

Psychosocial Factors That Leads Females to Delinquency: The
Case of Lideta

Sub city Juvenile Rehabilitation Center

Adiss Ababa

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCINCE AND LAW

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

BY Kidest Adane

ADVISOR: Kinde Getachew (M.A)

A RESEARCH PAPER SUBMITTED:- TO COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCINCE AND LAW
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, IN PARTIAL FULEFILEMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ART IN PSYCHOLOGY

May 2010

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to assess psychosocial factor associated with criminal behavior of female juveniles. Stratified random sampling was conducted on the Factors that lead Females to delinquency taking all Female juvenile delinquents of AdissAbaba ledeta juvenile rehabilitation center. As a source of population and as a sample the researcher took 30 samples close ended and open ended questioners used to collect data, in addition to this interview also conducted for office workers. The colleted data were analyzed by using table and percentage. From the result most female delinquents live with relatives (33.3%), single parent (33.3%), dropout from schools (50%), physically abused (10%) are some of the factor. Generally psycho and sociological problems are the major causes of female delinquency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and for most I would like to express my heart felt thanks for my advisor Ato kinde Getachew for his un failing advice and correction while I am conducting this research .

Secondly I thanks the whole member of my families for their material and moral support during stay in university.

Finally I would like to thank w/ro Besfat woja the secretary for writing this paper, last but not least I would like to express my great thanks for Baby and my respondents who are very co-operative for responding the whole questions.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background

The concept of Juvenile delinquency is historically rooted in legal judicial conceptualization and definition legally juvenile delinquent is child or adolescent under the age of eighteen who has been apprehended by law officials for a crime and adjudicated (Calhoun comely and Boston 1984) . juvenile delinquency is anti-social behavior committed by a minor specially behavior that would be criminally punishable by special laws pertaining only to minor in the juvenile delinquency an individual who has been under the age of minority subject of those term . Those females found in the adolescence leads delinquency at younger age.

During the teen yeas girls begin to separate from their families assert their own identity, identify their peers, redefine their relationship with nurturing adult, explore their sexuality develop their own moral and ethics sense and prepare for the responsibility and challenges of adult hood An umber of inter connected risk factors contribute to adolescent girl being at risk of delinquency . Statistics shows the more girls becoming involved in the justice system at younger age and some a for more violent offence. Minorities are disproportionately presented and female delinquent have ewer placement option than their male peers in the juvenile justice system .Although research about female delinquent has been scare, approving body of research is begin in to identify . Development path ways most likely to lead girls to delinquency (Guiding principle for promising female programmed 1995)

The intensity and severity of female Juvenile delinquency are generally determined by the social economic and cultural condition of prevailing industry. The cause and condition of Juvenile delinquency are usual viewed at each level of social structure including society as a whole, social institution, social group and organization. Interpersonal relation. Juvenile choice of delinquent careers and the consequent perpetuation of delinquency are fostered by wider angle of factors (Juvenile delinquency youth report 2003/2009)

1. 2 Statement of the problem

Juvenile delinquents is complex problem that significantly impacts all members and process of social structure essentially these behavior deviate from societal norms and more specifically they violate established criminal codes and law juvenile delinquency incorporates not only general criminal activity but conducted that is only unlawful for youth such as has running away from home and skipping school. Juvenile delinquency is dynamic mutilate faceted problem with numerous casual actor. Multifactor exist that contribute to the understanding of what leads females to engage in delinquent behavior while psychological and biological holds their own merit when explaining crime and delinquency, perhaps social factors can best explain juvenile delinquency. Numerous factors has been identified as indicator or predictors of juvenile delinquency and those factors represent dysfunction chon at several level special with in the structure of offender family some of these factors include conflict with family, lack of adequate supervision, a distinct Lack of parent child attachment, instability, poor home life quality (Lundsman, 1993).

Regarding individual factor aggressive behaviors also been observed in children with certain types of neurological biological cognitive problems some of that factors include sexual abuse, restlessness, poor mental ability, low IQ and verbal ability , poor performance at school, increased competition from peers, neuron physiological abnormality and neurotransmitter sifter system.

Family level factors such as child abuse child neglect, family violence, extreme family conflict and hostility can have direct influence on child's state of mind resulting in Juvenile Delinquency(<http://Ezine Article.com/> expert Pauline Go). In general those factors associated with criminal behavior of female juveniles considered psychosocial factors interims of individual, family and social demographic factors because of the above problems the study will focus on the Assessment of psychosocial factors Associated with female juvenile delinquency.

However those the above mentioned problems are identified in this research, therefore this research will answer the following questions.

- What are the factors that predispose juvenile girls commit crime?
- How these factors exert their influence on them?
- Which Age groups are affected more?

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the factors that associated with criminal behavior of female Juveniles.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- ⇒ To identify the root cause of delinquency.
- ⇒ To assess psychosocial factors of female Juvenile delinquents.
- ⇒ To sort out and identify more vulnerable age group.

1.4. Significance of the study

As it was mentioned females at early age Face several types of influences which leads to delinquency or delinquent behavior.

The basic reason to conducted this research was to assess those factors that leads to juvenile delinquency.

So this research will help:

- ⇒ Give base line for policy formulators in the National level regarding prevention of female delinquency
- ⇒ Helps for those who work on the area of female delinquents to aware about those factors.
- ⇒ To give the power to meet the challenges of life events and transition and skill to help them regarding their potential.

1.5 Delimitation

The study was delimited to Addis Ababa Lydia Sub city Juvenile rehabilitation center take in to consideration time and budget constraints. In this study almost all female delinquents up to Age 18 will be included.

1.6 Operational definition

Juvenile delinquency:- persistent antisocial, illegal or criminal act behavior by female delinquents in Lideta sub city Juvenile rehabilitation center.

Juvenile delinquent:- female who are under age of 18 who found to have committed crime.

Juvenile rehabilitation center:- is Juvenile hall specifically designed to children (female) who commit serious crime.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature Review

2.1 General over view of Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is persistent psychosocial illegal or criminal act behavior by children or adolescent to the degree that it can't be controlled or corrected by the parents. It endangers others in the community, and it becomes the concerns of law enforcement agency.

2.2 Female and delinquency

Level of severity of the crime committed by female Juvenile offenders vary greatly from status offenses, Like truancy /pupil who stay away from school with out permission).The most common offence committed by female is running away, thus female Juvenile criminal activity is not the rise, rate of seriousness is generally low.

Although little is known about the trend in female criminal activity overtime, seriousness of Juvenile crime and prolonged criminal activity Seems to be related. The more serious crime committed as juvenile and the higher of the number of non-status offense crime, the more likely female offender is to continue a career in criminal activity (warren and rosenbaun, 1987).

2.3 Theories of Juvenile Delinquency

2.3.1 Individual Viewed theory

2.3.1.1 Choice theories

It holds that people have free will to control their action. Delinquency is a product of the weighing of the risks of crime against its benefit, if the risk is greater than the gain, People will choose not to commit crime. One way of creating a greater risk is to make sure that the punishment associated with delinquency are sever, certain and fast (Larry J. Siegel, Brandon C, welsh, Joseph, J.Senna).

2.3.2 Trait theory

It holds that personal and environmental factors dictates behavior choice that delinquents do not choose to commit crimes freely but are influenced by forces beyond their control. (Ibid).

2.3.3 Biosocial theory

It focused on the biological base of delinquency and linked delinquency to in born trait, biochemical, neurological and genetic factors have been linked to Aggressiveness and violent in youth.

2.4 Psychological theory

2.4.1 Psychodynamic theory

The basis of psychodynamic theory is assumption that human behavior is controlled by unconscious mental process developed in early child hood. The imbalance of personality traits caused by traumatize early child hood can result in long term psychological difficulties. Antisocial behavior then may be the result of conflict or trauma occurring early in Childs development. And delinquent activity may become an out let for violent and antisocial feeling, (James Stracrey, 1963).

2.4.2 Behavioral theory

As this theory a persons personality is learned through out life during interaction with others. Social learning theorists holds that children imitate the adult behavior they observed on first hand or on television (Albert Bandura, walter Mischel, and Richard walters).

2.4.3 Cognitive theory

Concerned with human development and how people perceive the world. Criminality is viewed as a function of improper information processing and /or moral development criminals were found to be significantly lower in their mental judgment development than non criminals of the same social back ground, (L.kohlberg, K. Kaufman, P. Scharf).

2.5 Personality and delinquency

Personality reflects characteristics way of adapting to life demands and problems. Delinquent maintain a distinct personality whose characteristics increase the probability that will be aggressive and antisocial, (shelden glueck, Eleanor Glueck).

2.6 Intelligent and delinquency

Children with low IQ are responsible for disproportional share of delinquency low intelligence is major cause of delinquency. Individual were low intelligent, it might be possible to identify potential delinquents before they committed socially harmful act, (L.M. Terman 1925, Boston Houghton-Mifflin,1916).

2.7 Sociological View of Delinquency

2.7.1 Social Structure theory

Holds that delinquent behavior is an adaptation to conditions that predominate in lower class environment. Delinquency is the consequence of the inequalities built in social structure, (Jeanne Brooks-Gunn and GergJ Duncan, 1997).

2.7.2 Social disorganization theory

Suggests that economically deprived area lose their ability to control the behavior of resident. Delinquency is product of the socialization mechanisms with in neighbor hood:- Unstable neighbor hood have the greatest chance of producing delinquent.,(Frederick thrasher.1921).

2.7.3 Anomie Strain theory

Lower class youth may desire legitimate goal but that their unavailability causes frustration and deviant behavior. With out acceptable means for obtaining success, individual feel social and psychological strain. This condition caused anomie. Consequently these youth may either use deviant method to achieve their goal, (Robert Merton, 1957).

2.7.4 Cultural deviant theory

The result of social disorganization and strain the environment of subcultures that holds in opposition to main stream societal and delinquency is the result of youth desire to conform to lower class neighbor hood cultural value that conflict with those of the greater society, (Albert chon, 1955).

2.7.5 Social process theory

Holds that improper socialization is the key to delinquency. Although social position is important, socialization is considered to be the determinant factor of behavior.

2.7.6 Social Learning theory

Holds that kids learn deviant behavior and attitudes during interaction with family, peers, and relatives. If they have not learned proper values and behavior they develop delinquency behavior, (Edwin Sutherland, 1939).

2.8 Possible factors that lead criminal behavior of Female Juveniles

2.8.1. Individual Factors

2.8.1.1 Dropping out school

The lower the number of years of schooling female competence, the more likely that criminal activity occurs, (Danner, et al, 1995). There exists an association between school drop out rates and after crimes such as drug use and property offense (Lan cott, and Le Blane, 2002).

2.8.1.2 Physical Abuse

Female who were subject to physical abuse and neglect sustained their first arrest at younger age and females exposed to violence and abuse were significantly more likely to be arrested for violent crime, (widom and Max field, 2001).

2.8.1.3 Sexual Abuse

Sexually abused female were seven times more likely to commit violent offense than their non abused counterparts, (Herrera and McCloskey, 2001).

2.8.1.4 Substance abuse

The use of drug or alcohol has the negative effect on one's ability to make judgment, which can lead to criminal activity.

2.8.1.5 Codefendant

The necessity of most female adolescents to achieve the acceptance of their peers, specifically males, shed light on their motivation to commit crimes, (Elliott, etal, 1985).

2.8.2 Family Factors

2.8.2.1 Parents marital status

Marital status is associated with delinquency among Females. Female who come from broken home or homes consisting of one parent often experience lack of supervision, lack of income and instability. In support from parental figure female chronic offenders were significantly more likely to come from a broken home, (Oanner,1995).

2.8.2.2 Family criminal activity

When family member or adult involved in the rearing of female commit crimes and are incarnated, it gives them a model of acceptable behavior,(wintree, Backstrom, and mays, 1994).

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1 Area of the study

The study would be conducted in Addis Ababa city 353 K.M away from Jimma, especially in Lideta sub city juvenile rehabilitation center.

3.2 study population

Addis Ababa Lideta sub city juvenile rehabilitation center of female juveniles who are under the age of eighteen.

3.3 Sample size

The respondents of this study would be 50% delinquents From all age groups. That is to mean from 102 population the researcher will randomly select ;

| Age | no` of population | sample |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 10-13 | 18 | 9 |
| 14-16 | 22 | 11 |
| 17-18 | 10 | 10 |

In addition to this from office workers the researcher will randomly select 18 male workers from a total of 36 and 12 female workers from total of 24.

3.4 Method of Sampling

Stratified random sampling will be utilized.

3.5 Instrument of data collection

In this research the researcher conducted questioner, which contains two (2) parts the first part contain the general information, the second part Contains questions regarding the factors of female delinquent behavior. In addition to the questioner the researcher also conducted Interview for office workers to get appropriate information.

3.6 Data collection procedure

First the researcher introduce her self and ask for their willingness, Then tell the main objective or the purpose of the study. After this study the researcher have distributed the questioners and conducted interviews.

3.7 Method of Data analysis

The colleted data would be analyzed and interpreted by using percentage and table for close ended question. The data collected from open ended question and interviews described literally.

Ethical Consideration

Information given by Participants would be kept confidential and Patricia pants would be aware about the nature of the study. Next to these the researcher would inform the respondents about their rights, like not to tell their name ,the right to ask if they counter any difficult ideas from the questioner.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS INTRPRETATION AND RESULT

4.1 FACTORS THAT LEAD FEMALES TO DELINAUANCY

This Study Was Conducted in Addis Aeba city entitled as psychosocial factors that lead females to delinquency. The general objective of this study was to assess the factors that associated with criminal behavior of female juveniles, respondents were asked to express their age and Educational status the following table reveals

Respondents information on Social demography data age, educational status:-

Table -1 **age of respondents.**

| Age | Frequency | Parentage |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 10-13 | 9 | 30% |
| 14-16 | 11 | 36% |
| 17-18 | 10 | 33.3% |

As indicated in the above table from the 30 total respondents 9(30%) are in Age group 10-13.11(3.7% are Age group 14-1610((33.3% are in age group [17-18] so almost there is equal distribution of female juvenile delinquency in terms of Age. so most there is equal distribution of female juvenile in terms of Age but age 14-16 is bait grater than others .

Table: - 2 **Educational status of respondents**

| Educational status | Frequency | Parentage |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1 st -4 th geode (first cycle) | 14 | 46.7% |
| 5 th -8 th grade (second cycle) | 7 | 323,3% |
| 9 th -10 th grade (high school) | 5 | 16.7% |
| 11 th -2ht grade (preparatory) | 4 | 13.3% |

| | | |
|-------|----|------|
| Total | 30 | 100% |
|-------|----|------|

N.B educational status is taken as Ethiopian standard.

The above table shows that 14(46.7 % of respondents out of the total 30 educational status is found in the first cycle (Grade 1-4), 7(23.3%) of individuals Educational status rang from second cycle (Grade 5 up to 8) in addition 5(16.7% and 4 (13.3% of respondents have high school (grade 9-10) and preparatory (grade 11 and 12 respectively).

Table-3 family condition of respondents family

| family condition | | Fe fancy | percentage |
|-----------------------------|----|----------|------------|
| Live with father and Mother | 10 | | 33.3% |
| Live only with mother | 6 | | 20% |
| Live only with father | 4 | | 13.3% |
| Live with relatives | 10 | | 33.3% |
| Adopted | - | | |
| Others | - | | |
| Total | 30 | | 100% |

The above table shows that 10 (33.3% of female juvenile delinquent live with their mother and father, 6 (20%) of them live only with their mother, 4(13.3%) live with their father and 10 (33% of female delinquents live with their relatives. Therefore majority of female delinquents live with their mother and father and their relatives.

Result on parental income of Juvenile delinquents (female) :-

As female Juveniles respond about their family income 16 (53,3%) are from families having income ranging from 100- 350 Birr, 8 (26.7% female delinquents are from parents getting medium income (400-.850 Birr) and the rest 6(20%) are from parents getting more than 900 Birr per month. As the data shows majority of female delinquent are form lower income families.

The female juvenile delinquents respond for the question what is the reason to join this rehabilitation center is stated as follows. According to respondents all female juvenile delinquents reason to join the (ledeta female juvenile rehabilitation center) is theft (serkote). All female delinquents have been arrested because they were accuse of theft.

Table -4 factors that lead to commit delinquent behavior

| Responses | Frequency | Parentage |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| A. low score in grade | - | - |
| B. dismissal from school | 15 | 50% |
| C. work over load in home | 3 | 10% |
| D. Peer influence and getting acceptance | 12 | 40% |
| E. others | - | - |
| Total | 30 | 100% |

As the above table demonstrate that out of the total population respondents 50% of them respond that dismiss from school as the factor that lead to engage delinquent activities, 12(40%) is due to the fact that to get acceptance and admiration their friends,3(10%) were vulnerable to work over load in home. Therefore as if the data illustrates dismiss from the school holds great implication for existence and prevalence of juvenile delinquents and followed by a need to get acceptance and admiration from their friends.

The female responds for the question “How is your family follow up before you join the center” is express as follows: most of the female delinquents respond, experience of family influence before joining the rehabilitation center as they respond. They have

experienced unfair and harsh treatment by their relatives, physical abuse, isolation from their friends and so on.

As female delinquents respond for the question “Have you ever arrest?” (96,7% were responded that they haven’t been arrested before, Whereas (3%) respond arrest in the center for the second time because of any factors such as: lack of parental acceptance and follow up, lack of adequate education in the center .

Female delinquents respond for the question “ is there any family member who arrest for the convicted of committing crime?” 100% or all of the respondents were responded that there is no arrested family member.

Table -5 how often you watch TV/ film about crime and criminal activities

| Responses | Number of Respondent | Parentage |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Once a week | 10 | 33% |
| Three day a week | 3 | 10% |
| Five days a week | 4 | 13% |
| through out the week | | |
| no watch | | |
| total | 13 | 44% |
| | 30 | 100% |

As the above table illustrate that from the total population, 13 (44%) of female delinquent were responded that, they haven’t been experienced watching TV or Films about juvenile delinquent activities though out the week, 10 (33%) were answered that they watch TV or films about the problem once a week, whereas 4(13 %) and 3((10%) were responded that they are watching TV films about the negative consequence of the problem five days a week and three days a week respectively. Further, 13(44%) were respond they haven’t seen through out a week. Even they have no access to watch TV and Film.

The female responds for the question “is there any influence which exert on you that comes from your school mates or from your just friends?” is expressed as follows: most of the female delinquents respond that they are influenced by their school friends of their just friends. Some of the in fluencies are enforce them to be a drug addicted, to commit a crime like theft in side and out side their home .

Table -6 Have you ever use a drug?

| Responses | Number of respondent | Parentage |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| Alcohol | 10 | 33% |
| cigarette | 3 | 10% |
| chat | 4 | 13.3% |
| Hashish | 3 | 10% |
| Never use | 10 | 33% |
| Others | - | |
| Total | 30 | 100% |

As the above table shows that out of the total population respondents 10 (33.3%) of them were responded that they are experienced taking an alcohol, 3(10%) of them were answered that they have an experience of smoking cigarette, 4(13.3% 0) were chew chat , 3(10%) and 10(33.3%) of them answered that they take hashish and they never use a drug respectively.

The female responds for the question i.e. “why not you tried to saw another alter native before you commit a crime ?“

Most of female delinquents answered that they have no alterative to choose. As they respond this is the only way to get money or any thing they want.

Lastly the respondents try to recommend for the question” what is your recommendation for reduction of this type of crime what is expected from teacher, families and concerned legal bodies?” they recommend that teachers and families should consult and legal bodies specially police officer should treat us humanely than harshly treating.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF AN INTERVIEW

The all question that the investigator tried to ask for office workers to list possible factors that lead female juveniles to delinquency in ledeta female juvenile rehabilitation center. In my interview there were counselors, nanny, guards, secretaries and other workers. Unlike the four counselors the rest of the work who are include interview are stay in ledeta female juvenile rehabilitation center more than seven years, specially the only nana have a 32 years experience before she join ledeta female juvenile rehabilitation center.

Almost all of the respondents agreed that the main factors that predispose females to delinquency is family conflict and economic problem, as they respond that: if there is family conflict at home it leads to improper management of families economy.

In addition to this the nana responds that some females who are found in ledeta rehabilitation center for the time being is formerly servants who works in some one else house. Before some months their house holds accuses them (girl) for theft, the reason that house holds accuse girls is that ,they don't want to pay their (female juveniles) monthly earn and some other are pressurized by their friends peers.

As they responds that it is difficult to say this age group are affected more or not. But mostly they observe that age 14 and 15 are little beat greater than other age groups. When respondents express effect that female juveniles are affected by physically and psychologically.

As the respondents respond that after committing a crime there is no influence which exerts on juvenile girls. In ledeta female juvenile rehabilitation center juveniles don't get enough follow-up and consultation service in center. As the response of nanny and other respondents even if four counselors are found in the center, juveniles don't get consultation service on contrary the counselor respond that there is an economic and other minor problems which hinder them to consult juvenile girls properly.

Lastly the respondents try to recommend that judicial and legal bodies should give orientation for the society about juvenile delinquency, teachers should consult their students and families have to follow up and consult their children's properly, because family is the base for children growth.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. DISCUSSION

The intent of this study was to assess and describe psycho social factors that lead females to delinquency. There for the study findings are interpreted and discussed as fallows:

As indicated from the table out of the total 30 respondents 10 (33.3%)of female juvenile delinquent are live with their father and mother , 6(20%) Live with only their mother, 4(13.3%) live with only their father, 10(33.3%) live with relatives. So from this result we can say that broken home or single family have its own role on the producing of female criminals. As scholars indicate that marital status is associated with delinquency among females. Female who come from broken home or homes consisting of one parent often experience lack of supervision, lack of income and instability. In support from parental figure female chronic offenders were significantly more likely to come from a broken home,(Annear 1995). So this is one of the main factors that predispose females to delinquency.

The monthly income of respondents family ranges from 100-350Birr are (53%), Income range from 400 -850 Birr are (26.7%), income ranging from 900 and above birr are 20%. From this data we can conclude that having lower income have effect on female juveniles delinquent behavior. Because majority of female delinquents comes from families having lower income.

In addition to this scholar suggests that delinquent behavior is an adaptation to conditions that predominate in lower class environment. Delinquency is the consequence of the inequalities built in social structure, (Jeanne Brooks Gunn and Duncan 1997). Therefore this implied that lower income of families have an impact on females delinquent behavior; if families un able to fulfill their children's need they try to engage in delinquent behavior.

Out of the total population respondents (50%) of were responded that dismiss from school. As if the data illustrates that dismiss from the school holds great implication for existence and prevalence of juvenile delinquent.

Scholars also suggest that the lower the number of year of schooling female competence the more likely that criminal activity to occurs (Danner etal 1995).

In addition to this 40 % of were responded that peer influence and getting acceptance from other. it also have a great impact an females delinquent behavior. Females commit a crime in group to get acceptance and admiration their friends .The necessity of most female adolescents to achieve the acceptance of their peers, (Elliott 1985).

Other finding also suggests that kids learn deviant behavior and attitude during interaction with others (Edwin soother blond 1939).

The remaining (10% of respondents were responded that because of enforcement of their parent to do works which are over their potential. This influences them to go away from their home and to commit crime. Female who were subject to physical abuse were significantly more likely to be arrested for violent crime (wisdom and midfield 2001).

As they express their family follow up most of them reported experience of family influence before joining the rehabilitation center as they report they have experience on fair and harsh treatment by their relatives, physical abuse, isolation from friends and so on. Other findings also made an emphasis that female were subject to physical abuse and neglect sustained their first arrest at younger Age and female who exposed to violence and abuse were significantly more likely arrested for violent crime (wisdom and max feed 2001). So this is the other factor that predisposes girls to commit crime.

As indicated from the data out of the total population respondents 100% of them were responded tat no one is arrested due to suspicious in their family despite the fact that some findings, (win free, backstromd and Mays 1994) have been suggests that family delinquency have its on role upon children to engage in delinquent activities. Thus the data indicate that all the respondents were responded that there is no arrested family member. Therefore family criminal activity can't be taken as factors in my study

According to the response of the respondents (44%)of them haven't been experienced watching TV or films about or delinquent activity through out the week, (33%)were watch TV Or Films About The Problem Three Days a week, whereas (13%) and (10%) were responded that they are experienced watching TV or films about the negative consequence of the problem five days a week and three days a week respectively.

From this we can conclude that watching TV or film about crime and criminal activities have a negative influence on females to engage in delinquent activity. As scholar (Albert Bandura Walter Michel and Reheard Walters) suggests that children's imitate others behavior they observed on first hand or on television. In this study more than half of the respondents are influenced by this but it is difficult to say watching TV or films about criminal activities have on influence on the rest 44% respondents because most of them are come from the rural part of the country and they have no access to watching TV.

Most of the female delinquents respond that they were influenced by their school friends, their just friends to be drug addicted, to be thief in group in side and outside their home. .

In my study peer influence is one of the factor that predispose females to engage in delinquent activities. Scholars so emphasizes that (Edwin sutherland 1939) suggests that kids can learn deviant behavior and attitude during interaction with peers.

As the data illustrates out of the total 33.3% were responded that they are experience of taking Alcohol, 10% of them were experience of smoking cigarette, (13.3 %) experience of chewing chat, (10% and (33.3%)were answered that they take hashish and they never use a drug respectively. Therefore majority or more than half of female juveniles were experienced taking different kinds of drug. So it has its own contribution to engage females to delinquent activities.

All of the female delinquent responds that with out committing this type of crime they haven alternative to choose to get money they need money to fulfill what they need but theist families of their relatives cant give them money as (Robert Merton 1957) suggests that youth may desired legitimate goal but theta their unavailability causes frustration and deviant behavior without acetate means for obtaining success individual fees social and psychological strain consequently thee youth may either use deviant method to achieve their goal .

As the data displays that from the totes population of respondent, (96.7% were arrested for the first time but (3%), were a experienced more than a single arrest blouse of several factors such as lack of follow up follow-up and parental acceptance; lack of adequate Education in the center. There for this factors impose a few female delinquents to join the

center again but majority of female delinquents arrest for the first time or frequency of females arrest is not the major factor that predispose to delinquent behavior.

From the total of 30 respondents (36.7%) are age Group from 14 -16 this implies that this age group are obit greater than other age groups and this groups are pressurized than others as compare from others.

CHAER SIX

6. conclusion and recommendation

6.1 conclusion

The objective of this study is to assess psycho social factors that lead females to delinquency even if the study suffered from some limitations such as shortage of time and adequate references to relate the study.

From the result firings the researcher tried to give in general as follows .

- ❖ From the response of the respondents the researcher conclude that parental marital status or broken home, drooping out school , peer influence substance abuse physical abuse ,watching TV or films, Low Economic status are among the factors that predispose females to delinquency . Generally the researcher conclude that psychosocial factors are the major contributors for female delinquency among the major contributors are peer in effluence parental marital status, dropping out school, low economic status however other factors also play considerable role for engaging females in delinquent behavior.

6.2 RECOMMENDATION

Standing from the above mentioned findings the researcher tries to recommend some important Ideas as follows.

- For the reduction of female delinquents government bodies should give attention to wards females by facilitating alternative opportunities than committing crime.
- Legal bodies should create awareness about juvenile delinquency among our society.
- Counseling follow up service with in ledeta juvenile rehabilitation center should be improved for the betterment of juvenile's behavior.
- Proper care and treatment is expected from police mans who work an females juveniles cases.
- AS they are under age 18 (kids) the center showed give its attention for their recreational place.

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JIAMM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND LAW DEPARTMENT
OF PSYCHOLOGY

The aim of these questioner is to sort out the main factors that predispose females to delinquency this questioner has two parts the first part is the general information and the second parts prepare to assess factors of female delinquency. No need of writing your name all information are keep confidentially .

part one

General Information please put “x” mark for your answer

1. Age _____
2. Grade (educational status)_____
3. parental condition _____
 - a. both father and mother
 - b. only mother
 - c. only father
 - d. with adoption
 - e. others _____
4. Family income pre month_____

part –two

Is pre pared to assess factors of juvenile delinquency

1. What is the reason you come in to these center? _____

2. what is the thing that leads you to commit an act you express in question no'1'
 - a. family influence because of low score in school
 - b. Dismissal from school
 - c. I was enforced to do works which are beyond my potential
 - d. to get an acceptance from my friends or my peers
3. Is it your first arrest?
A, Yes b, No
4. If your answer for question “3” is No what is the reason that come you again

- a. the consultation that gives in the center is not sufficient
- b. After release from the center there were misunderstanding of the society
- c. family follow-up and acceptance is not enough
- d. others _____

5. before you join these center How can you express your parents follow up?

Explain it briefly _____

6. is there any body else in your family member who can arrest for the suspection of criminal activity?

a , Yes b, No

7. If your answer for question No "6 "is yes who ?

a. mother

b father

c Brother

d. sister

e. other _____

8.How many days in wake

You watch TV or films which are illegal or criminal activities?

a. once week

b. twice week

c. five days in week

d. all days week

e. No

9. Have you ever faced any influence from your school mates or from your just friend which leads you commit a crime ? Explain _____

10. Have you ever use adrug?

A. Alcohol

B. Kat

C. cigarette

D. hashish

E. No I can't use

F. others _____

11. Before you commit the act why don't you look for work another alternative explain?

12. What is your recommend ration for the prevention of these crimes? _____

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

College of social science and law Department of psychology

The purpose of this interviews is to sort out the main factors of female juvenile delinquency.

1. What is your role in this center?
2. How many years do you stay in this center?
3. What was the number of female delinquents when you was in work ?
4. as you can see or from which you observe in this center what's the main thing that predispose juvenile girls to commit crime?
5. What do you think about the role of family conflict towards female delinquency ? is there any link with economical disadvantage?
6. Which age groups are affected more? How?
7. after committing a crime How can you express the influence that exerts on juvenile girls ?
8. Do you think that juveniles get enough follow up and consultation in the center ?
Please explain
9. Lastly what is your recommendation for the prevention of these crime? What is expected from parents teachers as well as from concerned legal bodies?

በጀማ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የህብረተሰብ ሳይንስና ሕግ ኮሌጅ

የስነ ልቦና ትምህርት ክፍል

➤ የቃለ ጠየቁ አላማ የሴት ወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ማስኬዎችን አገልግ ማውጣት ነው፡ በቅድሚያ

ለዚህ ቃለ ጥያቄ ፈቃደኛ ስለሆኑ ከልብ እና ማስማማት ለን?

1. በዚህ ሚሚያ ሴት ወጣት ያለዎት የስራ ድርሻም ደን ነው?
2. በዚህ ማስሪያ ሴት ወጣት ለም ያህል ጊዜ ሰርተዋል?
3. እስካሁን በነበረዎት ቆይታ የሴት ወጣት ጥፋተኛ ቁጥር እስከ ስንት ደርሶ ያወቃል ?
4. እንደ እርስዎ አማካኝነት ወይም በዚህ ማስሪያ ሴት ወጣት ከታዘበት ብዙ ጊዜ ሴት ወጣቶችን ለጥፋተኝነት የሚያደርጉት ምን ዓይነት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?
5. በሁለተኛው አካባቢ የሚጠሩ ችግር ለወጣት ሴቶች ጥፋተኝነት ማድረግ ያህል ነው ብለው ያስባሉ የኢኮኖሚ ዝቅተኝነትን ተያያዥት ይኖረዋል?
6. የትኞቹ የእድሜ ክልሎችን ይበልጥ ለችግር ተጋላጭናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ እንዴት ?
7. ወጣት ሴቶች ወንጀሉን ከፈጸሙ በኋላ የሚደርስባቸው ተፅዕኖ እንዴት ሊገለፅ ይችላል?
8. በሚሚያ ሴት ወጣት በቂ የምርጫና የክትትል አገልግሎትን ያገኛሉ? ዘርዘር አድርገው ቢያብራሩልን?
9. በሜዲካል ይህንን ማስሪያ ድርጊት ለማሳካት ከወላጅና ከሚሚያን እንዲሁ ከሚሚያ ስራዎች የህግ አካላት ይህ ማድረግ አለባቸው የሚሉትን ቢጠቁሙ? ለቃለ ጥያቄው በሙሉ ስለተባበሩን ከልብ አማኝነት ለሁ !

ጀማ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የህብረተሰብ ሳይንስና ሕግ ኮሌጅ

የስነ ልቦና ትምህርት ክፍል

የጠየቁ ዋና አላማ የሴት ወጣት ጥፋተኝነትን ዋና ማሰባ ለይቶ ማውጣት ነው፡

ስለሆነ ም ከዚህ በታች ለተዘረዘሩት ጥያቄዎች ተገቢውን ምላሽ እንዲሰጡ በትህትና ይጠየቃሉ፡

መዘዎቹ ሁለት ክፍል ያለው ሲሆን የመጀመሪያው አጠቃላይ የሆነ መረጃን ሁለተኛው ደግሞ ከመሳሪያዎቹ ጋር ተያዥክ ት ያላቸውን ጉዳዮች ይዳስሳል፡፡ ስም መጻቀስ አያስፈልግም የመገኛውን መረጃ መግረፍን ት የተጠበቀው

I. ክፍል አንድ እባክዎ መልሱን የ“x” ምልክት በመደረግ ይግለጹ

1. እድሜ? _____

2. የትምህርት ደረጃ? _____

3. የአስተዳደግ ሁኔታ?

ሀ. ከእናትና ከአባት ጋር ለ. እናት ጋር ብቻ ሐ. ከአባት ጋር ብቻ

መ. ከዘመቻ ጋር ሠ. በመጽሐፍ ረ. ሌላች _____

4. የቤተሰብ የገቢ ሁኔታ _____ በወር? _____

II. ክፍል ሁለት

የጥፋተኝነት መስፈርቶችን ለመግለጽ የተዘጋጀ መዘዎች

1. ወደዚህ ተቋም እንደትመጡ ምክንያት የሆነው ድርጊት ምንድን ነው? _____

2. ከላይ በቁጥር የጠቀስኻልዎት ድርጊት እንደትፈጥሩ የአደረገኛል ነገር ምን ነበር?

ሀ. በትምህርት ገዢነት ውጭ በመገኘት ምክንያት ከቤተሰብ የደረሰኝ ጭንቀት

ለ. ከትምህርት ገቢነት ስለተወጣኝ

ሐ. በቤት ውስጥ ከአቅራቢዎች የሆነ ስራ እንደተሰጠ እንደደነበር

መ. ከጓደኞች/ከእኩሮች ጋር ለመጠቀስ ተቀባይነት ለመግኘት

ሠ. ሌላች _____

3. ከዚህ በፊት ወደ ተቋሙ የመጣኛልዎት ሁኔታ ነበር?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አልነበረም

4. ለጥያቄ ሰነድ መልስ አዎ ከሆነ በድጋሚወደ ተቋሙ እንደትቀላቀዱ ያስቻለው ምክንያት ምንድን ነው ብላችኋል?

ሀ. ከዚህ በፊት በተቋሙ በነበረኛል ቆይታ በቂ ትምህርት ያለመግኘት

ለ. ከተቋሙ ከውጣት በኋላ የሀብታሙ ጥሩ እይታ አለመኖር

ሐ. የቤተሰብ ክትትልና ተቀባይነት ማስ

መ. ሌላች _____

5. ወደ ተቋሙ-ከማግኘት ስፊት ቤተሰቦች ዘንድ የነበረው ክትትል እንዴት ትግል ልጭለሽ? _____

6. ከቤተሰብ አባላት ውስጥ በውንጀል ተጠርጥሮ የታሰረ ነበር?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አልነበረም

7. ለጥያቄ ማሳሰቢያ አዎ ከሆነ የትኛው የቤተሰብ ክፍል?

ሀ. እናት ለ. አባት ሐ. ወንድም መ እህት ሠ ሌሎች _____

8. በቴሌቪዥን ወይም ደግሞ በፊልም በሰዎች ቢያንስ ለስንት ቀናት ወንጀልና ወንጀል ነክ ጉዳዮችን ትመለከቻለሽ?

ሀ. በሰዎች አንድዎን በሰዎች ሶስት ቀን ሐ. በሰዎች አምስት ቀን መ. በሰዎች በሙሉ
ሠ. ምንም ቀን አላይም

9. ከትምህርት ቤት ወይም ከሰፈር ዳይሬክቶሬት ጋር በነበረሽ ግንኙነት ወንጀል አንድኛ ፈፀሙ ተፅዕኖ ይደረግሽ ከነበር ምን ምን እንደነበሩ በዝርዝር ብታስረዱን ? _____

10. ሰነድ ሊያሰጡ ይችላሉ ተብሎ ከሚሰጡ ነገሮች ውስጥ ምን ትጠቅሙለሽ?

ሀ. አልከል ነክ ማጠቃለያ ለ. ጭኔ ሐ. ሰጋራ ሀ. ሀሽን ምንም አልጠቅምም
ረ. ሌሎች

11. ይህን ድርጊት ከሚፀናሽ ስፊት ሌሎች አሚሮች ማጠቃለያ ለምን አልፈላገሽ ምን ማጠቃለያ _____

12፣ ይህን ወንጀል ለማሳካት ከወላጆች፣ ከማህሪንና ከሚጠቅሙት የህግ አከላት ይህ ሚረግ አለበት የምትደው ካለሽ? _____
