areas. As Andargachew point out as “... their total lack of play grounds and parks where the young can releases their pent up energy, thus, being forced to road the street where temptation for mischief are unlimited”(65).

2.9. The Need to Give Special Protection or Treatment to young offenders

Young offenders are responsible for their criminal acts but they are not subjected to the same penalties and measures applicable to adults or they are expected to be kept in custody or imprisons with adult offenders (CCFDRE, 2005, Art 53(1). How to handle delinquency and antisocial behavior particularly in older minors is a problem that requires careful attention, so that one is forced to rely on corrective and rehabilitative measures.

The other important point of consideration when dealing with juvenile delinquency is the creation of specialized juvenile courts or similar institutions exclusively charged with the tasks of adjudicating young offenders as opposite to the trial of children in ordinary criminal courts. Equally important are the special procedures for conducting the trial and the setting up of institutions responsible for the care and correction of delinquent children (ORSC Art 36 (3), 2007).

There are international convention and legislations that deal with the need and purpose of the special treatment of young offenders. Among these include; the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The united nations, standard of Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice “(Beijing Rules)”, the United Nations Guidelines for the protection of Juvenile Delinquency “(Riyadh Guidelines)” and the African Charter on Human and People Rights. The above are some of the international instruments, which have rules regarding the rights of juvenile offenders up on arrest, detention and conviction and measures that, should be used in preventing juvenile delinquency.

The UN Convention on the Rights of Child, which has a binding effect on states, is central to the administration of juvenile justice. It offers a range of measures aimed at protecting the interests of the child. Article 40 (4) of this convention provide that a variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders, counseling, probation, after care, education and vocational training (programs-and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that

children are dealt with appropriate manner to their well being and proportional to both their circumstance and the offence. In addition sub-article 2(6) of the same convention provide that “every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has guarantees like to have his/her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings, states parties, shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law “, (UN, 1990:3).

The United Nation Standard Minimum Rules, under rules 2, 3 and 5 clearly provide the aims and necessities of implementing special protection and guidelines for juvenile offenders. The same is true of the United Nations Guidelines for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency “(Riyadh Guidelines)”. Its focus is educating young persons from their early child hood to make them a good future of the country by applying special provisions as to the measures and penalties. This is by understanding the fact youths behavior or conduct that does not conform to overall social norms and values is often part of the maturation and growth process and tends part of the maturation and growth process tends to disappear spontaneously in most individuals with the transition to adult hood (UN, 1985 and UN, 1990:5).

The African charter on the right and welfare of the child also enlighten some important principles relating the rights of young offenders. Among other things, article 17(1) of the same charter provide that “every child accused or found quality of having infringed penal law shall have the right to special treatment in a manner consistent with the child’s sense of dignity and worth and which rein forces child’s respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of others”. Article 17(3) of the same charter also provide the fact that the essential aim of treatment of every child during the trial and also if found guilty of infringing the penal law shall be his or her reformation, re-integration to his or her family and social rehabilitation (OAU, 1990:27).

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methods

3.1. An overview

This chapter describes various methods used to conduct this research design, methods of the study, study area, source of data, population of the study, sample size and technique, source of data, instruments and procedure data collection, method of data analysis, issue of validity and reliability, and ethical consideration were explained in the last section of this chapter.

3.2. Research design

The methodology of a research design emerges out of the nature of the problem and the purpose of the study. The main purpose of this study was to look in to factors contributing to juvenile delinquency, the prevention methods, and the legal treatment and handling system of young offenders in Ambo correctional center. To achieve this purpose, a descriptive survey method is employed on the assumption that it could help to obtain reliable and relevant information for a variety of groups on the actual practice of the issue understand. In line with this, Sellfiz and Deutsch (2007) stated that descriptive techniques help to have general understanding of the problem by studying the current status, nature of the prevailing conditions, practices and trends through relevant and precise information. Moreover, the descriptive survey is concerned with the assessment of attitudes, opinions, preferences, demographics, practices and procedures. Hence, on the basis of these arguments be convincing to employ this method on the assumption that it is to describe specific group of people and help to exhibit the current state of the problem. Moreover, the researcher intended to choose a representative sample of people and generalize the findings to the large population which is best achieved through descriptive survey method.

3.3. Method of Study

The researcher was employed mixed- method research. Mixed- method research is a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and both quantitative and qualitative method research in a single study to find solution to the research problem (Fischler, 2004).

It provides more evidence for studying a research problem than either quantitative or qualitative research alone. Researcher was enabled to use significant tools of data collection available rather than being restricted to the types of data collection typically associated with quantitative research or qualitative research alone (Angell&Townsend, 2011).

3.4. Study Area

The study was conducted in Oromia regional state of west shoa zone, Ambo town in Ambo correctional institution. Ambo town which is located about 112 km west of Addis Ababa, the capital city of the country. This correctional institution is found in the center of Ambo town having 151 juvenile delinquents. West Shoa Zone has a total population of 2,072,485 from which 249,014 of them are living in Ambo town and other small towns while the remaining 1,823,471 of the population are living in different rural area of the zone (CSA, 2008).

3.5. Population of the study

The populations of this study were the young offenders (juvenile delinquents) in the Ambo correctional center and the three laws enforce concerned institutions: West shoa Zonal Police guidance, West Shoa Zonal court and Ambo correctional center of administration and workers.

3.6. Sample size and sampling techniques

3.6.1. Sample size

Quantitative research is to use the largest sample possible. The larger sample, more likely the subjects' scores would be representative of the population scores.

Therefore, many researchers have developed rules of thumb for determining the minimum number of cases needed for different research methods. In survey research, a minimum of 100 subjects suggested in each major subgroup and 20 to 50 in each minor subgroup whose responses will be analyzed (Sudman, 1976). Accordingly, the researcher selected 70 (seventy) juvenile delinquents from the total number of sampling frame of 151 (one hundred fifty one) currently found in the Ambo correctional center and involved in to the study for the quantitative part.

In addition to this, the researcher selected 12 (twelve) people from the three concerned law enforcement institution (court, police, and correctional administration and workers for qualitative part of the study. So, total of 82 (eighty- two) respondents participated in this study, for both quantitative and qualitative part of the study.

3.6.2. Sampling technique

First, the researcher stratified the total juvenile delinquents in the correctional institution in to male and female. Since, sampling frame was available, the researcher applied probability sampling of simple random sampling techniques to select male offenders and non-probability sampling of availability sampling technique for female offenders due to thier limited number, who participated in the study. Accordingly, from the total of 151 (one hundred fifty one) male delinquents 64 (sixty four) of them were selected and participated in the study. Like this, 6 (six) female participants were selected by availability sampling technique due to their limited number in the center.

In addition to this, three members from each of the 4 (four) law enforcement institutions (court, police, and correctional administration and workers) a total of 12 (twelve) members were selected purposively because of their positions.

3.7.Source of data

The source of data for this study comprised of both primary and secondary sources of information. Primary data were collected by using various data collection instruments or tools. To supplement the primary data, available and relevant secondary sources from different sources were reviewof the related literature, internet sources information and embodied to enrich the study.

3.8. Instruments and procedures of data collection

3.8.1. Instruments of data collection

To obtain reliable and objective information of data were collected through questionnaire, interview and personal observation.

The instruments were first developed in English language and then, as a majority of respondents speak and write Afan Oromo, and it is also the official language of the region, the instruments were translated to the local language of Afan Oromo by the help of two language experts to make it easily understandable to the respondents. To insure easily understandable nature of instruments and to make corrections, if any, a pilot study was done before the actual data collection on 10 (ten) juvenile delinquents for the questionnaire instrument. The pretest helped the researcher in modification of questions and dropping of irrelevant questions. . Three basic

instruments were used in the process of gathering the necessary data for the study. There are questionnaire, interview and Observation.

Questionnaire: The questionnaire contained mainly open-ended and close-ended questionnaire was prepared and carried out among delinquent youths who were selected to participate in the study to explore the contributing factors to delinquent behaviors.

Interview: The three unstructured interview guides were prepared for police personnel, judges, and correctional and workers to explore the legal treatment, correctional measures and rehabilitation services to reduce or eliminate juvenile delinquents.

Observation: In the process of data collection, the researcher observed facilities/ services available for rehabilitation program and physical facilities of the correctional center (prison) in order to assess how delinquents were handled. The observation data contributed to a more accurate context that made it possible to interpret the meaning of variables/ indicators analysis.

3.8.2. Data collection procedure

It has been stated above that the tools used in collecting data were a questionnaire, interview and observation guides. Youth offenders selected as respondents were taken in to the hall which is found in the correctional center by the assistance of the counselor and police guards and questionnaires were administered in the hall. Besides, the researcher was personally available and made all the necessary efforts to clarify the purpose of the questionnaire as well as to avoid mistakes and minimizes the possible misunderstandings. And also to respondents who do not read and write, the questionnaire was read by researcher and assistance researchers.

Accordingly, the interview was conducted in the second term of data collection by the appointment of the interviewees, and as the interviewees were selected in the sample size polices, judges, and prison administrative and workers were interviewed in different ways.

In addition to this, non-participatory observation was conducted to assess the physical environment of the correction center, and the facilities and services provided for young offenders in the center. It also helped to cross checked information from various sources and to obtain data or information that was not revealed by one or another instrument for data collection.

3.9. Method of data analysis

The researcher was employed both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis. This study attempted to catch information by using different techniques of data collection from different sources. Accordingly, quantitative data was collected through closed-ended items which were first edited, categorized, tabulated and analyzed using percentage and frequencies as the main tools for summarizing the data, and supported by the data collected through open-ended questionnaire. The qualitative data was gathered through interview from police personnel, judges, and administration and workers correctional center were first organized in to meaningful information and it was described both as expressed by interviewees and as understood by the researcher using narration and summary of respondents' words.

3.10. The issue of validity and reliability

Before developing instruments, in-depth and critical review of related literature was thoroughly examined, selected and revised. Based on information obtained from literature and considering the locality of the study, the instruments were designed and commented by my thesis advisor.

In addition pre-test of instruments were carried out for questionnaire in the study area on 10 (ten) juvenile delinquents in the correctional center. Based on this the researcher gave orientation in using instruction, to choose more answer where needed and defining terminologies. Besides some questionnaire items and alternative answers were modified, added and deleted. Therefore, an attempt was made to improve the quality of the instruments for the final study.

3.11. Ethical Consideration

The researcher took in to account research ethics like any other type of research undertaken. The researcher out lined the following as ethical consideration of the respondents has taken in to consideration.

Child information: Youths are informed as fully as possible about the nature of the study and the purpose, at the outset of data collection. The information about the study is written in clear and simple language in a way it is clearly understood for youth offenders. A child's right to refuse to take part is respected.

Confidentiality and anonymity: Confidentiality and anonymity must be explained in a way that the participant can understand. It is clearly defined who will have access to the data and what

will happen to the data when the research is completed. Removing names and other identifying information is explained.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Presentation and Analysis of Data

This part of the study deals with the presentation and analysis of data gathered through the questionnaire, interview and observation. The total copies of questionnaires distributed for juvenile delinquents were 70 copies; all 70 copies (100%) were properly filled and returned.

There was also data obtained from interview of judges, police personnel and correctional center (prison) administrative workers. In addition to this, observation of the physical environment and facilities available in the correction center was conducted. Therefore, the analysis was work based on the responses obtained from this group of respondents and what was observed.

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Youth Offenders

Juvenile delinquents are asked about their sex, ages, educational status, and residences and with whom they were living.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents

No	youth offends characteristics N=70	Freq	%
1	Age		
	12-13	4	5.71
	14-15	11	15.71
	16-18	53	75.71
2	Residence		
	Urban	16	22.86
	Rural	54	77.14
3	Educational status		
	Illiterate	10	14.29
	1-4 grade	8	11.43
	5-8 grade	31	44.29
	9-10 grade	17	24.29
	11-12 grade	4	5.71
4	Living arrangement		
	Alone	5	7.14
	With parents (both/one)	16	22.86
	With step father/mother	39	55.71
	With friends	5	7.14
	With relative(s)	5	7.14

Table 4.1 shows that there was significance sex difference of juvenile delinquency in the study area. The finding of this study goes in line with the study by Merton and Nisbet (1976) which stated that more boys were arrested and appear in court than girls and also boys involve in most

type of crimes than girls. Therefore, what we conclude from the fact showed in Table 4.1 is that, even though the reason is not identified for this study, more boys were involved in delinquent behaviors than girls in the study area.

Table 4.1 further shows the percentages of respondents in terms of their reported residences. As shown in Table 4.1, 22.86 percent of juvenile offenders are from urban areas, while, 77.14 percent are from rural residents. The above figure showed that the majority of offenders came from rural areas. This study goes in line with the study by Adargachew (1988) which stated that migrant youths from rural area to urban areas in search for job are accelerating the vehicle for the rate of delinquency in urban areas. As far as the living arrangements of the juvenile delinquents are concerned, 22.86 percent of them are living with their both parents or one parent; some of the respondents (55.71%) were either living with step father or mother. The remaining percent were live with friends (7.14%), with relative (s) (7.14%) and alone (7.14%). Therefore, the finding revealed that juvenile delinquency is very much related to living arrangements in the study area, as the majority of young offenders (55.71%), in this study, came from environments living with step parent(s). This study agrees with Siegel and Welsh (2005) who stated that step families or so-called blended families are less stable than families consisting of two biological families.

4.2. Family Background of Juvenile Delinquents

The following shows some of the family background/characteristics of young offenders.

Table 4.2: Family Background of Juvenile Offenders

No	Family Background Characteristics (N=70)	Freq	%
1	Marital status of family (parents)		
	Live together	16	22.86
	Divorced	14	20
	Separated	5	7.14
	Double marriage	21	30
	Others* ¹	14	20
2	Occupation of parents		
2.1	Fathers' occupation		
	Employed (officer)	7	10
	Daily labor/manual work	37	52.86
	Pensioned	6	8.57

	Others* ²	20	28.57
2.2	Mothers' occupation		
	Employed (officer)	7	10
	Daily labour/ manual work	33	47.14
	Pensioned	5	7.14
	Others* ³	25	35.71

N.B. 1* include death of both or one parent(s)

2* and 3* - merchant and farmer parents

As shown in Table 4.2 above, the juvenile delinquents of respondents reported having only one parent and not having both were (20%). In addition the majorities of respondents' parents were remarried (30%), divorced (20%) and separated (7.14%). As indicated in Table 4.2 only 22.86 percent of respondents' parents live together, and the majority of respondents (77.14%) were from broken families (see Table 4.2). This study is in line with Siegel and Welsh (2005) indicate that family breakup is often associated with conflict, hostility, and aggression; children of divorces are suspected of having lax supervision and weakened attachment. Therefore, families' break up may contribute youths to various problems in their development. The higher percentage of families break up (77.14%), because of remarried, divorce, separation and absence of one or both parent(s) may force respondents to become economically handicapped and emotionally depressed, at least to these sample population. As a result, they may develop anti-social behavior to overcome these problems.

As the above table indicates, a majority of respondents were from daily labour/manual work parents of (52.86% fathers and 47.14% mothers), and farmer and merchant parents (28.57% fathers and 35.71% mothers). Only 10 percent of both fathers and mothers of the respondents were employed (might be professional or non professional). Since most of respondents' parents were engaged in occupations that lead to small incomes, they have little chance to provide their children with sufficient materials and have less time to satisfy their children's emotional and psychological requirement. This study goes in line with the concept of Siegel (2002) which also indicated that family dysfunction is related to delinquency.

4.3 Factors that Contributes to Juvenile Delinquency

Under this part, the different factors assumed as contributing factors for juvenile delinquency were analyzed.

4.3.1. Socio economic characteristics of respondents' family

Table4.3: Socio Economic Characteristics of Respondents' Family

No	Socio economic factors(N=70)	Freq	%
1	Monthly income of respondents' family		
	Less than 500 birr	46	65.71
	501-700 birr	13	18.57
	701-900 birr	8	11.43
	Birr 901 and above	3	4.28
2	Status of respondents' family		
	Low income	64	91.43
	High in come	6	8.57
	Broken home	44	62.86
	Large family members	26	37.16

As table 4.3 shows, a majority of juvenile delinquents 84.28% were from families of monthly income under poverty. About 65.71 percent of respondents stated that their family monthly income was less than 500 birr, which was absolute poverty level in context of Ethiopian economy. While, 18.57 percent of young offenders their family monthly income were between 501-700 birr. As the above table 4.3 indicates that 11.43 percent of young offenders' family monthly income were between 701- 900 birr and 4.28 percent of young offenders their family monthly income between 901 and above birr.

This study in line with the study by Andargachew (1976) claims that poverty as contributing factor of delinquency. Siegel (2002) stated that youths engage in delinquents' acts, because of inability of their families to provide their basic needs. This study also agreed with the study by Rojek and Jensen (1996) which claim that absolute poverty are significantly associated with the rates of serious delinquency. This reality may show that respondents of this study lack family or individuals, who provide for their basic needs as a result they engaged in delinquent activities seeking to fulfill their needs.

Table 4.3; also show that the majorities (94.43%, 62.86% and 37.16%) of juvenile delinquents were from low income, broken home and of large member families respectively. This study agreed with the study by Siegel (2002) who stated that family break up is one of the family dysfunction, which, promote delinquency, and large family size is also a factor for delinquency because of limited resource to supervise their children affectively. Therefore, the results in Table 4.3 revealed that low income, broken home and large size of family were factors that contribute juveniles towards delinquency in the study area.

4.3.2. Family Related Factors of Delinquency

The different family related factors that leads (contributes) juveniles towards delinquent activities such as presence of conflict in the family, nature of conflict, absence of youths discussion with family, the parenting style, behavior observed from family and family maltreatment were analyzed in the following table.

Table 4.4: Family respondents' factors that lead to Juvenile Delinquency

No	Categories	N	Freq	%
	Family lead to factors			
1	Presence of conflict in the family of juvenile delinquents	70		
	Yes		59	84.28
	No		11	15.71
2	Family conflict condition the conflicts take place	59		
	Between parents		29	49.15
	Between parent(s) and children		23	39
	Between children and children		7	11.85
3	Participation of youths in any family affairs (issues)	70		
	Yes, most of the time		6	8.57
	Yes, sometimes		9	12.86
	Yes, rarely		34	48.57
	No, not at all		21	30
4	Which parenting style exposed to delinquent activities	70		
	Authoritative (democratic way of supervising)		5	7.14
	Authoritarian (over protective/control)		14	20
	Neglectful (rejecting, lack of attachment)		37	52.86
	Permissive (extremely leaving on their own)		14	20

5	Behavior repeated in family or guardians	70		
	Alcoholism		16	22.86
	Participate in criminal acts		20	28.57
	Unaffectionate		32	45.71
	No problems		2	2.86
6	Problems youths face from family (family maltreatment)	70		
	Physical abuse		38	54.28
	Verbal abuse		41	58.57
	Emotional neglect		41	58.57
	Malnourished from diet		48	68.57
	Work burden		38	54.28
	Others		15	21.43

N.B*1 include lack of clothes and educational materials supports.

As could be observed from Table 4.4, the majority of respondents (84.28%) reported that the presence of conflicts in the family of juvenile delinquents. Concerning the nature of conflicts, large percentage of the respondents reported that the conflicts take place is mother and father between parents and between parent(s) and children were (49.15%) and (39%) respectively. Only 11.85 percent of them reported that the conflict takes place among children. The result of this study confirms which was reported by Siegel (2002) were family conflict damages the stability and social adjustment of young esters, as a result promotes delinquent behaviors in them. Family conflict affect children in two ways; when the conflict takes place between parents and when children are directly abused, even the conflict between parents or abuse of (mother) more likely determine children to engage in delinquent acts. Similarly, Table 4.4 also revealed that the family conflict takes place among parents and between parent and children for delinquents of this study, and the large percentage showed that the conflicts take place among parents. This result indicated that the delinquents (respondents) of this study may be engaged in delinquent behaviors, as a result of affected by family conflict in two ways.

Regarding participation of youths in family issues, as could be observed from Table 4 .4, 48.57% of the juvenile delinquents reported that youths rarely participated in family issues and 30 percent of them were argued that youths never discuss with their family. Only 12.68 percent and 8.57 percent of them reported that the youths sometimes and most of the time discuss with their parents respectively.

The result of this study shows that youngsters have no chance to participate in family concerned issues. This made the attachment of family child relationship and the interest and feelings of children would be deprived. This deprivation bring emotional insecurity, feeling of inadequacy and inferiority, and lack of affection, which leads to law violation, which is also the concept studied by Albanese (1985).

This reality shows that the absence of family child co-operation and ignorance of children from the participation of decision making on family issues. So, it is one of the contributing factors for juvenile delinquency in the study area.

Farther, Table 4.4 shows that parenting style exposed to delinquent behaviors. Accordingly, large proportion respondents (52.86%) argued that neglectful parenting style is exposed to delinquent behaviors .As the respondents were reported 20% authoritarian, 20% permissive and 7.14% authoritative parenting style lead to delinquent acts in the study area.

The results of this study go in line with the study by Siegel (2002) stated that families of inconsistent discipline, either harsh or extremely lenient increase the likely hood of engaging in delinquent acts. It also agree with the study by (Albanese, 1985) argued improper style of parting like ‘over rigid parental restraint, over protection, frequently of perfectionism and inconsistency, make the child’s ego to lack the strength to sublimate his/her impulses in to socially acceptable channels’, so to release from the influence and drives of parents, the youngsters commits delinquent acts. Simply having parent’s presence in-house hold is not enough, but needs close supervision, close ties and effective control, help to reduce the likelihood of youth’s delinquent behaviors. But as it was revealed in Table 4, the respondents of this study (juvenile delinquents in the center) denied effective parental supervision and this could be the reason the (factor) that engage them to delinquent activities.

Table 4.4 above also revealed that many family problems were present in the family of juvenile delinquents of this study. About 45.71 percent of the respondents reported that problem of unaffectionate observed in the family of juvenile delinquents. Some other family problems like participate in criminal acts and alcoholism were not least, and the proportion of respondents looks like (28.57% and 22.86%) respectively. The results of this study confirms that was studied by (Siegel, 2002) children who grow in deviant family have the likely hood to involve in

delinquent acts, because of the power full influence of the family on the children, and also with the study by (Roberts, 2011) as a family is a crucial for child's development, of health upbringing, so as a criminal parents also teach their children adverse lessons about life, and the child witnesses their parents delinquent behaviors.

As it was indicated in Tables 4.4 above, about 97.14 percent of respondents of this study report that the family of juvenile delinquents had problems of alcoholism, participate in criminal acts, and unaffectionate. It implied that these family problems are the factors that made respondents engaged in delinquent acts.

The other thing that Table 4.4 shows that, the problem youths face while living with their families. As indicted in Table 4. 4 almost all of the respondents reported those youths face different problems from their families. About 68.57% of respondents reported that they malnourished room diet and 58.57 percent of them were reported problems of verbal abuse and emotional neglect. It also 54.28% of the respondents reported were problems of physical abuse and work burden. The other problems that respondents reported were lack of clothes and educational supports.

This result go in line with thek finding of Siegel (2002) that youth delinquency is a result from internal conflict in that children those abused and mistreated may developed unconscious feeling of fear and hatred, and if this feeling cannot be solved, the youths engaged in delinquent behavior. Therefore, the facts in the Table 4.4, implied that the juvenile delinquents in the institute of this study area may be engaged in to delinquent activities because of they were abused or maltreated by their family.

For the responses of the problems children faced from their families they engaged to deviant behavior/activities. As the majority of the participants reported, some of them hated their families because lack of sense of family and refused their command. The others reported that they leaved home to search job, because of frequently absenteeism from school to accomplish the work of family, and lack of clothes and educational materials.

In general, it is known that family is a crucial agency for child socialization and over all development. So any family disaffection and distributed home environment can lead children to different delinquent activities. As it indicted in above table, the delinquents of this study were

reported the different family dysfunction such as, family conflict, deviant behavior, child neglect and abuse, work burden and inconsistent discipline. The result of this study confirms that was studied by Siegel (2002) put the concept of family and delinquency relation;

...the delinquent child is likely to grow in a large family with parents who may drink, participate in criminal acts, be harsh and in consistent discipliners, be cold and unaffectionate, have marital conflicts, and poor role models (p.165).

Therefore, what we conclude from this result is the family dysfunction could be one of the great factors that contributed juveniles to delinquent activities/behaviors, for the delinquents of this study area.

4.3.3. Educational Related Factors Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency

Under this, students offenders, academic level of offenders and the job opportunities of students who face educational failure was analyzed.

Table 4.5: Educational factors that lead contributing juvenile toward delinquency

No	Educational factors to juvenile delinquency (N=70)	Freq	%
1	Are you a student		
	Yes	64	91.43
	No	6	8.57
2	Which academic level of more likely engage in delinquent acts		
	High academic level /achiever	3	4.69
	Medium achiever	5	7.81
	Low academic level/achiever	56	87.5
3	Whether offenders had ever faced educational failure or drop out		
	Yes	58	90.6
	No	6	9.4
4	Whether students who had ever faced educational failure get job		
	Yes	8	12.5
	No	56	87.5
5	Where students who face educational failure/dropout been		
	At home with their family	10	14.28
	Alcohol house	38	54.28
	Using cigarette and chat	26	37.14
	Shisha	8	11.43
	Watching videos of films	16	22.86
	On street	23	32.86
	Others 1	4	5.71

N.B. *1 include who engaged in theft and robbery.

Table 4.5 shows that the majority of respondents were students (91.43%). They were (87.5%) of the students low academic level more likely engage (involved) in delinquent behavior than medium and high academic level students, which contained low proportion (7.81% and 4.69%) respectively. Regarding their educational failure/drop out, 9.4 percent of them had never faced educational failure/drop out but the majority of them (90.6%) had ever faced.

Table 4.5 also shows whether students who faced educational failure/drop out get job or not. Among the total respondents, a considerable number (87.5%) indicated that students who faced educational failure/drop out did not get job. As a result they spare their time unnecessary places. As the majority of respondents indicated, these students spare their time in alcohol house (54.28%), using cigarette and chat (37.14%), on the street (32.86%) and film house (22.86%). Small portion of the respondents 14.48 percent, 11.43 percent and 5.71 percent were forward that these students spare their time, at home with their family, using Shisha and engaging in theft and robbery respectively.

This fact indicates that, there may be more educational factors that contributed the respondents into delinquent activities. These findings could possibly agree with the study by Albanese (1985) claim that education failure and low education performance leads to delinquent behaviors. It also agree with the idea of Siegel (2002) staged that school failure strongly determine delinquency, by comparing the academic scores of delinquents and non delinquents and argued that children who fail at school feel frustration and rejection, as a result engaged in antisocial behavior.

In general, as the results in Table 4.5 indicates, most of the respondents were students and have been faced educational failure/drop out, and also the majority of them argued that low academic level related to delinquency, therefore, there could be education factors that contributed to the delinquent behaviors of the delinquents of area under consideration.

4.3.4 Peer Related Factors that Contribute to Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquents of the respondents of this study asked whether they have close friends, what activities they share commonly with their friends, whether delinquent youths influence their friends towards their behaviors and to which behavior they influence.

Table 4.6: Peer Related Factors that Contribute to Juvenile Delinquency

No	Peer related factors (N=70)	Freq	%
1	Before joining this correctional center have you had close friends		
	Yes	66	94.28
	No	4	5.72
2	Activities that respondents share with their friends commonly		
	Discuss secrete things	38	54.28
	Exchange experiences	53	75.71
	Co-operate in conflicts	33	47.14
	About Religion	7	10
	Others*1	14	20
3	Whether delinquent youths influence their friends towards their behaviors		
	Yes	56	80
	No	14	20
4	Toward what behavior delinquents influence their behavior		
	Drug use/different addiction	37	52.86
	Going out of home	35	50
	Missing class	23	32.86
	Group conflicts	20	28.57
	Theft	18	25.71
	Study together	5	7.43

N.B. 1* Solving problems of each other, working any work together.

Intimate friends play an important role in social development, but youths were also influenced by this wider circle of friends. Youngsters self image is in part formed by individuals' perception of their place in social world. So peers exert a powerful influence on youths and pressure them to conform to group values (Siegel, 2005).

Table 4.6, indicates that almost all respondents had peer friends (94.28%) and about three-fourth of them (75.71%) commonly exchange their experiences with their friends followed by sharing of secrete things, co-operate in conflicts and share religious (54.28%, 47.14% and 10%) respectively. The other 20 percent of the respondents reported that they solve problems of each other and work any thing together with their friends. Table4. 6, further displays that the majority

(80%) of respondents agreed on the concept that delinquent youths influence their friends towards their own behavior. Some of the respondents reported those delinquent youths lead their friends towards use of drugs/different addiction (52.86%), going out of home (50%) and to miss classes (32.86%). The others who said group conflict (28.57%) and theft (25.71%) were not least in number. From the total of respondents only 7.43 percent of them reported that they influenced towards good behavior that they study together.

This results confirms with that studied by Siegel (2002) and, Siegel and Welsh (2005) stated that youths who have delinquent friends more likely involve in anti-social behaviors.

Therefore, what we conclude from what figure out in the table above is that, the peers related factors had contributed to juvenile delinquents at least to the delinquents in the study area.

4.3.5 Ecological Related Factors that Lead to Juvenile Delinquency

Under this, from which ecological areas offenders came, the common activities of respondents' communities and availability of recreational facilities and GOs/NGOs which provide service for youths were asked the respondents are analyzed.

Table 4.7: Ecological Related Factors that Lead to Delinquency

No	Ecological factors (N=70)	Freq	%
1	From which environmental areas delinquents mostly emerge		
	High unemployment	42	60
	Low social control	36	51.43
	Over crowded/urban density	21	30
	Deteriorated areas/slums	22	31.43
	Others* ¹	6	8.57
2	The common activities of the respondents' community		
	Trade/marketing	40	57.14
	Liquor hotel and restaurant	7	10
	Illegal video/film house	6	8.57
	Drug selling	34	48.57
	Others * ²	26	37.14
3	Availability of recreational facilities in the respondent's community		
	Yes, adequately	5	7.14
	Yes, but not adequate	14	20
	No, not at all	51	72.86
4	Presence of GOs/NGOs which provide services for youths in community		
	No	70	100
	Yes	0	0

As the above Table 4.7 reveals, the majority of respondents emerged from high unemployment areas and low social control areas (60% and 51.43%) respectively. Some of them who came from deteriorated/slum areas (31.43%) and overcrowded/urban density (30%) was also significant in number. Small number of respondents reported that they came from community of having law awareness.

The results of this study consistent with the study by Siegel (2002) that claim lack of unemployment bring instability in family and reduce the ability of parents to influence and to shape their children. In general, areas with high level of poverty and social disorganization have high rates of delinquency. The results also go in line with study by Elmer (1978) who stated that deteriorated areas as characteristics of delinquency and with Kornblum et al (1995) that related population density and deteriorated areas with delinquency. The results also greatly agree with the study by Taylor et al (2002) that claims youths in ecological areas of 'deteriorated city, high unemployed and low socials control areas' are more likely involved in delinquent acts.

Therefore what we concluded from the Table 4.7 above mentioned that, ecological areas (high unemployed, low social control, deteriorated, and overcrowded areas) are one of the contributing factors of juvenile delinquency in the study area.

Further, Table 4.7 shows that the common activities observed in the community of the respondents. The majority of respondents reported that trade/marketing 57.14 percent, drug selling 48.57 percent and farming 37.14 percent were the common activities observed in their community. Some small numbers of respondents 10 percent and 8.57 percent were reported that liquor hotel and restaurants, and video/film houses respectively as common activities in their community.

The obtained data implies that most of the respondents were from areas where trade/marketing, drug selling houses and farming were observed, there is no literature evidence that farming related to delinquency. So, it is difficult to concluded farming as contributing factors of delinquency in this study. As insignificant number of respondents reported, liquor hotel and restaurant, and illegal video/film houses are not much commonly observed in the community of the respondents. So, these may not be the cases/factors for juvenile delinquency in the study area.

Further, Table 4.7 shows the availability of recreational facilities in the areas of respondents. It is obvious that recreation is important in directing the children's capacities and attitudes towards good citizenship. As the above table reveals the majority of respondents (72.86%) illustrated that totally there was no recreational facilities and some of them (20%) were reported that there was no sufficient recreational facilities at their locality. Insignificant number of respondents (7.14%) responds their presence of recreational facilities in their community.

The results of this study go in line with the study by Elmer (1978) stated that if children lack recreational facilities they spend thin time in the street and this may be a possibility for them to engage in delinquent acts.

Therefore what we infer from this fact is that, the total absence and in sufficiency of recreational facilities are the factors that lead juveniles to delinquent acts in the study area.

Regarding the presence of NGOs/GOs, which provide services on the problems of youths, Table 4.7 also show that all of the respondents reported that, there is no any service oriented NGOs/GOs, which aimed to alleviate the problems of youths in their community. This condition implies that almost all of the youths in the study area did not receive any assistance from any agencies or the community at large. Because of the absence of any agencies which provide services to overcome the problems of youths in the study area, the youths may engage in to delinquent acts while trying to solve their own problems. So, the lack of any service providing organization may be the contributing factor of juvenile delinquents for the study area.

4.3.6 Drugs Related Factors that Lead to Juvenile Delinquency

Under this section, the drug related factors that the respondents were asked, whether they use drugs, the different drugs used in their community, and whether and how drugs leads to delinquency were analyzed.

Table 4.8: Drug related Factors that Contribute to Juvenile Delinquency

No	Drug related factors (N=70)	Freq	%
1	Whether respondents use drugs or not		
	Yes	50	71.43
	No	20	28.57

2	The major drugs used		
	Chat	26	37.14
	Cigarette	26	37.14
	Alcohol	38	54.29
	Shisha	8	11.49
	Ashish	3	4.29
3	Whether drugs leads to delinquency		
	Yes	66	94.29
	No	4	5.71

Because of use of drugs by children and youths were a deviant behavior and seen as delinquency, youngsters do not recommended to use drugs. However the above Table 4.8 reveals that the majority (71.43%) of respondents use drugs and only about 28.57 percent of the respondents reported that they did not use drugs.

Concerning the kinds of drugs used in the community of respondents, as shows in table 4.8, greater than half of the respondents (54.29%) reported that alcohol is the commonly drugs used in their community. The others 37.14 percent of respondents were reported that Chat and Cigarette were the common drugs used in their areas. And also the other 11.49 percent and 4.29 percent of respondents who said Shisha and Ashish respectively as the common drugs used were small number.

Table 4.8 also shows the responses of respondents on the question whether drugs lead to delinquency or not. Accordingly almost all of the respondents (94.29%) reported that the drugs lead to delinquency.

Regarding the question how drugs lead to delinquency, the respondents reflected in two directions: In one case since most of the drugs is arousal in nature, it made the individual user to be aggressive, cruel, and unafraid and hesitating activities, initiate them to act and participate in any activity and to violent the morality of society. As a result they participate in delinquent acts like rape, insult, quarrels and conflicts, theft and robbery.

In another case, because of drugs are addictive, youths who accustomed to use drugs were addicted and necessarily get when they need it. So if they lack drugs or money to purchase drugs, they engage into delinquent acts like theft and robbery of the drugs and property of the others.

The result of this study goes in line with the study of Taylor et al (2002) and Siegel (2002) stated that because of use of drugs by youths is a deviant behavior, it is seen as delinquency. They also claim that both delinquency and use of drugs by youths are deviant behavior, and also a factor for another ant social behavior and they stated that youths who use drugs commit property crime either securing to purchase drugs or robber tying the drugs.

Therefore, we could conclude that use of drugs and drug related factors were contributing factor for the juvenile delinquents of the study area.

4.4 Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

Under this part, the researcher is investigated study through interviews the role of police in juvenile delinquency prevention, the court system of juvenile delinquents, and the correctional treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

4.4.1 Work of Police in Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

Police is the first person whom the occurrence of crime in the society concerned. In prevention of crime and law enforcement role, police has been taking under great formal social control to the society. The tasks of dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency cannot be simply left to the law and institutions established for it. Action against juvenile delinquency should begin much earlier and much attention ought to be paid techniques for timely preventive measures before delinquency actually occurs.

Regarding the role of police in preventing juvenile delinquency in the study area, interview results with four police personnel of West Shoa Zonal police guidance (instutition) shows that police ought to give an awareness for the family, the community, the GOs and NGOs on the legal system of youths, responsibility of families on their children and to prevent delinquents do not continued to be involved in delinquency. As the interviewees stated, the practical role of police mentioned on delinquency prevention, was first step being at the family level. This was because family was a social unit in which the juveniles initially closely attached and also the

oneresponsible for the child's primary socialization. So the awareness given to the family includes that they have responsibility for their children. The interviewees claim that, in addition to family, others community as a whole and governmental and non- governmental organizations also have a great duty for the well up brining of youths. As the interviewees, the awareness is highly raised to the whole community at school, at meeting, at religion center etc on how to prevent delinquency and treat delinquents.

The interviewee said, "Prevention of juvenile delinquency is not just a matter of only making improvement in the law, rather there is a need to clear the background that will be lead to delinquency." This can be totally achieved if all the family, the community, the school, governmental and non-governmental organization can be work together for the elimination and reduction of delinquency.

Concerned whether specific police officers assigned to deal with juvenile offenders, results obtained from policemen of the area under consideration, West Shoa Zonal police guidance shows that there were no special police officers assigned to undertake cases related with juvenile offenders. It was those police officers who assigned for crimes for all society that also deal with the cases of young offenders. Also there is no special training given separately on the issues of young offenders, rather it was given inclusively with the training given on the any crimes. The results of this study inconsistent with the ideas of (Taylor et al, 2002 and Siegel, 2002) that stated today many police department have separate division to handle juveniles with police officers who specialized on dealing with juvenile offenders. Therefore, we were concluded that the delinquency prevention mechanisms by police department of area under consideration were not effective in the study area.

Police departments had the different methods techniques to prevent juvenile delinquency. The techniques might be different from country to country, region to region and even from zone to zone. Concerned this issue, the fact obtained from interviewed the police personnel of West Shoa Zone police guidance department used different techniques to prevent delinquency. The institution gives awareness for the community and assessing areas where delinquency highly observed.

First assessing where the juvenile delinquency commonly/highly present, giving awareness for youths on the street to continue their works freely, assessing the problem they face, identifying their family background, identifying the number of street children and giving information and awareness for the community, like community police education.

The data obtained implies that, even though there is no specific police officer assigned to deal with the issues of juveniles in the study area, the juvenile delinquents effectively assessed by police officers assigned to deal with crimes.

Regarding the community based police programs in delinquency prevention, the results gained from interviewing of police personnel of the area under consideration, there is no community based policing programs separately for the issue of delinquency prevention. However, there are community oriented police programs ‘community policing’ programs in each Kebeles of the zone, which concerned in over all crimes prevention that also include delinquency prevention. As the interviewees viewed this program plays a great role in crime prevention, in that they co-operatively work in crime prevention, by using different techniques like giving advice and treatment before the crime occurs, giving awareness and informing and taking into the police office when crime occurs. For effective prevention of juvenile delinquency, police officers should be specifically assigned to investigate the cases of juveniles. Regarding the question of whether the interviewees have ever participated in delinquency prevention, even though they did not specifically assigned for juveniles’ issues only, they have been participated in the work of juvenile delinquency prevention while working for overall crime prevention.

Interviewees are identified some expectation/responsibility of the governmental organization and community for prevention juvenile delinquency. It is expected from government organization are; giving facility for youths, adjustment of their day to day work, creating recreational facilities for youths and what is expected from community are; advising and shaping their children, participating when awareness provided for them on the issues, and implementing the awareness received for delinquency prevention, like preventing before the crime occurs and reporting to police department when crimes occurs.

However, as far as West Shoa Zone concerned, the interviewees stated that even though the communities were playing their role in delinquency prevention to some extent, there is no thing done/observed be side of the government body.

Treating juvenile delinquents separately from adults practically may be needed different facilities. As the interviewees argued, treating juvenile delinquents separately from adults in Ambo correctional center practically challenging. They reason out that limited of different facilities were “Lack of separate placement, lack of specific police officers who have taken especially training to deal with youths only, and lack of separate court system practicing because of limited professions and resources.”

In general, the obtained information/data shows that the prevention of juvenile delinquency in the Ambo correctional center was not effective and satisfactory. It also implies that great work is expected from police departments, court offices, correctional center (prison), the government body, non government organization and the whole community in the study area.

4.4.2 Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile justice system is a separated justice system for juveniles from adult’s court, which provides measures and legal treatment for delinquents. Under this sup-topic, the legal treatment given, which was one of the delinquency prevention by police and judges to delinquents in the area under consideration was presented.

4.4.2.1 Work of Police and Juvenile Delinquency

The main role of police are preventing crime and enforcing law. In doing so, police involved in the legal treatment given for youth offenders from the arresting to the measures/corrections given by courts. Regarding the role of police officers of the area under consideration, the fact that obtained from interviewing the four police personnel are, first the crimes/delinquency is categorized as minor and serious crimes. Youths who committed minor delinquency were given advised and warning by police and returned to the community. But youths who committed serious delinquency, be arrested and taken to the court by police. The interviewee said, “Police do not take any decision before taking order and direction from the court. Based on criminal procedure 172 of the country, police arrest delinquents and take in to court.” As the interviewees

stated after taking order and direction from courts, police start to process the case of offenders considering different characteristics, like 'age, family background, the offenders area, family crime etc.'

While processing the case of delinquents, the interviewees claim that delinquents' case do not exposed to the society, making close and interesting approach is widely used. This concept goes in line with the study by Taylor et al (2002) that stated police do not finger out and photographing and also do not expose when investigating the case of juvenile delinquency.

Therefore, the fact obtained shows that, even though police department in the study area have no space to place delinquents separately from adult criminals, they consider the ethical expected while investigating the case of the delinquents.

Concerned the community services of juvenile delinquency, as far as Ambo correctional center considered, there is neither community service/juvenile delinquency community court nor juvenile court where police refer delinquents. Therefore, as obtained information from respondents were absence of separate juvenile court and juvenile delinquency community court has a great impact on the corrective measures given by courts to delinquents in the study area.

4.4.2.2. Courts and Juvenile Delinquency

Believing that the problem of juvenile delinquency is a matter which needs careful attention, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Standard Minimum Rules for the administration of juvenile justice, commonly known as Beijing rules; on November 29, 1985. This convention provides the form of instructional and non institutional treatment.

In the area under consideration, West Shoa Zone, interview results with four judges who were working as a prosecutor in West Shoa Zone court, shows that juvenile justice system was established separate from adults based on different assumptions. The different assumptions judges raised are, juveniles are not big enough mentally and physically to commit serious crimes, juveniles could be easily and immediately corrected/rehabilitated, the developmental values juveniles have in future for the country and society, and to implement the law of the country/criminal procedure of Art/27.

Concerning the practical juvenile justice system of the zone, the interviewees stated that there was no juvenile court system separated to see and determine juvenile case only. This is because of lack of (limited) human and financial resources. It was the ordinary courts which see and determine the cases of adults that also see the cases of juveniles. The interviews reported that, judges who see the cases of adults also see the cases of juveniles in this zone. They also stated that the lack (absence) of juvenile court in the zone has an impact on treating, correcting and rehabilitating youth offenders in the correction under consideration. As interviewers stated, the absence of juvenile court has a great impact on treating and correcting of offenders. Children who commit delinquency were taken to the court. From these some of them returned back to their home /community because of absence of placement and appropriate measures given. And the others were sent to the prison; as a result they may learn more crime than rehabilitation.

The information obtained above contrast with the concept of (Andargachew ,2004; Taylor et al ,2002; and, Siegel and Welsh 2002) stated that, today most countries exercise juvenile justice system separately from adult courts, and it promote rehabilitation.

So, what would be concluded from the result is that, there is no much attention given for treating delinquents separately from adults in the especially court in the study area.

It is mentioned that the age level/limitation that juvenile justice system include different from country to country, even from zone to zone. Considering the zone of the study area; the interview results showed that, as it is stated on the criminal code of FDRE Art/ 53(1), the courts of the zone also includes youths between the age of nine (9) to fifteen (15) years old. The assumption behind the age levels they stated is; children below 9 years cannot be accountable in the criminal responsibility. This is because they do not fulfilled the three cumulative requirements for the crime; material, legal and mental. They stated that children under the specified age levels are not matured enough mentally and physically to commute crimes. The interviewees also argued that, young person between the ages of 9-15 years are responsible for the crime they commit, but they need special measures. Even though they commit the crime the police cannot be investigate without the permission and direction of the court. Based on the interest of the child, the different measures should be given to them. Some of the measures interviewees identified were ‘admission to a curative institution, supervised education, school and skills based training.’

Further the judges stated that, young person between the ages of 16-18 years old are processed by ordinary procedures. However, they do not sentenced death and life imprisonment and also they should be separated from adult criminals.

Concerning special training given to judges, to determine juvenile cases differently from adult criminals, the interview result shows that there is no especial training given for judges of the zonal courts. In this zone judges who determined the cases of adult criminals also determine the case of juveniles by referring the criminal and procedural code of the country.

The result of this study contradict with the ideas of Taylor et al (2002) and Siegel (2002) stated that, most of the courts have judges whose main work is to deal with juvenile delinquency.

Here one could easily observed that the absence of especial training programs, seminar, national and regional meetings for the issues juvenile delinquency makes the vehicle for rehabilitating juvenile delinquents slower and slower in the zone under consideration.

The criminal code of FDRE provide that persons found between age 9 and 15 years old shall be treated differently from those adults (2005, Art 53(1)) when we see the application of this concept in the zone of the study area, interview result with four judges shows that, even though there is no separated court system and specific judges trained for the case of juvenile delinquency, the court of this zone process the cases of delinquents in chamber or closed hearing in the presence of parents/guardians.

Accordingly stated of the judges, because of there is no separated center where delinquents placed in this correction, delinquents between age levels of 9-15 years sent to the home/community by giving responsibility for the families/guardians to supervise them. But delinquents between 16-18 years sent to the ordinary correctional center (prison).

For the purpose of rehabilitating and correcting young offenders, the law provides the purpose of especial protection and treatment. Therefore, the judges choose the appropriate measures from a number of special measures designed to rehabilitate delinquents. In practice in the area under consideration, interviewees results with the four judges shows that, to some extent courts follow and apply the rules of the special provisions in deciding juvenile cases with the objective of rehabilitation young person from his/her anti social behaviors. The interviewees point out some

of the determinants the courts in account while deciding the measures given for delinquents, like the seriousness of the crime, age, the maturity level of offenders and the availability of the center where delinquents places. The result obtained through interview goes in line with the study by Siegel and Welsh (2005) stated that factors like age, maturity level, the style of crimes committed and home situation or background determine how to handle delinquents.

For some reason, juvenile cases are transferred to adult courts based on different determinants. The determining reason judges point out in which the cases of delinquents transferred to adults were: if all the measures applied for delinquents in able to rehabilitate/failed to correct them, and if the child is incorrigible, he/she will be subjected to penalties (fine or imprisonment). Imprisonment would be applied if the crime committed is punishable with the term of serious imprisonment of 10 years or more, or with death penalty. In this case the youths also separated from adults. However such cases did not observed in the study area.

In the area under consideration, West Shoa Zone, the general steps followed in juvenile court process are; first, police arrest juvenile delinquents and take them into court to take permission and direction to investigate the cases of delinquents. After this the court process juvenile delinquents between ages 9 to 15 years in chamber (closed hearing) in the presence of their parents/guardians. Then these delinquents were sent to the home/community because of the absence of placement for them. Similarly delinquents between the ages 16 to 18 years old were seen by ordinary court and sent to the correctional center (prison) to take appropriate correctional measures available in the center.

Concerning the purpose/objective of the law about the treatment of young offenders, the practical works of the court of the zone has some problems. The problems judges point out are: there is a case when police investigated the cases of juvenile delinquents without the permission and direction of the court, and the policies and courts (judges) have no special training and no specific judges and police officers assigned to see the case of juvenile delinquents. There was also the problem in filtering the ages of delinquents in that youths of age between 12-15 were present in Ambo correctional center.

In other case, if delinquents are not matured enough mentally, i.e., if their mental maturation was not proportional with their age, the cases of delinquents should be seen again and appropriate measures should be given. But such kind of practice did not observed in the study area.

So the problems mentioned above have the great impact on the prevention, correction, treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents in the study area.

4.4.3 Juvenile Delinquency Correction and Rehabilitation

Under this section analysis and interpretation of data obtained from interviewing of correctional (prison) administrative and workers, and observation of the compound of Ambo correctional institution were stated.

As interview results obtained from Ambo correctional center administrative and workers stated that the institution started to give the service for juvenile delinquents in 2000E.C because of an increasing rate of delinquents in the correctional institution. The objective of the institution is to give attention in rehabilitating delinquents in order to help themselves and the community. Now this institution aspires to provided appropriate services and care for criminals on the basis of the law of the country. Based on this, the different programs, like regular education and skill training are providing for delinquents.

As explained in the literature review, the institution expected to have different specialist and experienced professionals for the implementation of the treatment of juvenile offenders. Concerning this, the professional workers and programs applied in the institution obtained from the interviewing and observation were analyzed as following:

Counseling programs: there was only one counseling center which provide/give services/for both juvenile delinquents and adult crimes. The counseling services was provided by only one psychologist, with whom the researcher has made most of his discussion and interview, and who was engaged almost in all tasks of the institution related to the treatments of the offenders and other services for adult crimes. This single individual was giving counseling and guidance service for the whole large number of delinquents and criminals and other activities. The programs practically don't include family and group counseling, only provide individual

counseling. The interviewees reflect that, these problems have great impacted on the objective of the rehabilitation.

If the effectiveness and sufficiency of the program concerned, it was easy to imagine how much in-effective and in-sufficient work was done by one psychologist in an institution where there were vast activities to be performed. Therefore, what was concluded from this was that, there were no sufficient workers when we think of the number of professionals that were supposed to be employed in this institution in terms of the vast activities needed and large number of delinquents need services.

Medical program: From the observation and interview results, the researcher infers that the institution has no medical center and professional workers. However, there are some medical services provided by counselor of the institution in the counseling center, like HIV/AIDS testing. So there is no monthly/weekly medical assessment program of delinquents and other criminals, only when individuals feel sick, they taken to Ambo Hospital or other clinical in the town.

Educational programs: as data through interviewing of the administrative and counselor of the correctional institution and observation by researcher show, the institution provided regular academic education, up to grade 12th. In the institution there were academic teachers with necessary required qualification of teaching in other elementary, high schools and preparatory schools.

However, the education programs included others adult criminals who have educational opportunity. So, since delinquents have an opportunity to contact or interact with adult criminals, they might learn other crime form adults than rehabilitation. The main problem regard to education is that there was no opportunity for these delinquents, who do n't achieved College and University the period of duration in the institution to continue only up to grade 12th.

Vocational program: in the literature review, it was mentioned that, there is no doubt that vocational training was useful not only as a means of avoiding idleness but also help the juvenile delinquents to get accustomed to regular work habits and equipping them with skill which they could use to earn their live when rejoin the society up on released. As data gathered through interview and observation indicted there were vocational training in the institution. The vocational teachers or trainers who are the staff of the institution and also whose none the staff of

the institution were giving training on different skill for juvenile delinquents. In his observation, the researcher found that, there were different skills training; like tailor, metal work, woodwork, weaving, especially “Gabby”, dying, barber, shoe-shine and vocational trades were implemented. As the interviewees claimed, the different criteria used to assigned delinquents into each programs were, “individual interest, their background experience, sex, and what kind of jobs commonly observed in their community.”

4.4.4. Physical Condition of the Institution

In the literature review of this study, it is stated that juvenile delinquents should be treated differently from adult crimes. But in the area under consideration, it was a single institution which provided services for both young offenders and adult criminals. However, the building of young offenders was separated by fence from that of adults in the same institution, but they have a great opportunity to interact each other. The building of female offenders was also separated from male. Because there were few female offenders in the correction center, they were placed in the same building with adult female criminals.

Therefore, this result implies that, there was a weakness in terms of correcting and rehabilitating delinquents, and also shows the opportunity to learn crimes from adults in the institution.

Most experts recommended that, juvenile delinquents should have facilities like, leisure areas, libraries, educational spaces and facilities where youths meet with their visitors Sigel(2002) and Siegel and Welsh(2005) The physical facilities of the institution was not satisfied and well-organized as expected. The compound and the dormitory were not large enough in terms of number of delinquents.

Even though there were regular educational program and accessibility of books to read, there was no educational material supply for delinquents and no educational spaces and there was only one library in which both young delinquents and adult criminals used. So, there was a great chance for juvenile delinquents to learn the crime from the adults in this institution. The dormitory gate 24: hours light; but there was no fire safety equipment: windows were not

allowed to give fresh air, bedding including blanket, sheets, pillow and mattress were not sufficient and not equally allocated. Regarding the personal hygiene although shower was available, it was not sufficient.

As it is mentioned in previous chapter recreational activities were an important for juvenile delinquents to spend their time leisure fulfillment Elmer (1978). The observation result of the researcher showed that there was no recreational center and leisure area separately for delinquents in the institution. Youths enter into adult center where some recreational facilities like volleyball, tennis, 'Kerenbula', 'Jotone' pools, etc found. So they might be shaped with adult criminal behaviors and acts which would result in long term impact on the youth's future life.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

The major purpose of this study was to identify some of the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency in Ambo correctional center. The study was also aimed to assess the prevention methods of juvenile delinquency by the concerned body/organizations of the study area. The legal treatment and handling system of juvenile delinquents in the correctional center (prison) were also being dealt in the study. The study originates from the reality that the rate of juvenile delinquency is greatly increasing from time to time in the study area. For this reason the study attempted to investigate the factors that leads juveniles towards delinquent acts/behaviors, the prevention mechanisms of juvenile delinquency and treatments applied for delinquents by the concerned organizations/body. In order to attain the objective of the study, the following basic questions were:

- What are the contributing factors for juvenile delinquency in Ambo correctional center?
- What are practices of treating juvenile delinquents by West Shoa Zonal police guidance, zonal court office and Ambo correctional center?
- What are the major prevention methods of Juvenile delinquency in the study area?

The implementation of the study was formed around six procedural steps, including the development of the research proposal, selection of research setting and population, pre-testing instruments, administering instruments and data collection, analysis and interpretation of data, and report writing. Instruments of data collection included questionnaire, unstructured interview and non-participatory observation. The sample population includes juvenile delinquents, police personnel and judges from West Shoa Zonal court office and police guidance, and administrative and workers of the Ambo correctional center (prison).

From the total of 151 juvenile delinquents currently present in the institution, 70 of them were selected by probability and no probability sampling techniques. From the total number of the questionnaires distributed to juvenile delinquents, 70 (100%) were properly filled and returned. In addition 12 peoples, four of each from court office, police office and correctional center (prison) were purposively selected and interviewed. And also non-participatory observation was conducted/ observed to assess the physical condition of the center and services/facilities rendered in the center, and to crosscheck information from different direction. The quantitative data were analyzed using percentages and frequencies. The qualitative data gathered through the interview and observation was described both as expressed by interviewees and as understood by the researcher using narration and summary of the respondents' words.

The study revealed that the percentages of delinquent boys were much higher than female delinquents. In terms of age the highest proportion of juvenile delinquents were between 16-18 years old. However, there are some delinquents of 12-15 years old in the Ambo correctional center. Regarding residence, the majority of delinquents were rural residents. Although the study revealed that some of the delinquents were living with both biological parents, the highest proportion of them indicted that they lived with step mother/father.

The highest proportion of juvenile delinquents indicated that their parents were not living together and came from broken families. The majority of the delinquents reported that their parents were engaged in low income generating occupation and their monthly income was blow 500 birr. Furthermore, most of delinquents indicated that low family income, large number of family size and lack of affection from family were the contributing factors for delinquency.

Family dysfunction, like inappropriate parenting style, lack of effective supervision and control, presence of conflict in the family mostly among parents, and between parents and children, and lack of family and children discussion were identified as reasons for youths' delinquent behaviors. The other family related factors ascribed for youths' delinquent acts are low parental support, child labor/work burden of children and violent behaviors of family like alcoholism and criminal activities.

Among educational factors included in the study, the majorities of the delinquents were students and have ever faced educational failure/dropout. Furthermore, the highest proportion of them reported that low academic level is more likely lead to delinquency as a result of lack of job/unemployment.

Peer related factors also reported as a factors for contributing delinquency in that the majority of the respondents have close friends with who are commonly share experiences, discuss secrete things, co-operate in conflicts and on any activities. It also indicated that delinquent youths influence their friends towards their behavior like drug use/different addiction, missing class, going out of home, group conflicts and theft.

Concerned ecological related factors, high unemployment, low social control, deteriorated/slums areas and overcrowded/urban density was indicated as contributing factors for delinquency. Most studies identified that youth delinquents mostly emerged from areas where prostitution, hotel and restaurant, and illegal video/film house present. But offenders of the study area gave less weight to these factors. They gave more weight to the trade/marketing and drug selling for this study.

The majority of delinquents reported the total absence of recreational facilities in their community. Some of them also reported that it is not adequate. So, recreational facilities also indicated as contributing factors of juvenile delinquency in the study area. And also all of the respondents reported that the absence of GOs and NGOs which worked on youths to overcome the problems of youths in their community. Therefore, absence of organization which worked on the issues of juveniles indicated as contributing factors of delinquency.

Regarding drug related issues, the majority of respondents reported that they used drugs like alcohol, chat, cigarette and Shisha. They also stated that drugs lead to delinquency in two ways: in nature drugs are arousal and make the individuals to be behaving in any way and participate in

any activity, and when individuals lack drugs he/she involved in theft and robbery to purchase drugs. As a result drug related factors were indicated as contributing factors of delinquency.

In addition to the above summarized findings of the contributing factors of delinquency, obtained from the respondents of the study, the interviewees of the study also reported some factors that contributed to the delinquency in the study area. The factors they reported are family discipline problem, broken family due to different reason, economic problem, puberty/stage of adolescent, peers influence, urban migration and lack of job/unemployment.

As far as prevention of juvenile delinquency is concerned, the interview results showed that Zone police guidance in the study area neither has police officers assigned to deal with juveniles nor especial training given separately on juvenile issues. And also there is no community based delinquency prevention programs. However, attempts have been made to prevent delinquency by ordinary police men of the department, and the community policing programs which concerned for overall crimes. They reported that they have given awareness for the family, the community as a whole and the governmental and non-governmental organization on the issues of court system of youths, responsibility of family for their children, and the responsibility of community in delinquency prevention.

The result of interview also showed that both the government and community have responsibility for delinquency prevention, and to some extent the community (society) have done what is expected from them. But nothing was done in side of the government body.

In general, the information obtained shows that the role of police in prevention of juvenile delinquency in the West Shoa Zone is not effective and satisfactory.

The result of the study further showed that the court system/legal treatment of delinquents. In this the crime/delinquency committed is categorized to minor and serious delinquency. Juveniles who committed minor delinquency are returned to the community taking advice and warning and who committed serious delinquency be arrested and taken to court office from which police take direction and order. Then the police investigate the case of juveniles with under consideration of age, family background, offenders' area and family crimes. The results also showed that to some extent offenders' ethics were kept (considered).

It is indicted that neither juvenile/especial court nor juvenile community court/community service where the cases of juveniles seen was present in the study area. And also the interviewees reported that no training given to judges especially on the issues of juveniles to make them competent to determine the case of juvenile delinquents.

The results also revealed that there is no separately custody where delinquents treated differently from adults. However, the cases of youths are seen in chamber with the presence of family/guardians. The court takes in account the age, family background and maturity level while determining the corrective measures for offenders.

Concerned the cases in which the cases of juveniles transferred to adult court and the determining factors, such cases are not observed in the study area.

The general step court of the zone followed in processing juvenile court are; first police arrest delinquents and investigate the cases after taking order and direction from court. After this the court process delinquents between 9-15 years old in chamber and sent them to home/country with responsibility of family. And also delinquents between 16 to 18 years old were processed by ordinary court and sent to correctional center (prison) for corrective measures.

As the interview results shows treating juvenile delinquents separately from adults is very challenging. This was due to absence of facilities and professional workers; because of limited resources. So, this indicated that prevention of juvenile delinquency and treating delinquents were not effective in the concerned study area.

The result of observation further showed that the physical condition of the institution is not well organized and the facilities provide were not satisfactory. It observed that there is a single institution both for juvenile delinquents and adult criminals in which the building of delinquents separated from those of adults by fence. Even though, the building of females is separated from males, females' delinquents were living with female criminals in the same building. And also delinquent boys have full chance to interact with men criminals at day time in the center, only separated at night for sleeping.

It is also observed that the facilities like dormitory are not large enough and only two rooms (halls) for all male delinquents. There is only one library which gives service for both young

delinquents and adult criminals and there is no educational (reading) space. Likewise both young delinquents and adult criminals were also visited in the same single hall.

The result of observation also showed that, the presence of light for 24 hours, absence of fire safety equipment, bedding including blanket, sheets, pillows and mattress were not adequate and not equally allocated and the dormitory have no windows which give fresh air. Regarding the personal hygiene, there is not adequated bath room in the institution.

Furthermore, the result of observation showed that there is no any recreational and leisure areas for young delinquents. Therefore, young delinquents went to adult criminal center to play volleyball, tennis, pools, 'Kerenbula' and 'Jotone'.

In general, the absence and insufficient facilities of the institution affect the aim/objective of rehabilitation. In addition to this, juvenile delinquents may learn more crimes than rehabilitation, as a result of interaction with adult criminals in many ways.

5.2. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of findings, the study can be concluded that there are different factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency in the Ambo correctional center. And also there is a great challenge and limitation for the purpose of juvenile delinquency prevention.

It has been noted that the large number of delinquents are boys (males) and the majority of them are from rural residences and migrated to urban, which is one of the problems for contributing to delinquency.

The result indicates that some delinquents were living with their both biological parents, but the highest proportion of them were living with their step mother or father, which is indicated as contributing factors of delinquency.

It was indicated that the large number of delinquents' families are engaged in low income generating occupation and the monthly income of the majority is below 501 birr which is under absolute poverty. It is the reason that the majority of delinquents' families are unable to provide their children with sufficient materials and financial requirements. Thus, children were forced by their acute economic needs and involve in socially unaccepted activities such as theft and robbery. So there were economy related factors that contributed to youths delinquent activities in the study area.

It has been reported that the large proportion of delinquents are from the dysfunctional family where abnormal life that has been regarded as the best insurance against delinquency was not found. The absence of effective supervision and control, inappropriate parenting style, family conflict, absence of family-child discussion, family maltreatment, and low parental support were some of the major family dysfunction indicated in this study. Thus, children may prefer to search for a 'better' environment meaning street life and involve in delinquent behaviors in order to overcome their economic difficulties and emotional strain, which is a consequence of family dysfunction.

As a majority of delinquents are students who have ever faced educational failure (dropout), they reported that low academic level are more likely lead to delinquent activities as result of unemployment.

The majority of delinquents have close related friends, with whom they commonly share experiences, secrete things and co-operate in conflict and any activities and it also showed that delinquent youths can influence their friends towards their behaviors. So, peer pressures were reflected in the study area as contributing factors of delinquency.

Area with high unemployment, low social control, deteriorated and crowded residential area might make the living condition of people, especially children, uncomfortable. After some times, this situation accelerates the prevalence of delinquent youths.

It is also indicated that the majority of youth delinquents emerged from areas where the activities of the community were drug selling and marketing or trade.

As a majority of the respondents use drugs such alcohol, chat and cigarette, they also reported that drugs leads to delinquent acts in two ways; as a arousal to commit establishing a favorable condition for youths to grow in a proper manner. In general government and other concerned agencies did not showing their willingness to participate or extend their full effort delinquency and involve to property crime to purchase drugs. And still there is problem of sufficient social services to mitigate the problem of delinquents in particular and youths in general; concrete attempts haven't been made towards in socializing and inculcating children towards good citizens at least by establishing and supporting youth club and association.

Concerning the prevention methods of juvenile delinquency in the study area, there were great limitations observed from police department, court office, prison administration, the government body and the community. The zonal police guidance has neither separately policy office for juveniles nor police officers who have taken training on delinquency prevention and assigned to deal with the cases of juvenile delinquents only.

Likewise, there was no juvenile courts system which exclusively deals with juvenile cases. In practice it was the same court, that means the ordinary court that see both adults and juvenile cases; there was no special training given for judges to acquire basic knowledge of special provisions for juvenile offenders.

With regarded to correctional institution, there was no separately correctional center where juvenile offenders placed for corrective measures. Thus offenders under 16 years old were sent to their home and community by court.

Even though offenders between 16-18 years old were taking corrective measures in the ordinary prison which is separated by fence from adult criminals, they always interact with each other. Correctional institution of delinquents is a place where a series of intensive treatment programs are to be provided by skilled professionals. But the reality in the correctional institution is far from this concept (idea) in that there is no treatment (corrective measures) program given for delinquents separately and has only one counselor for both youth delinquents and adult criminals. This is mainly because of lack resources and insufficient number of professionals in the area.

There is neither community oriented delinquency prevention programs nor community juvenile courts in the study area and no effective attempt observed in juvenile delinquency prevention, in that the concerned organization/ body were not well structured.

5.3. Recommendation

Based on the findings and the conclusion of the study, the researcher made the following recommendations:

As the result of the study indicated, most of the delinquents' families have low income and are unable to support their children. Therefore, there is a need to encourage service providing organization to channel resources towards strengthening the family/guardians as a means of providing safety nets for those under poverty in order to support their children's needs.

Family dysfunction is one of the great factors for delinquency; it is advisable to have intensive public education or awareness programs regarding adverse effects of family dysfunction that may cause emotional stress on children. In terms of education, it is also advisable to include raising awareness and counseling towards family/guardians who are in need of it, on parenting style and how they should socialize their children in appropriate way.

Regarding the strength of education based supportive services to assist low academic level/low achiever students is recommended. The school has to initiates peer group tutorials in the school and outside of the school. Better performing students assigned to conduct tutorial sessions for academically weaker students. In this way the peers influence or shape students who have socially unacceptable behaviors.

Comprehensive and progressive delinquency prevention; educational services are recommended to be expanded so as to divert the attention of children away from un controlled and harmful conditions. Supervision and control of harmful activities such as selling and use drugs by youths like alcohol, chat and cigarette.

As the study indicates, it is highly recommended that GOs and NGOs which work on the problems of youngsters have to be established. Established organizations should provide services that overcome the problem of youths and their environment, such as creating job opportunity for them, initiate social control and improving deteriorated areas.

Since there is low interaction among the three law enforcement agencies in delinquency prevention, the court of the zone, the police guidance of the zone and administration of the correctional center or prison should get organized and work closely on juvenile delinquency prevention.

This study shows that there is no separated police office for juveniles and no police personnel are assigned to see the cases of juveniles, it is recommended that the police guidance of the zone should establish separate custody for juveniles and assign police personnel by giving training for them on juvenile delinquency prevention. In addition to this, it is better if the institution established the community oriented delinquency prevention.

Since the ordinary court which is in application may not fulfill the objectives of treating and rehabilitating young offenders effectively, it is better to build especial juvenile court at least with the minimum cost, and assigned judges or other personnel to get especial training or giving them training on especial protection of young delinquents.

Because of the absence of correctional institutions for young offenders, delinquents under 16 (sixty) years old returned to the community and those between 16-18 years old send to ordinary prison where adult criminals are present. As a result, juveniles learn criminal acts and anti-social behaviors from adult criminals. Therefore, it is recommended that a separate youth offenders institution should be established which can provide educational, vocational, counseling services, and follow up and after care rehabilitation programs.

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APENDIX A

**ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS
EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

Questionnaire: To be filled out by juvenile delinquents in Ambo correctional center.

Dear respondents:

This questionnaire is prepared to gather information, ideas and opinions of the young offenders on the contributing factors to delinquent behaviors. The purpose of the study is purely academic and it will be confidentially kept; by no means will it affect you personally or your institution. Therefore, the researcher kindly requests you to extend your cooperation by providing relevant information by filling out the questionnaire provided.

Instruction: A. No need of writing your name.

B. For alternative answer please put “✓”mark

C. For open ended questions, please briefly specify

Part I: Background Information about respondents

1. Age ☐ 9-11 ☐ 12-13 ☐ 14-15 ☐ 16-18
2. Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
3. Educational status ☐ who cannot read and write ☐ 1-4 Grade ☐ 5-8 grade
☐ 9-10 ☐ 11-12 ☐ College and above
4. Place of birth ☐ Urban ☐ Rural
5. Marital status of family ☐ Live together ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Remmarried
Others specify _____
6. Your mode of living ☐ Alone ☐ With parent (s) ☐ With stepmother/father ☐ with
relatives/kin ☐ With friend(s) ☐ with people not kin.
Others (specify) _____

Part II. Questions related to factors that lead to juvenile delinquency

1. If your father is alive, what is his employment status?
☐ Employed ☐ Daily labor/manual work ☐ Pensioned
☐ Unemployed Others (specify) _____
2. If your mother is alive, what is her employ status?
☐ Employed ☐ Daily labor/manual work ☐ pensioned
☐ Unemployed Other, specify _____
3. What is the monthly income of your family? ☐ Less than Birr 250 ☐ Birr 250-500
☐ Birr500-700 ☐ Birr700 and above
4. Do you think that there are conflicts in the families or guardians of young offenders? ☐ Yes
☐ No

5. If your response for question No 4 is “Yes”, between whom and whom do you think the conflict takes place? (More responses are possible). ☐ Between parents ☐ between children ☐ between parents and children. Others (specify) _____
6. Do you think that youths in your area freely participate on any family affairs (issues) discussion? ☐ Yes, most of the time ☐ Yes, sometimes ☐ Yes, rarely ☐ No, not at all.
7. In which parenting style do you think youths tend to exposed to delinquent behavior/act? (more responses are possible)
☐ Authoritative/democratic way of supervising ☐ Authoritarian (over protective or control)
☐ Neglectful (rejecting lack of attachment or affection) ☐ Permissive (totally no supervision/extremely leave them)
8. What behavior do you observe from family/guardians of juvenile delinquents in your area? (More responses are possible).
☐ Alcoholism ☐ participate in criminal acts ☐ unaffectionate
 Others, specify _____
9. What problems do you think that youth face while living with their family/guardians? (more responses are possible)
☐ Physical abuse ☐ Malnourished from diet ☐ Verbal abuse ☐ Emotional neglect ☐ No problem ☐ Work burden at home Others (specify) _____
10. What do you think are the responses of youths for the problems they face on question No 9?
 Please briefly explain _____
11. Are you a student? ☐ Yes ☐ No
12. In which academic level do you think students get involved in delinquent acts in and out of the school? ☐ High achiever/level ☐ Middle achievers/level ☐ Lower achiever/level
13. Do you ever face education failure/drop out? ☐ Yes ☐ No
14. Do students who face educational failure/dropout get job in your area? ☐ Yes ☐ No
15. If your answer for question No 13 is “No”, where did they spend their time? (Multiple answers are possible).
☐ At home with their family ☐ Drinking alcohol ☐ Using chat and cigarette ☐ Using Shisha ☐ On the street ☐ Watching video Others, specify _____

16. Do you have close boy/girl friend(s) ☐ Yes ☐ No
17. If your response for question No 16 is “Yes”, what are the activities you share commonly?
(More responses are possible.) ☐ Discussion secrete things ☐ Exchange experiences ☐
Co-operate in conflicts ☐ Discuss about religion Others (specify) _____
18. Do you think that youths who committed delinquent acts influence their friends toward their behavior? ☐ Yes ☐ No
19. To what activities do you think youth offenders lead their peers in your area? (More responses are possible).
☐ Drug use/Different addiction ☐ Going out of home ☐ Missing class
☐ Sociability ☐ Group conflicts ☐ Theft Others, specify _____
20. From which family structure do you think young offenders emerge? (More responses are possible).
☐ Low income family ☐ High income family
☐ Broken home family ☐ large family size other specify _____
21. In which environmental area do you think young offenders mostly emerge from? (More answers are possible). ☐ High unemployment ☐ Weak social control
☐ Over crowded /urban density ☐ Deteriorated housing others, specify _____
22. What are the common activities of the community you live in? (Multiple responses are possible). ☐ Trade/marketing ☐ Liquor hotel and restaurant
☐ Illegal video houses ☐ Drug selling ☐ Prostitution Others, please specify _____
23. Is there any sufficient recreational facility like youth club in the community you live?
☐ Yes, adequately ☐ Yes, but not adequate ☐ No, not at all
24. Is there any NGO/GO which gives services on the problems of youths in your community?
☐ Yes ☐ No
25. If your answer for question No. 24 is “yes” specify the name and kinds of services of the organization.

Name of organization	Service rendered
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____

26. Do youths in your community use drugs? ☐ Yes ☐ No

27. If your answer for question No 26 is “Yes”, what are the common drugs youths in your area use? (More responses are possible)

☐ Chat ☐ Cigarette ☐ Alcohol ☐ Shisha ☐ Hashish

Others please specify _____

28. Do you think use of drugs leads to delinquent behaviors? ☐ Yes ☐ No

29. If your response is “Yes” to question No 28, how? Please explain _____

Thank!

APENDIX B

ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS
EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Interview with Police Institution on Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

This interview is prepared to gather data that are helpful to identify the different mechanism used to prevent juvenile delinquency. Hence the success of this research depends on willingness and sincerity of your response. Thank you for the willingness to be interviewed.

1. What are the roles and responsibilities of police in preventing juvenile delinquency? How do you see the practical work of policeman (institution) regarding juvenile delinquency prevention in your zone?
2. Are there specific police officers assigned to deal with juvenile offenders from the police department in your zone? Have they taken special training on delinquency prevention? How do you see the importance of training? If any?
3. There are different methods used by police department to prevent/control juvenile delinquency. What are the strategies police officers in your zone use to prevent delinquency?
4. There are different factors that determine the decision of police in juvenile delinquency cases. What are the factors police officers in your zone see while making decisions on juvenile delinquency cases?
5. Is there any community oriented police program aimed at delinquency prevention in your zone? What is the role they play in community in preventing delinquency? If any?
6. What are the ethical considerations in processing juvenile delinquency? How do you see the practice of police officers in your zone?
7. After processing juvenile delinquency cases the police refer it to juvenile court or social service. Is there any social service other than juvenile court to which police refer juvenile delinquency after processing in your zone? What are the criteria the police use to refer juvenile delinquency to juvenile court or social service?
8. Have you ever worked towards juvenile delinquency prevention? What do you think is expected from the government and community?
9. Do you think treating juvenile delinquency separately from adult crimes is always applicable practically? What problem do you think you would encounter? (If any).
10. What do you think are the major factors that lead juveniles towards delinquent acts/behavior in your zone?
11. Any additional comments would be appreciated.

Thank you!

APENDIX C

**ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS
EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

Interview with Judges (Court) on Legal Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents

This interview is prepared to gather data that are helpful to identify the different mechanisms used to prevent juvenile delinquency. Hence the success of this study depends on willingness and sincerity of your response. Thank you for the willingness to be interviewed.

1. Why do you think juvenile justice system is established separately from adult court? Is it applicable in your zone? Do you know when and how it started? (If any).
2. What are the age levels (limitations) that juvenile justice system includes in your zone? What are the assumptions behind the age level?
3. Is there any special court/juvenile court established to hear juvenile cases in your zone? If no, do you think that it has no impact on treating, correcting and rehabilitating young offenders?
4. Is there any special training given to judges to make them competent and well qualified in determining juvenile cases differently from adult crimes in your zone? Do you think the given training is sufficient? (If any).
5. The Criminal Code of FDRE states that persons between 9 and 15 years shall be treated differently from adults. For example kept in separate custody and their case shall be adjudicated in chambers. How do you see the legal guideline in practice in your zone?
6. What factors should courts take in to account while determining the measures regarding young offenders? What are the courts practical doing in your zone?
7. There is a case in which juvenile court was transferred to adult court. Is there such case in your organization? What would be the determining reasons to transfer juveniles' cases to adult court?
8. What are the general steps followed in juvenile court processing in your zone? How do you see the practice of court in light of the objective/purpose of the law regarding the treatment of young offenders?
9. What do you think are the major factors that lead juveniles towards delinquent acts/behavior in your zone?
10. Any additional comments would be appreciated.

Thank you!

APENDIX D

**ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS
EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**Interview with Prison Administration and Social Workers on Juvenile Delinquency
Rehabilitation**

This interview is prepared to gather data that are helpful to identify the different mechanisms used to prevent juvenile delinquency. Hence the success of this research depends on willingness and sincerity of your response. Thank you for the willingness to be interviewed.

1. Do you know when the institution started to give treatment and rehabilitation service for juvenile delinquency?
2. What are the guiding principles/objectives of this institution towards the correction and rehabilitation of young offenders? What activities and programs are being seen to fulfill that aim?
3. What kind of professional workers does the institution have and what treatment programs are provided for juvenile delinquents?
4. Is there any community based correction system of juveniles regarding delinquency prevention in your zone? What are the roles of workers in the community correction of juveniles? If any?
5. In some case youths are placed in probation department before being sent to an institution. Is there such cases in your zone where youths placed before being sent to an institute/correctional center? In what circumstances are youths placed in probation? If any?
6. It is obvious that youths need to acquire the kinds of skills that would give them hope for advancement. So what kinds of vocational job training programs does the institution provide and by what criteria does the institution assign the youths to each program?
7. Does the institution practically apply programs of psychological oriented nature such as individual, family and group counseling effectively and sufficiently? If not, do you think that it does not have an impact on the goal/objectives of an institution?
8. Educational program is one of the treatments given to juvenile delinquents. What are the roles of educational program of your institution in contributing young offenders' rehabilitation?
9. Put "X" for services and goods not given and put "✓" for given service and goods.
 - Bedding including : ☐ Blankets ☐ Sheets ☐ Pillows ☐ Mattress
 - 24 hours light
 - Personal hygiene materials ☐ Soap ☐ Shower
 - Monthly access to medical facilities. Other(specify)_____

10. It is believed that when juveniles are released from the institution, they shall be placed in after care program. Would you please explain its benefits? Does this institution under take it and what impact does it have on the youth or community?
11. Any additional comments would be appreciated.

Thank you!

APENDIX E

Check List for Observing Correctional Center and Facilities.

1. Supply of facilities	Available	Not available
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• Counseling and guidance center. • Free space where youths meet with their visitors. • Vocational training center. • Educational spaces. • Libraries/Reading room • Recreational center. • Place for physical exercise. • Facility of dormitory and sleeping accommodation		
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2. Availability of materials and services	Yes	No
• Educational materials supply. • Accessibility of books to read. • Youth's center separated from adults. • Dormitory of girls separated from boys. • Fire safety equipment. • Wide enough in terms of No of delinquents.		

- Strong points _____

- Weak points _____

APENDIX F

YUUNVARSIIITII SAAYINSII FI TEKINOOLOOJII ADAAMAA

Sagantaa Qorannoo Digirii Lammaffaa

Mana Barumsaa Barsiisota Barnoota Saayinsii fi tekniikoloojii

Muummee Saaykoolojii

Gaafannoo dargaggoo balleessitootaan guutamu

Kabajamtoota Dargaggootaf,

Kaayyoon qorannaa kanaa odeeffannoo waa'ee waantota dargaggoota gara gocha balleessaatti isaan kakaasu|gaggeessu funaanuu ta'a. Kanaafuu, qorannoon Kun Kan galma gahu yoo isin iftoomaa fi amantummaan gaaffilee gaafatamtan guuttan qofaadha.

Odeeffannoon isin kennitan icciitiidhan qabamee qorannoo qofaaf kan oolu waanta'eef karaa kamiyyuu namummaa fi dhaabbata keessan hin miidhu.

Qajeelfama: A. Maqaa barreessuun hin barbaachisu.

B. Gaaffiiwwaan filannoo ta'aniif deebii sirrii ta'etti mari.

C. Gaaffiiwwan banaa ta'aniif ibsa ga'aa kenni.

➤ Kuataa 1ffaa: Odeeffannoo waa'ee gaafatamtootaa;

1. Umurii : A 9 -11, B, 12-13, C, 14-15 D. 16-18
2. Saala A. Dhiira B. Dhalaa
3. Sadarkaa barnootaa: A Ka hin baranne B.kutaa 1-4 C. kutaa5-8 D.kutaa 9-10
E. kutaa 11-12 F. Kolleejjii fi isaa ol
5. Bakkaa dhalootaa: A. Magaala B. Baadiyyaa
6. Haala gaayila maatiikee: A. Waliin jiraatu B. Wal- hiikaniiru C. Adda adda jiraatu

Deebiii kanarraa adda ta'e yoo qabatte ibsi_____

7. Eenyu waliin jiraachaa jirtaa? A. Abbaa fi Haadha B. Abbaa qofaa C. Haadha qofaa
D. Aabbaa|Haadha buddennaa waliin Deebi'ii kanarraa adda yoo jiraate ibsi_____

Kutaa 2^{ffaa}: Gaaffilee sababoota gocha yakka ta'aniif dargaggoota kakaasu ilaallatu:

1. Abbaan kee lubbuudhaan yoo jiraate gaheen hojiisaa maalii?
A.Qacaramaa B. Galii guyyaan jiraata C. Hojii humnaa D. Soorama baheera E.Hojii
hin qabu Debi addaa yoo qabaatte ibsi _____

2. Hhaati kee lubbuun kan jirtu yoo taate gaheen hojiishee maalii?

A. Qacaramtuu B. Galii guyyaan jiraatti C. Hojii humnaa D. Soorama baateetti

E. Hojii hin qabdu Debi addaa yoo qabaatte ibsi _____

3. Galiin warraa kee ji'aan Qarshii: A 250 gadi B. 250-500 C. 500-700 D. 700 ol

4. Maatii ykn guddiftuu dargaggoo balleessitootaa gidduu waldhabdeen jira jettee yaaddaa? A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

5. Yoo deebiin kee gaaffii lak.4^{ffaa} eeyyee ta'e, eenyuu fi eenyu gidduutti uumama? (deebiin tokkoo ol ni danda'ama). A. Abbaa fi Haadha gidduutti B. Maatii fi Ijoollee gidduutti C. Ijoollee fi Ijoollee gidduuttii Kan biroo ibis _____

6. Dargaggoonni naannoo kee dhimmaa maatiirrattii hagam haala bilisa ta'een hirmaannaa godhuu? A. Yeroo hundaa B. takka takkaa C. Darbee darbee D. Hirmaannaa hin qabani.

7. Dargaggoonni bulchiinsa maatii akkamii keessaatti gocha balleesaa|yakkaa ta'eef saaxilamu? (Deebiin tokkoo ol ni danda'ama) A. Maatii dimokiratawaa B. Maatii to'annaa baay'isan C. Maatii dhimma ijoolleesaanii hin qabne D. Maatii ijoolleesaanii akka mallee qanansiisan

8. Maatii dargaggoo balleesitoota ta'anraa amala akkamii hubatee?

A. Dhugaatii baay'isuu B. Gocha yakka ta'e irratti hirmaatu

C. Ijoollee saaniif jaalala kennuu dhabuu. Kan biraa ibsii _____

9. Ddargaggoonni yeroo maatiisaanii ykn guddiftuusaanii waliin jiraatan rakkina akkamiituu

isaan mudata jettee yaadda? (Deebiin tokkoo ol ni danda'ama).

A. Adabbii qaamaa B. Nyaata madaalamaa dhabuu C. Arabsoo D. Jaalala qabaniif dhorkuu.

E. Hojii mana itti baay'isuu Kan biraa ibsi _____

10. Dargaggoonni rakkoo gaaffii lak.9^{ffaa} irratti isaan quunnamuuf deebii akkamii laatu jettee yaadda? Ibsakenni _____

11. Barachaa jirtaahoo? A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

12. Barattoota barnootaan sadarkaa akkamiirra jirantu gchaa balleessaa| yakka ta'e irratti hirmmaatu jettee yaadda? A. Cimoo B. Gidduugaleessa C. Laafoo

13. Barumsa keetti kuftee ykn addaan kuttee beektaa? A. Eyyee B. Lakkii

14. Barattoonnii naannoo kee barnootaan laafoo ta'an ykn addaan kutan hojii itti babba'an ni argatuu? A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

15. Yoo deebiin kee gaaffii lak. 14^{ffaa} "lakki" ta'e, eessatti yeroosaanii dabarsu? (Deebiin baay'een ni danda'ama). A. Maatii waliin B. Mana dhugaatiitti C. Jimaa fi Sigaaraa fayyadamuun D. Shiishaa fayyadamuun E. Mana fiilmmiitti F. Karaarratti Kanbiroo ibsi_____

16. Hiriyyaa dhihoo dhalaa ykn dhiiraa qabda? A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

17. Gaaffii lak. 16^{ffaa} deebiin kee "eeyyee" yoo ta'e, waan akkamiirratti waliin hirmaattuu? (deebii baay'een ni danda'ama). A. Dhimma iccitii ta'e marii'achuu B. Muuxannoo wal jijjiiruu D. Lola irratti walirratti tumsuu E. Dhimma amantiirratti marchuu

Kan bira ibsi_____

18. Dargaggoonni gocha balleessaa|yakka ta'e raawwatan hiriyyoota saaniirratti dhiibbaa amalaa godhu jettee yaaddaa? A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

19. Akka godina keessaniitti dargaggoo balleessitoonni hiriyyoota isaaniirrattidhiibbaa amalaa akkamii fidu jettee yaaddaa? A. Araada adda addaatti boba'uu B. Mana gadhiisanii deemu C. Dareerra hafuu D. Gareen jeequu E. Hanna F. Hariiroo gaarii uumuu Kan biraa ibsi_____

20. Dargaggoo balleessitoonni maatii hawaas- dinagdee akkamii keessaa bahu jettee yaadda?

(Deebii hedduun ni danda'ama) A. Maatii galii gad-aanaa B. Maatii galii ol-anaa

C. Maatii diigame D. Maatii miseensa baay'ee qabu Kan biro yoojiraate ibsi_____

21. Dargaggoo balleessitoonni hawaasa naannoo akkamii keessaatti baay'atu? (Deebii baay'een ni danadaa'ama) A. Bakkee hojii dhabdummaan baay'atu B. Bakkee to'annan hawaasaa lafaa ta'e C. Bakkee hawaasni yabbatutti D. Naannoo magaala irranfatamoo ta'an Kan biraa ibsi_____

22. Hawaasa jirattu keessaa bakkeen bashannanaa ga'aan jiraa?

A. Bay'inaan jira B. Hanga tokko jira C. Hin jiru

23. Hawaasni naannoo kee irracaalaatti hojii akkamii hojjetu? (Deebii baay'een ni danadaa'ama).

A. Daldala adda addaa B. Daldala dhugaatii C. Kaaffee fi restoraantii D. Mana filmii seeraan alaa
D. Waantota suusii qaban daldaluu D. Daldala walquunnamtii salaa
Kan biraa ibsi_____

24. Rakkoo dargaggoota hawaasa naannoo kee furuuf tajaajillii dhaabbata mit-mootummaa ykn dhabbata mootummaan kennamuu jiraa? A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

25. Yoo deebiin kee gaaffi lak.24^{ffaa} f “Eeyyee” ta’e, maqaa dhaabbatichaa fi tajaajila inni kennu ibsi

Maqaa dhaabbatichaa

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Tajaajila kennamu

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

26. Dargaggoonni naannoo kee waanta araada nama qabsiisu ni fayyadamuu?
A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

27. Gaaffii lak.26^{ffaa} f deebiin kee “eeyyee” yoo ta’e, araada gosa akkamii fayyadamu? (Deebii baay'een ni danadaa'ama) A. Caatii B. Tamboo C. Dhugaatii D. Shishaa
E. Ashishaa kan biraa ibis_____

28. Waantota araadaa nama qabsiisan fayyadamuun gocha balleessa|yakka ta’etti nama geessa jettee yaaddaa? A. Eeyyee B. Lakki

29. Gaaffii lak.28^{ffaa} f deebiin kee yoo “eeyyee” ta’ee, haalasaa bal’inaan ibsii_____

Hirmaannaa Keessaniif Galatoomaa!

APENDIX G

YUUNVARSIIITII SAAYINSII FI TEKINOOLOOJII ADAAMAA

Sagantaa Qorannoo Digirii Lammaffaa

Mana Barumsaa Barsiisota Barnoota Saayinsii fi tekinoooloojii

Muummee Saaykoolojii

Gaafannoo Polisiinguutamu

Kabajamoo polisii,

Kaayyoon qorannaa kanaa odeeffannoo waa'ee baleessaa dargaggotaa salpisuu ykn ittisuurratti odeeffannoo funaanuu ta'a. Kanaafuu,qorannoon kun kan galma gahu yoo isin iftoomaa fi amantummaan gaaffilee gaafatamtan deebifatan qofaadha.

Odeeffannoon isin kennitan icciitiidhan qabamee qorannoo qofaaf kan oolu waanta'eef karaa kamiyyuu namummaa fi dhaabbata keessan hin miidhu.

Gaaffii Afaanii Waajjira Poolisii waliin Balleessaa Dargaggoo Ittisuu irratti

1. Gaheefi ittigaafatamummaa poolisiin dargaggoo balleessitoota ittisuurratti qabu maal fa'ii? Hojii qabatamaa waajjirri poolisii gadinakeesanii akkamiin ilaalta?
2. wajjira poolisii irraa poolisoonni dargaggoo balleessitoota ta'an qorachuuf adda ba'anii kan ramadaman ni jiruu? Leenjiin adda ta'e kennameerafii? Faayidaa leenjichaa akkamitti ilaalta? (Yoojiraate).
3. Tooftaawwan waajjirri poolisii dargaggoo balleessitoota ittisuuf gargaaraman heddduutu jira. Tarsiimoowwan poolisiin godinakeessanii balleessaa dargaggoo ittisuuf fayyadaman maal fa'ii?
4. Poolisiin dhimma dargaggoo balleessitoota irratti murtee kennuuf waantonni murteesso ta'an jiru. Poolisiin godina keessanii dhimma kana maalfaa irratti hundaa'uun murtee kennu?
5. Sagantaan poolisii hawaasa gaidduu galeessa godhate balleessaa dargaggoo ittisuu irratti xiyyeefate godina keessan keessa nijiraa? Hawaasa keessatti gahee akkamii taphata? (Yoo jiraate).
6. Yommuu dhimmi dargaggoo balleessitootaa ilaalamu waantonni ilaalcha keessa galuu qaban maal fa'ii? Hojii qabatamaa poolisii godina keessanii akkamiin ilaalta?
7. Poolisiin dhimma dargaggoo balleessitootaa erga qulqulleessee booda dhimicha gara mana murtii dargaggoo/tajaajila hawaasaatti erga? Godina keessan keessatti mana murtii dargaggootaan ala tajaajilli hawaasaa bakkatti poolisiin dhimma kana ergu jiraa? Ulaagaalee

maal fayyadamuun poolisiin dargaggoo balleessitoota gara mana murtii dargaggoo ykn tajaajila hawaasaatti erga?

8. Hojii dargaggo balleesitoota ittisuu keessa hojettee beektaa? Qaama mootummaa fi hawaasarraa maaltu eegama jettee yaadda?
9. Dargaggoota balleessitoota namoota gurguddoo yakka hojetan irraa adda baasanii kunuunsuun yeroo hundaa qabatamaan hojiirra ni oola jette yaadda? Rakkina akkamiitu naquunnama jettee yaadda?
10. Akka godina keessaniitti waantotni dargaggoota gara gocha balleesaatti gaggeessan maal fa'j jettee yaadda?
11. Yaadni dabalataa yoo jiraate ni deeggarama.

Glatoma!!

APENDIX H

YUUNVARSIITII SAAYINSII FI TEKINOOLOOJII ADAAMAA

Sagantaa Qorannoo Digirii Lammaffaa

Mana Barumsaa Barsiisota Barnoota Saayinsii fi tekinoooloojii

Muummee Saaykoolojii

Gaafannoo Kabajamoo abbootii seeraan guutamu

Kabajamoo abbaa seeraa,

Kaayyoon qorannaa kanaa odeeffannoo waa’ee dhimma kunuunsa seeraa dargaggoo balleessitootaaaf kennamuirratti odeeffannoo funaanuu ta’a. Kanaafuu, qorannoon kun kan galma gahu yoo isin iftoomaa fi amantummaan gaaffilee gaafatamtan deebifan qofaadha.

Odeeffannoon isin kennitan icciitiidhan qabamee qorannoo qofaaf kan oolu waanta’eef karaa kamiyyuu namummaa fi dhaabbata keessan hin miidhu.

Gaaffiilee Afaanii Abbaa Seeraa Waliin dhimma Kunuunsa Seeraa Dargaggoo Balleessitootaaaf kennamuirratti

1. Haalli haqaa dargaggoo maaliif kan namoota gurguddaa irraa adda bahee hundaa’ee jettee yaadda? Inni Kun akka godina keessaniitti hojiirra oolee jiraa? Yoomiifi akkamitti akka eegale ni beekta? (Yoo jiraate).
2. Godina keessan keessatti haalli haqaa dargaggo umurii sadrkaa akkamii of keessatti hammata? Ilaalchi gama sadarkaa umuriin jiru maalfa’ii?
3. Godina keessan keessatti dhimma dargaggoof manni murtii adda ta’e/dargaggoo hundaa’ee jiraa? Yoo hin jiru ta’e dargaggoo balleesitoota ta’an kunuunsuu, sirreessuufi deebisanii dhaabuurratti miidhaa hin qabu jettee yaaddaa?
4. Godina keessan keessatti abbootiin seeraa hojiisaaniitti dorgomaafi dhang’ammoo ta’anii dhimma dargaggoo kan namoota gurguddaa irraa addanbaasanii akka ilaalaniif leenjiin adda ta’e kennamee jiraa? Leenjiin kenname Kun gahaadha jettee yaaddaa? (Yoojiraate).
5. Akka Adabii Yakkaa ADWUI namoonni umuriin issaanii waggaa 9__15 ta’e namoota gurguddaa irraa adda bahaanii kunuunsamuu qabu. Fakkeenyaaf, mana sirreessaa adda ba’etti eegamu. Akkasumas dhimmi isaanii bakka adda ta’etti ilaalama. Godina keessan keessatti qajeelfama seeraa raawwataa jiru akkamitti ilaalta?

6. Yommuu dargaggoo balleessitoonni himataman abbaan seeraa maalfaa irratti hunda'e murtee kenna? Godina keessanitti manni martii hojii qabatamaa akkamii dalagaa jira?
7. Murteen dargaggoof kennamu yeroo gara kan namoota gurguddaatti dabarfamu ni jira. Waajjira keessan keessatti haalli Kun ni mul'ataa? Sababoonni dhimmi dargaggoo gara murtee gaheessotaatti aka darbu taasisan maal fa'ii?
8. Waliigalli adeemsa murtee dargaggoo godina keessanii duraaduubaan maal fakkaata? Kaayyoo seerri dargaggoo balleessitoota kunuunsuuf qabu ilaalchisee hojii qabatamaa mana murtii akkamitti ilaalta?
9. Akka godina keessaniitti waantonni dargaggoo gara gocha ballee ssaatti kakaasan maalfa'i jettee yaadda?
10. Yaadni dabalataa yoo jiraate ni deeggarama.

Galatoomaa!

APENDIX I

YUUNVARSIITII SAAYINSII FI TEKINOOLOOJII ADAAMAA

Sagantaa Qorannoo Digirii Lammaffaa

Mana Barumsaa Barsiisota Barnoota Saayinsii fi tekinooolojii

Muummee Saaykoolojii

Kabajamoo bulchinsaa fi hojjettota mana sirreessaa,

Kaayyoon qorannaa kanaa odeeffannoo waa'ee dargagoo balleessitoota ta'an gorsuu fi deebisanii dhaabuurratti odeeffannoo funaanuu ta'a. Kanaafuu,qorannoon kun kan galma gahu yoo isin iftoomaa fi amantummaan gaaffilee gaafatamtan deebifan qofaadha.

Odeeffannoon isin kennitan icciitiidhan qabamee qorannoo qofaaf kan oolu waanta'eef karaa kamiyyuu namummaa fi dhaabbata keessan hin miidhu.

Gaaffiilee Afaanii Bulchiinsaafi Hojjetoota Mana Sirreessaa waliin waa'ee Dargagoo Balleessitoota Deebisanii Dhaabuurratti.

1. Dhaabbanni sirreessaa kun dargagoo balleessitootaaf tajaajila kunuunsaa fi deebisanii dhaabuu yoom kennuu akka eegale beekta?
2. Kaayyoo dhaabbanni Kun dargagoo balleessitoota kunuunsuufi deebisanii dhaabuu irratti qabu maalfa'i? kaayyoo kana galmaan gahuuf sagantaaleefi gochoonni mul'atan maalfa'i?
3. Dhaabbatichi hojjetoota gosa leenjii akkamiin leenji'aman qaba? Sagantaalee yaalii akkamii dargagoo balleessitootaaf kenna?
4. Godina keessan keessatti sirreffamni dargagoo hawaasarratti bu'uureffatee balleessaa dargagoo ittisuurratti xiyyefate ni jiraa? Gaheen hojjetootasaa maalfa'i? (Yoo jiraate).
5. Dhimmoota tokko tokko irratti dargagoo balleessiitoonni osoo gara mana sirressaatti hin ergamiin bakki turan ni jira. Akka godina keessaniitti bakki akkasii Kun ni jiraa? Haalota akkamiif dargagoonni bakka akkasii kana turu?
6. Akkuma beekamu dargagoonni gosoota ogummaa guddina saaniitiif abdii kennu argachuu fedhu. Dhaabbannii keessan gosoota ogummaa hojii maalfaarratti sagantaa leenjii kenna? Ulaaggaa maal irratti hundaahuunis dargaggoota gara sagantichaatti ramada?

7. Dhaabbanni keessan sagantaa xinsammuuf ta'an kan akka gorsa dhuunfaa, maatii fi garee qabatamaan haala barbaachisuufi gahaa ta'een ni kennaa? Yoo hin ta'iin kaayyoo dhaabbaticharratti dhiibbaa hin geessisu jettee yaadda?
8. Sagantaan barnootaa yaalii dargaggoo balleessitootaaf kennamu keessa isa tokko. Gaheen sagantaa barnoota dhaabbata keessanii dargaggoo balleessitoota gara amala gaariitti deebisuuf bu'aan inbuusu maalii?
9. Tajaajilaa fi meeshaalee kennamuuf mallattoo “✓” kan hin kennamneef immoo mallattoo “X” kaa'i.
 - Chiisicha ilaalchisee: ☐ Uffata halkanii ☐ Uffata siree ☐ Boraatii ☐ Firaashii
 - Ibsaa sa'aa 24
 - Waantota qulqullummaaf gargaaran ☐saamunaa ☐manadhiqannaa
 - Yaalii fayyummaa ji'a ji'aan

Kanbiroo caqasi _____

10. Dargaggoonnii yeroo mana sirreessaatii gadhiifaman osoo hawaasatti hin dabalamiin sagantaan gorsaa ni kennamaaf jedhame yaadama. Faayidaa isaa ibsuu ni dandeessaa? Dhaabbanni keessan waan akkasii kana ni raawwataa? Dhiibbaan inni dargaggoota/uummata irratti qabu maali?
11. Yaadni dabalataa yoo jiraate ni deeggarama.

Galatooma!!