

*ST. MARY'S*  
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THE LEGAL REGIME RELATED  
TO JUVANILE DELINQUENCY IN  
ADDIS ABABA

By: - KEBEDE TADESE

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By: - KEBEDE TADESE

Advisor:-Ato TESFAYE G/EYESUS

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# **Chapter I**

## **Introduction**

Despite Ethiopia's rich cultural and archeological heritages it became a country that has a long history of war for its independence.

Its capital city Addis Ababa was geographically sighted at the center of the country in 1886 with estimated habitants of 100,000 people but these figures in 1984 (after a century) in 1984 was 1.5 million.

The annual rate of growth of the city was about 5% with in the area of 216 Sq. KM. today in 2008 the population of A.A city is estimated to be more than 4 million.

Addis Ababa in advancing towards development it's faced many complex social problems at different social systems (Haile Selase feudo capitalist, Dergue socialist oriented and EFDRE capitalist government).

Like other public issues that had adverse impacts on the entire society, juvenile delinquency is an interesting topic for common discussion all over the world. The dangerous consequence of delinquency on the life of the society, its causes and prevention method has raised hot debates and curiosity among responsible sectors of the population.

Although, there is no adequate data to show the historical trend of juvenile delinquency on the world, available books explain that concern with misbehavior by children is at least as old as recorded history. History also reveals that the earliest known code of laws took specific notes of the duties of children to parents and prescribed punishment for violation.

However, many writers agree that public concern with those problems has increased at higher rates in most countries since World War II.

Juvenile delinquency is a global problem that could say unevenly distributed in all nations of the world. Studies of the relation between delinquency rates and socio-

economic level of a country shows that the volume and incidence rate of delinquency appears to be the highest in technologically and economically advanced countries of the world. Delinquency rates are to a great extent high particularly in big cities of most developed countries.

Like most developing countries moving towards industrialization and urbanization, Ethiopian too is facing the problem of increasing crime rates and other deviant behaviors. The extent of social problems such as juvenile delinquency, prostitution, alcohol addiction and other criminal acts is large especially in cities such as Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Nazareth and other large cities where the country achieved relatively higher degree of urbanization as a way of life.

In spite of the fact that Ethiopia is facing the problem of juvenile delinquency to a considerable extent, there are only few studies conducted in this area.

It is therefore, very difficult or impossible to get an exhaustive sociological investigation done on this subject in the past years other than studies and reports based on secondary materials by concerned agencies and some articles of comment by interested individuals.

However, the survey conducted by ministry of labor and social affair and different international agencies as well as data's organized from A.A. police is considered as the core of the study.

UN convention on the right of children of Nov.20/1989 was signed by Ethiopian government in Dec.9/1991. So, how far it is applicable by the government institutions. (i.e. by police force, court and remand home) the life histories of two juvenile delinquency boy and girl were taken as a sample to show the cause of delinquency. Many data's of offences are organized from A.A. police records. These and the likes will be discusses in the following chapters.

## **1.1 Purpose of the study**

The purpose (objective) of this paper is to explain the following areas:

1. The extent of juvenile delinquency as a social problem in Addis Ababa,
2. Types of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents in this city.
3. The possible causes of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa and
4. To expose the injustice acts of the government institutions in relation to international conventions. i.e.
  - Jurisdiction of juvenile court in Addis Ababa
  - Handling of the police against street children
  - Remand home condition in A.A.
5. To give some suggestions on the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa. With respect to international conventions.

## **Methodology**

Due to the absence of a universal research technique that can be applicable to all situations, the methodology of delinquency studies has been subjected to extensive critics.

Having this fact in mind, this study assumes two basic forms. First it is a quantitative description in the sense that it tries to describe the common type of crimes committed by delinquent in this city from the available statistics of concerned government institutions. Secondly it takes a causal approach, i.e. the study attempts to search for the possible causes of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa by interpreting the available facts about delinquents.

### **1.2.1. Sources of Data**

The main source of data for this study are: Addis Ababa Police commission (trafficking) , Interpol Ethiopia, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs the Addis Ababa Remand Home and studies of different international organization. More over the long year's experience of the writer as a police officer and pertinent materials that are available in libraries will be also used.

### **1.2.2. Methods of Data Collection**

The main method employed in collecting data's for this study is document utilization. Annual reports, Graphs, Charts some recent studies and other unpublished documents of the above agencies concerning the juvenile delinquency will be used effectively. In addition to these, interviews with delinquent children, police officer, remand home officials and the long time participant observation of the writer and his work friends as policeman can be used as one method of collecting information.

### **1.3. Limitation of the study**

Since the police statistics and other records on juvenile delinquency are incomplete and distorted, there is a shortage of information in this study. This is due to lack of proper recording, appropriate maintainance of records, and uniform reporting mechanisms by the police and another concerned agencies. Further more, it must be born in mind that "crimes reported to the police, or recorded by some other concerned agencies" are not accurate measures of the volume of crime in time and place. They are only best indexes of the volume available. Hence, this study may not show the actual magnitude of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa. There can be more "unreported, and then not recorded" cases of delinquency in this city.

The other limitation to this study is absence of more attributes that can explain the socio-economic characteristics of "arrested delinquents" street boys and girls of these attributes has made the tracing of possible causes of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa to be more problematic. And, finally, it is impossible to show the trends of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa in this study due to lack of time series data. All the data used in this paper are limited to the Dergue regime & recent years of EFDRE government (i.e. 1979-1988, 2002-2006).

Due to political changes in the government data's are not available in the years before 1979, 1988-2002 & after 2006.



#### **1.4. Definition of terms**

1. Legal regime:-Lawful system of government or rule

2. The term “juvenile delinquents” as used in the topic of this paper can be simply defined as misbehavior by children with in specified age group. The concept “juvenile delinquency” will be explained more in the next chapter.

3. Street children: -

Are of two types (by UNICEF)

A. Those children who engaged in economic activities of the street of either sex falling with in the age 5-12 years by living with their parents. And

B. Children of street refer to those who are with in the age of 5-17 years of both sexes engage in economic and social life. These children live and work in the street without any kind of control or assistance from parents or relatives. They are also engaged in some anti-social activities. And

By UN and AU charters define child as every human being below the age of 18 years.

These terms (streetism) has got different meanings and different definitions have been given at different stages of social systems.

E.g. 1. By mories in 1967 (USA)

Street children are an emotionally deprived use trying to act out his frustrations on street corners in defense of his family and society, indulging in unlawful activities and showing society un accepted character treats. (ET. Rehabilitation agency street boys survey 1974A.A.).

So, writer will try to show the extent of the problem, types of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents in Addis Ababa. The possible causes of delinquency and what are international conventions on J.D. how is the treatment of delinquents by the government organs. These and the likes will be discussed with the support of relevant data’s in the following four chapters. And lastly the writer will try to give a summarized conclusion and recommendations.

## **Chapter II**

### **Juvenile delinquency as a social problem in Addis Ababa**

Ethiopia is a country that has long history of drought, famine and war which have resulted in high levels of persistently extreme poverty throughout the country. With an ever growing population now reaching 82.2 million, Ethiopia is now the second most population country in Africa and also one of the poorest with a rank of 107<sup>th</sup> place in the UN Human development index.

In this chapter, attempts will be made to show the volume of Juvenile delinquency.

In Addis Ababa where the population is estimated to be more than 4 million in the city. The extent of the problem, its area distribution through out the city, and the common type of crimes committed by delinquents will be discussed respectively. Before going any further, however, it is important to explain the concept “Juvenile delinquency” it self.

#### **2.1. The concept of Juvenile delinquency**

Since crime is relative to time, place and particular socio-economic conditions of a country. It is very difficult to define concepts like “deviant behavior” and Juvenile delinquency. What is considered as “deviant act” or “delinquency” in one place or at a certain time can be taken as normal in another place or at another time. What is “good” for a certain group of people can be taken as “evil for others”.<sup>7</sup>

Juvenile delinquency is a very old phenomenon, but there were not special legal procedures for handling juvenile offenders in the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century. Due to the concern for the welfare of children, however, all societies of the world at present have either separate Juvenile courts or essential Juveniles court procedures in other courts. And these facts had made the definition of Juvenile delinquency to be different from country to country.

In 1965 the congress of developing counties mate at Santiago (Chile) and did an agreement on the age limitation of Juveniles to be between 14 and 25 years. But until now there is no uniformity in defining the term and its age limits. It depends on the law of each country. But common to all definitions is that Juvenile delinquency is a law breaking act by an individual with in specified age groups. For example, Juvenile delinquency is a law breaking of an individual whose age 0-18 years in Chile, 14-19 in the republic of Korea 0-20 Finland, 8-18 Zambia, 13-18 France, 15-20 Denmark, 16-28

USSR and 15-26 Bulgaria, 16-18 Poland, 14-18 Germany, 14-20 Japan, 10-17 England, 7-18 USA, 14-26 China, 7-18 India, and 9-15 Ethiopia.

The 2005 criminal code of Ethiopia Art 53 defines J. delinquency as  
Special provisions Applicable to young persons.

1. Where a crime is committed by young persons between the ages of nine and fifteen years, the penalties and measures to be imposed by the courts shall be only those provided in Articles 157-168 of this code.

Young persons shall not be subject to adults nor shall they be kept in custody with adult criminals.

2. The provisions of Articles 158-168 of this code shall not apply unless the criminal is convicted.

However, where the young person is irresponsible, the provisions of Articles 129-133 shall apply.

Many studies show that the problem of Juvenile delinquency is much felt in urban than Rural communities. The magnitude and rate of delinquency and other criminality is much higher in urban areas for various reasons. First urbanization brought about pronounced changes in the life of people. The pattern of population distribution, work habits leisure time pursuit, the family system, & the social relation ship of people take new forms. Secondly, since cities are settlements for society heterogeneous individuals, a lot of sub-cultures are created among urbanities. Further more, the rapid society change in cities decreased the power of informal social control mechanisms.<sup>10</sup>

There fore, urbanization as a way of life is a fertile ground for delinquency and other criminal acts. It has a direct correlation with there problems. Because of these fact, the targets of many researchers in the area of Juvenile delinquency are towns and cities.

In Ethiopia for instance, the ministry of labor and social affairs has conducted a research on these problem in ten major towns & cities of the country. Finally it should have to be born in mind that even though the magnitude of Juvenile delinquency is believed to be lower in rural communities, a considerable portion of these delinquents who resides in the streets and dirty corners of big cities are migrants from the rural areas.

## **2.2. Extent of the problems in Addis Ababa**

Many criminologists proposed that the seriousness of delinquency problems in a certain area can be measured from the descriptions of delinquency events that are officially recorded. But no country, for various reasons, collects accurate statistics as to the number of crimes committed. Several countries only provide an approximation or crude index of the problem.

The 2001 US criminal annual report and the Addis Ababa police commission annual report of 2005 as indicated on table 1&2 on page No 9 shows that the types of crimes and the extents of the problem are almost the same and have universal character. Since the civilization and level of economic development of US cities and Addis Ababa are at different stages, the level of offences on each type of crimes are different.

For example, vagrancy, liquor laws, drunkenness are crimes and offences are charged in USA. While it is null in Addis Ababa however, they are crimes in written criminal codes of both countries. In Ethiopia unless it is seriously caused a damage on human or property these offence will not be considered as crime practically.

Table 1- Areests, city by age 2001  
6868 agencies; 2001 estimated population 133,588,306

offence charged		total	ages under 15	Ages unde 18	Ages 18 and above
		all ages			
	Total	7,047,131	415362	1,275,071	5772060
1	murder & non negligent manslaughter	6,962	101	815	6147
2	forcible rape	13,531	907	2368	11163
3	robbery	66,671	4007	16244	50427
4	aggravated assult	254,664	13477	36219	218442
5	burglary	146,699	18048	46048	100651
6	larceny-theft	684,443	81906	208286	476157
7	motor vehiclw theft	82,908	7020	27802	55106
8	arson	9,348	3178	4850	4498
9	violet crime 2	341,825	18492	55646	286179
	percent distribution 1	100	5.4	16.3	83.1
10	property crime 2	928,398	110152	286986	636412
	percent distribution 1	100	11.9	31.1	68.9
	crime index total 4	1,265,223	128644	342632	922591
	percent distribution 1	100	10.2	27.1	72.9
11	other assults	682,571	56673	128344	554227
12	forgery and counterfeting	59,756	350	3205	56551
13	fraud	118,352	768	4502	113850
14	embezlement	10,662	74	1092	9507
15	stolen property; buying, reciving poseees	66,148	4340	15646	50502
16	vandalism	145,493	25291	57133	88360
17	weapons; carrying, possesing, etc.	90,144	7221	21570	68574
18	postitution and commercialized vice	56,333	141	977	55356
19	sex offences	47,017	4996	9144	37873
20	drug abuse violation	840,392	19956	113877	726515
21	gambling	6,476	116	938	5538
22	offence against famils anf children	46,728	1711	477	41951
23	driving under the influence	586,877	266	9109	577768
24	liquor laws	319,816	6975	69623	250193
25	drunkness	354,643	1532	11886	342757
26	disorderly conduct	366,339	40927	101422	264897
27	vagrancy	18,066	310	1364	617002
28	all other offences	1,802,616	62154	215722	1586894
29	suspiction	1,875	134	484	1391
30	curfew and loitering law violation	94,882	26759	94882	
31	runaways	66,722	25824	66722	

Source:- US department of justice FED bureau of investigation report 2001

Table 2  
Level of crime from 2002 -2005  
2008 estimated ETH population 82.2 million

AA population 4 million

No	Crime category	Year		
		2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
1	Making/producing forged money	174	211	281
2	Different types of economic crime	963	957	1149
3	Deliberate killing of people	210	210	269
4	Attempts to kill people	1450	1537	1645
5	Abortion	6	9	15
6	Assault	36491	38190	37806
7	Arson	31	43	60
8	Attempted arson	9	13	4
9	Snatching and robbery	2102	2463	3298
10	Attemted Snatching	261	334	381
11	Burglary (at night)	248	331	336
12	Burglary (in the day time)	24	31	50
13	Pick pocketing	1048	1536	1544
14	Stealing spare pparts and cars	984	1289	1118
15	Stealing goods in the car	386	586	666
16	Other theft	5506	6815	8860
17	Cheating	2872	3458	3620
18	Loasing faithfulness	3051	3281	3568
19	Drug users	349	358	359
20	Corruption	47	44	61
21	Forcible rape	667	734	694
22	Other sex crimes	124	147	167
23	Possesing of illegal arms	147	187	225
24	Other social crimes	16916	19135	18628
25	Violating traffic rules	15109	16224	15770
	<b>Total</b>	8983	98123	100574

Source:- Addis Ababa police commision annual report of 2002-2005

**Note: Compare the two data**

In Addis Ababa similarly there is no organized data that can show the magnitude of Juvenile delinquency other than the police statistics and some studies by concerned government agencies.

According to the study made by ministry of labor and social affairs in 1979/80; there were 27615 gamblers in Addis Ababa out of which the age category 15-18 years account for 8560/31%/ Juvenile who were below age 17 were 2650/9.6%/.

On the other hand the ten years statistically data collected from Addis Ababa police proves that crimes committed by Juvenile are relatively increasing.

Table No 3

A comparison number of juvenile offences reported to police in Ethiopia and Addis Ababa (April 1986-March 1987)

Types of Crimes	In Ethiopia			In Addis Ababa			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Damage to property	5	0	5	5	0	5	100
homicide	45	7	52	2	0	2	4
Attempted homicide	25	0	25	9	0	9	36
Assault	310	169	479	83	36	119	24
Various types of robbery	45	8	53	22	0	22	47
Burglary	20	3	23	7	1	8	34
Pick pocketing	9	0	9	7	0	7	78
Auto theft	20	1	21	15	1	16	76
Various types of theft	387	7	394	219	7	226	58
Fraud	11	2	13	9	2	11	84
Disorderly conduct	18	12	30	5	6	11	36
Violation of regulation	46	20	66	4	0	4	6
Rape	16	4	20	2	0	2	10
%	80	20	100	32.5	4.5	37	0
Total	957	233	1190	389	53	442	0

Source:-

Rev. Ethiopia police force head quarter (12/2/88)

From the above data we can understand that out of the total 1190 offences committed in the whole empire 442 or 30 % is committed in Addis Ababa.

Table No 4

Major types of offences committed by juveniles by year as reported to the police in Addis Ababa (1979-1988)

Types of crimes	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total	%
Homicide	2	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	7	21	0.7
Attempted homicide	3	1	5	4	5	6	0	1	9	3	37	1.2
Various types of theft	130	220	133	122	119	145	124	221	226	143	1583	53
Various types of robbery	20	38	30	68	68	39	2	7	22	38	332	11.2
Assault	58	60	36	61	58	36	24	57	119	94	603	20.3
Rape	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	4	2	5	27	0.9
Embezzlement	19	6	26	30	22	16	1	2	5	5	132	4.5
Fraud	30	29	19	26	33	20	4	11	3	7	182	6.2
Auto theft	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	16	32	48	1.6
%	8.9	12.1	8.5	10.6	8.9	5.9	5.9	10.2	13.6	11.2	0	100
Total	265	359	253	315	309	265	158	303	404	334	2965	0

Source :-

Addis Ababa Police head quarter (20-1-88)

N.A.=Not available

Average crimes committed by Juvenile delinquents in Addis Ababa is about 290 each year as could be seen from the table 4 the highest number of crimes is recorded in 1983, 1986 & 1987. Especially in 1986/87 the rate of increment with as high as about 33%. With in these 10 years the highest number of offences committed by Juveniles was recorded in 1987 which was 404 out of which 226 cases were theft and 119 case of assault.

In Addis Ababa we practically see the occurrence of pick pocketing here and there. But this act is not registered in the data since this type of crime is mostly committed by adolescence. Juveniles are not involved in such acts frequently because they have no resistance to defend them selves if they found red handed. The other reason is lack of experience and height. Victims of pick pocketing in most cases do not report to the police station because they have no hope of getting back their money.

Most of the time the highest number of crime by Juveniles is recorded in August. This is because of the occurrence of to great holiday eves in this month September 1<sup>st</sup> (“Zemen melewocha”) or (New Year) and September 16, 17 (“Meskel”) on these days Juveniles have an opportunity to steal and robe goods especially from lady’s.

Juvenile delinquents in most instant estimate that lady’s are not strong enough to run after them. They snatch money with ladies bags; jewels form their naked and even watches.

the other thing that should be born in mind in that within a year, 442/37% of the total crimes reported in Ethiopia (1190 ) was committed in Addis Ababa.(see table 2) out of this total, 80% is by boys and 20% is by girls. But none of the girls were taken to remand home. For example in 1987/88/ seven girls have committed homicide due to lack of prepared correctional places, however they were left even though the law did no differences.

The number of police men and revolutionary guards in Addis Ababa is large, and the reason that forces the state to have many policemen and patrolling people is the large magnitude of Juvenile delinquency and other criminal acts in this city. If these was not the case this people would have been engaged in productive sectors of the economy. In Addis Ababa Juvenile delinquents, as the writer observed in his experience, have hurt the socio-economic life of the city by serving as agent of gangster and by demanding property by a large extent.



### **2.3 Delinquency areas in Addis Ababa**

As far as a Juvenile delinquency is an urban problem, Addis Ababa has also faced this problem. However Juvenile delinquency can not be evenly distributed in all corners of the city. In this sub-chapter there fore, the areas distribution of delinquency in Addis Ababa will be discussed.

As it is already known Addis was founded in 1886. Geographically it is cited in the center of the country. In its foundation the inhabitants of Addis were estimated to be 100,000 people, but this figure at presents is about 1.5 million according to the 1984. Census. The annual rate of growth of this city is about 5% & it covers an area of 216 Sq. KMs.

However, developing rapidly on modern line, Addis Ababa has no rigid urban plan. The city is divided in to 25 “Keftegnas” and 284 “Kebeles” or urban dwellers associations.

“Merkato”, the largest and complex market place known in Africa, is found at the center of the city. There are also other different international and national organizations.

Due to the largeness and complexity of this city spatiality in densely populated areas, we usually see number of men- in uniform (police) and revolutionary guard members patrolling and trying to over come the problem of criminal acts. One of such criminal act is that which is committed by juvenile delinquents.

According to many urban sociologists urbanites are heterogeneous in terms of social background, culture, ethnicity, economic condition and so on. Therefore, since the social life of urbanites is interconnected with their day today purposeful activities, every thing in the city may not go smoothly. This depends on particular situations of a certain urban community. In other words the interaction system of people in all parts of a town may not be the same.

Concerning the uneven distribution of delinquency in different corners of a city, theft started that the following are more favorable criminogenic conditions to all age groups of delinquents:-

1. Simple area of poverty normal family organization relatively uncomplicated by other influences.
2. The slum (origin unknown densely populated urban area).
3. Interstatistical area (disconnected area by river, railway etc).
4. The rooming (house area)

5. Ghetto (quarter of a city where minority group live especially because of social legal or economic pressure).
6. Vice area (moral fault or habitual and shortcoming)
7. Criminogenic (Rural area which serves a hide out for city gangsters)

Table No 5

Delinquency areas in Addis Ababa April 1987-March 1988

Types of Crimes	Higher																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
homicide	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Attempted homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	7	7	5	23	1	19	5	7	0	6	3	1	6	7	7	4	3	0	5
Robbery	1	4	3	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
Assault	4	1	3	5	4	6	2	2	3	2	9	6	7	8	4	3	0	4	1	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fraud	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Auto theft	3	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	3
%	4.5	4.2	4.5	4	17	2	6.2	2.3	4.2	0.8	5.3	2.9	2.6	5	4.5	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Total	15	14	15	12	55	7	21	8	14	3	18	10	9	17	15	12	8	8	4	8

Source: - Organized from different documents of Addis Ababa police (Feb. 1988)

As we could see from the table, the highest number of crimes is committed in higher or Kefitegnas 5 Addis Ketema, 21 Kirkos, 7 Abakoran, 11 Intoto and 14 Aware. These five higher respectively rank from first to five in terms of their magnitude of delinquency.

Therefore we can relate most of the facts pointed out by theft in the uneven distribution of delinquency to show how this problem is more abundant in these five areas of Addis Ababa. The reason in summarized from, can be attributed as follows,

Slum area to Merkato (Addis Ketema)

Interstitial area Kirkos

The rooming area to Aba Koran Sefer

Simple area to Intoto and Triminogenic to Burayo.

Where we usually find escaped delinquents

The data on the table 3 shows that out of the 334 total crimes committed by J/delinquents in all higher of Addis Ababa, higher 5 accounts for 55(17%). Higher 21 or Kirkos accounts for 34(10%), higher 11 or Intoto accounts for 18 (5.3%). Higher 7 or Abakoran Sefer accounts for 21(6.2%), and higher 14 or Aware accounts for 17(5%) crimes.

Generally out of the total 334 cases of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents in Addis Ababa. 195(43%) were with in these 5 Kefitegnas or with in 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the total Kefitegnas of Addis Ababa.

Therefore; these areas need more observation by concerned institutions and organizations to decreases their largest magnitude of juvenile delinquency.

## **2.4 Types of crimes committed by J/delinquents in Addis Ababa**

The types of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents in Addis Ababa can be seen from the police records and the remand home many criminologists have agreed that juvenile delinquency as all other human behaviors is learned through socialization.

A child develops the culture of delinquency only stage. First, he will be a chronic truant (school leaver) due to the motivation of city gangsters and close association with other truants or due to any other cases. Then by roaming streets of the city, he will associate himself with other “street boys”. He will create non-conformity with his former play groups, with the day-to-day duties of the police and with needs and interests of his family and the “generally accepted behaviors” of his community.

Finally, by widening the radius of his activity, he may engage in all sorts of criminal activities such as shop lifting, stealing from department stores, jack rolling (stealing from drunks), stealing the accessories from automobiles, stealing the cars themselves, rape etc. However, it does not mean that most members of juvenile gangs will be become serious criminals. On the contrary and fortunately, most of them usually give up this behavior long before the stage of being serious criminals.

Juvenile do not play much part in the total percentage of criminals, because they mostly engage in economic spheres to satisfy their material and spiritual needs.

For purpose of analysis, crimes can be classified in the following major categories.

1. crime against property
2. Crime against public peace and order.
3. Crime against family
4. Crime against moral
5. Crime against religion
6. Crime against conversation of resources of the society.

Let us interprets our data from the remand home records to analysis delinquency by types of crime in Addis Ababa.

Types of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents that were handed over to the remand home Sept. 1/87-Feb30/88.

Table No 6

Types of delinquency	No of delinquents	%
Theft	233	76.6
Assault	25	8.2
Homicide	4	1.3
Attempted homicide	1	0.3
Gambling	17	5.6
Robbery	8	2.6
Damage to property	11	3.6
Rape	1	0.3
Fraud	4	1.3
Total	304	100%

Source: - Organized from different documents of remand home (March 1988)

From the table we can see that out of 304 juvenile delinquents, 233(76.6%) have committed assault and 17 (5.6%) have committed disorderly conduct or gambling.

In 1986/87 out of 1190 juveniles 233(20%) were girls (see table 2). The largest proportions of them have committed assault and theft respectively. However, they were released by court. During the same year 17 girls have committed homicide but none of them were handed over to remand home.

Generally from the entire data one can observe that juvenile delinquents are more pronto engage in crimes against property. Table 7 shows that out of 90 major types of crimes, 4 of them are crime against the economy or this category accounts for 84% of the total No. of crimes.

In Addis as listed on table 2, 13 types of crimes were requested. But the major types of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents in Addis are theft, assault, robbery and auto theft. Therefore, from the above explanation, it is evident that juvenile delinquents are engaged in all types of crimes. Their proportion is much in crimes against property and less in crimes against religion, family and moral of society.

Regarding the spatial distribution of these major crimes by higher in Addis Ababa the police data shows that theft is much more common in higher 5, 7 and 21. Assault in higher 11 and 14 and robbery in higher 5 and 12.

Table No 7

Types of offences cumulated on children (girls age 0-18 years) in the last 5 years.

<b><u>Types of offence</u></b>	<b><u>1995</u></b>	<b><u>1996</u></b>	<b><u>1997</u></b>	<b><u>1998</u></b>	<b><u>1999</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
1. Forced rape	355	371	317	379	393	1515
2. Assault & body injury	2174	1557	1664	656	165	7216
3. Sexual harassment	-	-	-	-	7	7
4. Children trafficking to cities	-	164	327	547	464	1502
<b>Total</b>	<b>2529</b>	<b>2092</b>	<b>2308</b>	<b>1582</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>10540</b>

Source A.A Police commission June 2008

To day from the above data we can understand that many types of crimes are committed on children mostly those who have no parent and relatives are exposed to the problem of body injury and HIV.

## **Chapter III**

### **Possible causes of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa**

It is very difficult to establish an exact cause and effect relationship between the independent variables (causes of delinquency) and the dependent variable (juvenile delinquency). In criminology, it is believed that either crime in general or any specific type of crime (juvenile delinquency for instances) can ever be due to one single factor.

By Herman Mannheim, Crime is the resultant of manifold causes. And this fact had made the question of crime causation to be a puzzling issue that generalized so many theories or schools of thought in criminology.

Concerning the causes of crimes, the 1<sup>st</sup> and most famous study was Charles Booth's study entitled "life and labor with people of London". This study revealed that 30.7% of the entire population of London were living in a state of poverty. He contends that 19% the delinquent children he studied come from the home of very poor 37% comes from moderate class. This can be true to all juvenile delinquents in many countries where inequality is highly manifested.

Before the eruption of the Ethiopian revolution child labor in private enterprises was common. However, due to the absence of recent studies on the relationship between employment and juvenile delinquency, we should have look at earlier inquires on this point.

The delinquents do not play much part in the percentage of unemployed prisoners. Lack of employment is believed to be risky for adult males than for females and juvenile. Because most females in our country are house wives and children also not allowed to be employed by law. So their well being is associated with an income or their family. The limitation school of thought who asserts that criminals have peculiar body structures was more widespread before the advent of modern scientific school of thoughts in criminology.

But science has proved that the selection of criminals on morphological basis (like types of hair, size of jaw, shape of nasal bridge or forehead etc). Is not sufficient enough to say that a person is more prone to criminality.



In their book entitled new horizon in criminology, Barnes and Teeters have summarized the probable manifold causes of crime as follows. These causes are cited by most criminologists.

1. Forgetting God
2. When the family is break in down and children no longer respect their parents.
3. The influence of Radio, Television and other Mass Medias.
4. The influence of movies and dance halls.
5. Lack of moral discipline.

Out of the above listed causes, it is obvious that forgetting God may not have much correlation with the commission of crime by juvenile delinquents. Even some religious people (priests) are some times arrested fro wrong doing.

Family break down and the influence of Mass Medias are largely considered as the major causes of delinquency in most books on the sociology of juvenile delinquency.

There are also some criminologist and sociologists who believe that climate and topography exercise considerable influence on the behavior of the people. This geographical school of thought states that fertility of the soil, the amount of rainfall, and abundance of natural resources play an important part in shopping the well being of the people. Those who do not have natural resource are likely to be retarded and thus tend to become predatory.

Here proponents of the geographical school of thought did not realize the determining role of production relations over other social relations. For example the USA is the wealthiest nation in the world, at the same time this country stands first in its magnitudes of crime among all nation of the world.

This school of thought also justify Montesquieu idea that criminology increase in preparation as one approaches the equator, and darkness increases in proposition as one approaches the poles. If this was the case, however it would have been possible to conduct that the magnitude of crime is higher in Africa than Europe and the reverse for drunkenness at present.

The study made by ministry of labor and social affairs in Ethiopia stated the causes of juvenile delinquency as follows:

1. Capitalist system i.e. its moral, cultural, social political and economic supremacy over the domestic social classes.

2. Capitalist exploitation system.
3. Expansion of colonialism and rural urban migration.
4. The influence of capitalist Mass media.
5. The development of cities.

These could be the possible causes of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa. But, it is difficult to say there are no other favorable (fertile) conditions of delinquency. Let us explain these direct problem causes by going a little deep.

As we know Ethiopia was in a Feudo-capitalist social systems where capitalism was dominated by feudalism. However there may be the diffusion of some traits of capitalist culture.

And there was also big economic disparity and wider gap of inequality in all aspects of social life among Ethiopians.

Expansion of colonialism did not play much role in Ethiopia. The five year colonial period could not penetrate the Ethiopian culture to the status of domination. If we take the crime problem in Eritrea which was under colonial rule for some decades, it is not comparable with the existing extent of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa. As we have seen in the previous chapter, with a year 37% of the total crimes out of the total crimes committed in Ethiopia are committed only with Addis Ababa.

The development of cities may have some influence for increasing delinquency. But this can not to consider a major cause. Because as I have seen in Moscow city where millions of people live, the problem was insignificant compared to our (A.A Merkato area).

Therefore, it is evidenced that the influence of capitalist Mass Media, capitalist exploitation system and other forms of exploitation of man by man has direct correlation with large magnitude of juvenile delinquency.

Exploitation of man by man results in the impoverishment of the lower classes, and this may initiate children of the lower classes to committed delinquent acts so as to satisfy their basic needs. The cultural crisis of capitalism is also fertile ground for delinquency.

In addition to the influence of Mass Media, lack of recreation places is the other cause of juvenile delinquency in Addis. In this city, there are no adequate and properly supervised recreational places and playing grounds. The already existing parks, theatre halls, stadium and other playing grounds are few in number and in sufficient in quality. They are not well supervised and organized to satisfy the recreational needs of the youth.

Urban land is mostly distributed by Addis Ababa municipality for housing and other investors. There are no officially bounded area for recreation and playing ground in every urban dwelling association. It seems that no one is concerned for the satisfaction of children's need in this aspect. If there were satisfactory recreational places, it is believed that, the youth may not roam around streets and exposed "street culture" rather they would occupy themselves in some gainful activities.

Some studies have been made by the ministry of labor and social affairs and the remand home to identify the possible social, cultural and economic causes of juvenile delinquency in major towns of Ethiopia.

The ministry of labor and social affairs has made a research on "habits" of juveniles. By taking 841 samples from ten major towns of Ethiopia. According to that study, out of 841 samples size of juvenile, 53(6.3%) were smokers, 98(11.65%) drunker, 112(13.32) were accustomed to the habit of "chat" chewing and 4(0.8%) in hell benzene (haraba).

Generally 183(21.76%) of them were addicted to different types of abnormal habits, and 52(6.18%) of them did not responded to the questions. Out of the drunker, 86.42% of juveniles come from drunks parents (families).

The study had revealed that those juvenile who come even from non-bad habit addicted families will be turned to be addicted to delinquent habits by 32.79%. Therefore, we can conclude that family habit has 67.21% influences on behavior of juvenile according to this study. The largest proportion of addicted juveniles is found in Addis.

There relationship between family and home atmosphere on the one hand and juvenile delinquency on the other will be clear when one considers the role of absence of parental control and lack of father figure in producing delinquency.

Family conditions of juvenile delinquents received by the remand home in September 1/87- Feb. 30/80. Out of 304 juvenile delinquency 203 are taken as sample.

Table No 8

Family condition	No. of J/D	%
------------------	------------	---

Father deceased	51	25
Mother deceased	14	7
both deceased	22	11
separated parents	35	17
living together	81	40
Total	203	100

Source: - Organized from different documents of the remand home (12/3/88)

We can interpret the relation of family condition to juvenile delinquency based on the above data collected from the remand home and in table. From table No 8 we can see that out of 203 j/delinquents 51(25%) are from father deceased family 14(7%) are from mother deceased family 22 (11%) are from both mother and father deceased family, 35(17%) are from separated parents and the rest 81(40%) are from the living together family (unbroken home).

Table No 9

Family size by income per months													
Income per month	Family size											Total	%
	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	No respond		
0-49	18	26	63	61	59	29	17	9	5	11	29	327	38.88
50-99	1	3	8	15	11	9	9	7	2	2	0	67	7.97
100-149	0	0	6	6	6	5	2	4	2	1	2	34	4.04
150-199	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	0	17	2.02
200-249	1	2	6	2	6	0	3	2	0	2	0	24	2.85
250-299	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	0.71
300-349	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0.36
350-399	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.48
400-449	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0.36
450-499	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0.24
500-549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.36
550-649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.24
650-749	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	0.48
750-849	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	8	0.95
900+	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
No respond	9	15	51	55	54	45	29	13	8	13	44	336	39.93
%	3.5	5.7	16	16.8	16.9	11	7.8	5.6	2.4	4.5	9	0	100
Total	30	48	136	142	143	95	66	46	21	38	76	841	0

Source ministry of labor and social affairs (1977 field study)

So it is possible to estimate that proportion of those families whose monthly income is less than 50 birr can be as high as 64.7% of the total juveniles. Those delinquents who come from families with a family size of above 5 account for 289 (57.2%). The rest 216 (42.8%) of the total juveniles came from a family size of less than 5.

Here we see that the majority family's income is less than 50 birr and the number of families with size of above 5 accounts for the majority. Therefore, from the data, we can conclude that juveniles who are from poor family constitute 60% of the total.

Since there is no a separate study on juveniles in Addis Ababa, we have to make an inference from this general finding which asserts that poverty is one of the major possible cause of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa.

Table No10

Trafficked children's from region to Addis Ababa

Region	2004		2005		2006		Total by sex		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Tigray	2	1	-	6	11	13	13	20	33
Afar	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Amhara	9	71	31	91	124	174	164	336	500
Oromia	8	53	23	85	113	165	144	303	447
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Southern. P	-	-	24	143	115	160	139	303	442
Benshangul	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Harare	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	5	9
A.A	-	-	1	6	8	21	9	27	36
Diredewa	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1481</b>

Source A.A. Police 2006

From the figures we can understand that children trafficking is increasing from year to year. Almost by more delegate

2004= 144

2005= 410

2006= 927

**1481**

So it is definite that the number of street boys and girls will increase which could be a source for juvenile delinquents.

To sum up, the major probable causes of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa are poverty, broken homes, the influence of Mass Media, trafficked children from rural area to A.A absences of sufficient recreational place and the existence of some bad cultural traits such as prostitution, alcoholism street boys and so on.

For a better understanding let us see the life histories a street boy and a street girl who were sentenced by one year in A.A remand home.

Cr. Case No 65028 March 12/2000 ETC  
Peed guilty to the charge of drug user and was  
Centered 1 year in A.A Remand home

Name – Million Addis

Education – grade 4

Age -16 year

Birth place – A.A. Merkato

Present address – Churchill road

Family status- Father Deceased, mother is working on the street

**Million stated his life history as follows**

My father was daily labor on the street of Merkato. My mother is working on the same street selling cigarettes and gum (Jeblo). We were 4 children living under their help.

While I was 7 years old my father died. I was the older boy for the family. Our mother couldn't offered to cover the school tuition fee and food staff so, at the age 7 year stopped my education and started the street life by selling soft paper, gum and cigarettes on the street of Merkato. After a few years I started to carry sacks for garbage picking and finally I started to work and live on the streets of A.A with my friends

We get food from the garbage's of hotels on day time we work carrying good and robe goods, bags and snatch cell phones especially from ladies, with that money we eat food and drink alcohol and use different drugs. These habits are

- a. in hell Benzene (haramba) for intostication
- b. in hell Mastish for intostication

- c. smoke cigarettes for pleasure
- d. smoke hashish (drug) – as a source of pleasure and happy
  - chew chat (for stimulation and wasting time)
  - drink local alcohol and beer to enjoy with street girls

Generally I am addicted to all kinds of habits

we live in plastic tents street girls are also live with on us the street they are also addicted to all kinds of habits like boys, they deliver their child on the street in plastic tents.

In my 9 years street life (experience) our real friends are our dogs. They sleep with us they give us warm and bark when police men come to clutch us then we ran away they are our. To solve as from ganger.

If some street boys or girls disturb any pedestrian passing on the street, the duty patrols police will beat us and give us corporal punishment.

Especially the punishment is the rainy seasons are unforgettable.

Police tend to view street children as hardened criminals, who must be treated with severity, they harassed and beaten us on the street during the night time. So, we are sleeping during the day. Night is the most dangerous for us. The police will catch us off guard, and grasp us and beat us. And then they will send us to remand home for months.

I had bad memory (unforgettable night).

At the end last year these was a big round up and there was a larger group of police in a big lorry driving around. Cleaning up the street by federal police to prepare for the new “millennium”.

It was approximately 11 P.M or mid night. It was raining we were sleeping on the corridors of a street in the plastic tent. The police started to jump from the track to catch us some of us were deed sleeping some wake up and started to run away our dogs were barking, really it was like a great battle field by chance I escaped from being caught for that night. But many of my friends were caught and beaten and then taken to police station.

Lastly in November 2000 ETC I was caught red handed while I was smoking hashish(drug) on the Churchill road and taken to Woreda 9 police station, then to the high court (10<sup>th</sup> Chilot) and sentenced to 1 year imprisonment to remain home.



Now I am not taking any drugs. Really to be frank, it is very hard to quit smoking cigarettes than any other habits I ever tasted.

From these two practices we can understand that broken family and poverty are the main causes of delinquency for juveniles.

Case No. 93187 July 30/11/99 ETC

Name – Helena Shiferaw

Age – 14 Years

Sex-Female

Education – 8<sup>th</sup> grade

Birth place – A.A. Eth. (Bole)

Case offence: - Theft

Decision: - Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment in A.A. remanded home

Her life history it as follows: -

Helena was born in Addis Ababa she has no mother and father. She was living with her uncle where the family members are many. She was quarrelling with the family members because of economic reason. They are poor they couldn't pay school tuition fee and even no enough food to eat, and other expenses to by a cleaning material. So, at the age of 12 years she left her home and started street life.

Being a street girls and prostitute she was supposed to money kinds of habits she drinks alcohol, chew chat, smoke cigarette and hashish. When she go back to her home some time, she will still money and take goods to sell. Because she need money to buy drugs,

cigarettes and chat lastly. She was caught red hand while taking or stealing money from her family and penalized by 1 year imprisonment at remand home.

### **For your information (knowledge)**

To aware each other street boys and girls use their own code (words). Some of these are

<i><u>Code</u></i>	<i><u>Meaning</u></i>
eÉef	Sedist = Hide the good
c=	C = take care
³û	Zapa = Police
ð"<c?	Fewse = Food
Ò"í	Ganja = Hashish
ßóÞ	Chefeche = Benzene (harramba) used to in hell
e uM	Estabel = be quite
uÇ=	BD = stone
Lxa	Labor = pick pocket
Ûv	Chuba = gold
ÿMT@	Kelme = don't be seen
"ÿ"<	Nikaw = go
kef	Kest = thief
›É	Amed = 100 Birr

ቸጎ	Chunk	= 50 Birr
c=	Sita	= 15 Birr
ሩ="	Dinare	= 10 Birr
ጥፍ	Kibat	= rich man
ሶሃ	Meku	= car
ጎሩ	Shoda	= shoe

Source: - Addis Ababa street boys June 2008.

## Chapter IV

### 4. What are international conventions about juvenile delinquency (children's right?)

#### 4.1 Concerning court proceeding

Juvenile delinquency was began in 1960 by 256 files then in 1961 special tribunal of three high court judges was constituted in A.A.

1. UN Dec of 1948 H.R

- Every one is entitled to all the rights and freedoms without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion birth or other status.(Art 2)
- Every one has the right to life, liberty and security of person (Art 3).
- No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel I human or degrading treatment or punishment (Art 5).

2. Convention for the superstition of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others of July 25/1951. In preamble condemn the act of trafficking of children in paragraph 2, 3 & 4.

3. Conv. on the right of the child of 1989 (Beijing rules) in its preamble stated that, the child by reason of his physical and mental immaturity needs special safeguards and care including appropriate legal protection before as well as after birth.

4. rules for administration of juvenile justice by general ass 1985 7<sup>th</sup> cong. Stated on the right to juvenile to be basic procedural safeguards, such as the assumption to be in court, the right to be notified the charge, the right to remain silent, the right to counsel, the right to presence of a parents or guardian, the right to confront and cross examine witness and the right to appeal, shall be guaranteed at all stages of proceedings.

### **Eth penal code**

Art 54/2- The court before passing penalties or measures may order the young criminal  
To be kept under observation in a medical or educational centre home or any other suitable institutions.

But our court violates both the convention and criminal law itself. Because they immediately send the suspected to remand home or prison.

On the other hand by Art 167/1 of criminal code the court may sentence a young criminal for a time. But as I have proved from the delinquents is remand home that no one of J.D is sentenced to time.

Before 1999 there was a disposition of girls by juvenile courts for sample in 1970 by African law study out of 320 cases only 22 cases involving girls were found. (9 accused of theft from their employees, three of insult, three of theft of an item, 3 of them were accused of sexual assault). The girls were set free. Because there was no institution exists for the treatment of female offenders. But today after the establishment of EPRD government there become a separate room for accused girls and there are 12 girls in remand home.

### **4.2 Concerning Police Responsibilities**

Police was established in 1942 by Negarit Gazeta 1st year No 6 concerning police force.

1. UN Dec I of 1948 on H.R.

No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman punishment or degrading treatment of June 26/1987 stated the act as it is inhuman and violating the charter.

2. Code of conduct for law enforcement officials Dec 17/1979 stated that all those who exercise police powers shall respect and protect human dignity and uphold the human

rights of all persons.

3. There is a special procedure for young persons i.e. Cr. Pro. Code Art 171-80 “but police practically arrest children with out summon or court warrants live alone to be imprisoned they are beaten by police force it is proved from chief com. Atside’s interview. Even Art 172/1 requires immediate presentation to the court after two or three weeks when the court program is not convenient, from the survey made by African law study we can conclude that police educational program regarding juvenile delinquency.

### **4.3 Concerning remand home condition (treatment)**

Juvenile delinquency was begun in 1960-1963 by 290 youth found on 256 files. P.398. 3rd paragraph of journal of Eth Vol. 2 No 2

So what is international convention about the treatment of J/Delinquent in remand home?

1. Treatment in remand home UN Dec 1. of 1948 on HR Art 26/1 states that every one has the right to education. Education shall be free in the elementary and fundamental stages. Fundamental education shall be compulsory.

2. Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisons of Aug 30/1955 Art 8/c stated as:- young prisoners shall be kept separate from adults prisoners should get fresh air, floor space , lighting, windows should be large and enough enable the prisoners to read and work. But if you see the Addis Ababa remand home houses they are simply warehouses where delinquent children are gathered.

3. Rule for Adm. Of juvenile justice by G. Ass. 1985 7<sup>th</sup> cong. stated that personal should be qualified and include a sufficient No of educators, vocational instructors, counselors, social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists normally employed on the normal basis.

But in remand home of A.A I found only two sociological and other office workers. The J.delinquency boy and girl I found remand home stated their life history as follows:-

Their tutor Ato Yonas

Stated and gave his suggestion by saying that this organization did not get any attention to be improved it is forgotten no gov’t higher official visit it even once a year.

### **So what are the Recommendations given by these international organizations.**

1. AU. Charter state parties shall undertake to protect the child sexual exploitation from all forms of sexual sexploitation and sexual abuse and shall in particular take

measure to prevent (Art 27).

- To protect children from the use of narcotics and illicit use of psychotropic substances (Art 28).
- To abdicate, the sale of, or trafficking children by any person and the use of children in all forms of begging state should take appropriate measure (Art 29).

But today what we see in A.A. city road is

2. By study on Kenyan street children right project of 1997

- Gov't should over due report on compliance with UN convention on the right of children.
- Gov't should sign and ratify the African charter on the welfare and right of child.
- The theory general should draft the bill and other relevant laws in close consultation and cooperation with NGO community.

3. Police: - the police act should be amended to include clear guideline organization on the use of force by police. The police act currently contains guidelines on the use of freedoms only.

- Vagrancy act should be replaced or amended Begging having lawful employment or lawful means of subsistence are no longer criminal offences for street children and not ground for arrest.
- The Gov't should retreat the absolute prohibition on physical abuse of children by police and prosecutes any police officer found guilty of such abuse to the full street of law.
- Police should be specially educated and trained on how to handle the case of street children.
- Street children detention standing beyond twenty four hours should be reviewed by judicial authority of child should be released.
- Corporal punishment and physical abuse of staff found to have abused children should be appropriately disappointed including by dismissal.

NGOs and donor countries- UN special reporter should check at all stages of abuse of power, aid should be for training of police and law enforcement personnel.

- NGO should check violence b/n police and children to monitor the abuse by police to bring legislation in to compliance with convention on the right of children.

- The UN rule for protection of juvenile specifications on the physical environment in which children could be confined. And the minimum rule for the treatment of prisoners does the same for prisoners generally.

It is application should be sentenced to treatment of J.D in institutions (under rule No. 27 of Beijing rule).

4. And guidelines for the prevention of J.D adopted by general assembly as a resolution 45/112 on 8<sup>th</sup> congress principle are:-

- a. Educational and other opportunities to serve as a supportive from work for the personal development of young persons.
- b. Specialized philosophers and approaches for prevention aimed at reducing motivations, needs and opportunities for infractions.
- c. Official intervention pursued in the overall interest of the young person and guided by fairness and equity.
- d. Safeguarding the well being development, right and interest of all young persons.
- e. Consideration of youthful behavior in a part of maturation and growth process and tend disappears with the transition to adulthood.
- f. Awareness and labeling a young person as “deviant” delinquent” or pre delinquent.
- g. Community involvement through a wide range of service and programs.
- h. Interdisciplinary cooperation between national state provincials and local government (law enforcement and judicial agencies).
- i. Youth participation in presentation police and process.
- j. Specialized personal at all level.

5. Rules for administration of Juvenile justice by G. Asb. 1985 7<sup>th</sup> cong. Also gave constructive ideas. However what are the efforts done by Ethiopian government?

To give solution for striation the government did a study on A.A city in July 1984.

There were about 10,000 lampers in A.A whose age was 15-18 years. So to give rehabilitation training in Fiche for two and half months. The budget was estimated to be 2406531

i.e. For 1<sup>st</sup> round training 6000 street boys =1477851.60

For 2<sup>nd</sup> round training 4000 street boys =1013511.90

This was without construction coast. However it fails and the government couldn't make it practical.

### **Juvenile justice**

**Right of Juvenile:** - is stated to be basic procedural safeguards, such as

- The perception to be innocent, the right to be notified the charger, the right to remain silent, the right to council, the right to the presence of a parents or guardian, the right to confront and cross scamming witness and the right to appeal shall be guaranteed at all stage of proceeding.
- And personnel should be qualified and include a sufficient No. of advocators vocational instructors, counselor, social workers, physiatrists, physiologists, normally employees in a normal basis. But, in remand homes found only two sociologists. And other ordinal management workers.

### **Interview to chief insp. Atsede Wordofa**

#### **(Commander of children affairs of A.A police commission)**

1. Is any special training given to you and to your subordinates about Juvenile delinquents in relation to international conventions about the right and treatment of children?
2. How the investigation of juvenile delinquents is is managed in the police station of Addis Ababa? Due the police men beet them?
3. Is there any contribution or assistant of NGO to improve the problem of J/delinquency in A.A.?
4. From your long years experience as a police officer what will you mention or suggest the cause of the problem and what will be the method to over come the existing problem?

### **Chief insp. Atsede Wordofa replied as follows**



1. Yes, we were given a special training about children's right at different times from 1-9 months by NGOs and police experts jointly. They created "child protection unit" and through these unit they give us technical assistances.
2. Police investigator does not beet any child in police station at the time of investigation. But, the patrolling police men beet street children when they violet peace and order of the society in the city. However, we give them advice and training.
3. There are many NGOs concerning the children's rights but no one of them did a satisfactory material contribution than a few stationary materials. Of course we know that they have uncontrolled funds. They use it for their allowance pay by they some time come and promise will do some assistance. (E.g. Norway & Sweden organizations).
4. As it is known this problem is not limited to A.A. city it is a national wide problem. One is the cause the effect of others.

## **Chapter V**

### **Summary and conclusion**

In this paper we have tried to explain the concept of "juvenile delinquency, it is extent, causes and types and impacts on social life of in Addis Ababa. Many sociologists and criminologists have defined treatment "juvenile delinquency" in different ways based on particular penal code of different countries. And, this concept is simply a legal term for very old phenomena. i.e. misbehavior by children.

However, its sociological and legal aspects should have to seen from materialist point of view of social development. So, we have taken the 2005 Eth criminal code definition of juvenile delinquency in our study.

The extent of juvenile delinquency in our country in comparison to other developed capitalist countries can be said insignificant. But with regard to the path or line we

follow, juvenile delinquency can create a block on every sphere of our development efforts.

From different data's collected from Addis Ababa police, we have seen that crimes committed by juvenile in Addis each year is estimated to be 290 on the average. Especially in 1986/87, the rate of increase was about 33% out of 1190 crimes committed by juvenile in Ethiopia (table 3) 442(37%) were in Addis Ababa.

The data also show that out of 442 total crimes, 53 (19.6%) were committed by girls. However, no delinquent girl was handed over to the remand home or reformatory school. Concerning the area (spatial) distribution of crimes, many criminologists have suggested different points. Out of these points we have tried to relate Taft's points on spatial distribution of delinquency to our conditions. And most of his points have coincided with Addis Ababa's situation.

From the data (table 5), we have seen that the major delinquency areas in Addis Ababa, out of 25 Kefitegnas, are:-

1. Addis Ketema (Kefitegna 5) which account for 17% of the total
2. kirkos sefer (Kefitegna 21) which account for 10% of the total
3. Aba Koran (Kefitegna 7) which account for 6% of the total
4. Intoto (Kefitegna 6) which account for 6% of the total
5. Aware (Kefitegna 14) which account for 5% of the total

So, those areas were needed a series observations by concerned institutions and public organizations in 1984. But some areas should improvement other than Merkato area.

Types of crimes are classified by different criminologists. But Gillin's general classification of crimes is of great relevance to the classification of the major types of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents in Addis Ababa. In Addis 13 types of crimes are committed by juveniles. Out of the major nine types of crimes, as could be seen on table 5 are crimes against property which accounts for 84% of the total. As it is seen on table 2, in Addis theft, assault, robbery and auto theft were the first three major crimes respectively. Regarding the special distribution per specific crimes, theft is much more common in Kefitegna 5, 7 and 21, assault in Kefitegna 11 and 14 and robbery in Kefitegna 5 and 12. Which is almost the same today's condition.

The major possible cause of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa are summarized in chapter 3 of this paper to be poverty (as could be seen from table No 6), broken homes

(see table 5) which accounts for 60 % of the total number of delinquents, the influence of mass media, absence of sufficient recreational places and the existence of some bad cultural traits such as prostitution, alcoholism, street boys and so on.

In conclusion, we can say that the greater magnitude of juvenile delinquency in Addis and its deep rooted causes can be exhaustively understood only through extensive sociological investigations. However it is the writers' intension that this paper can give some highlights and will instigate some more intellectuals to focus on the problem of juvenile delinquency in Addis Ababa.

From this study one can understand that the clear picture of juvenile delinquency can be known clearly if and only if it possible to get a complete, accurate and appropriately maintenance of delinquency and criminal statistics should have tot make improvements on the maintenance, reliability and accuracy of the data. Especially the NGOs should assist the police force in training them.

There should have to be cooperative efforts to minimize the extent of delinquency and related problems in Addis Ababa by the public and these agencies concerned in the prevention and controlling of crime. Despite this general fact, however, the writer would like to give the following suggestions concerning the prevention and juvenile delinquency and related problems. And it is the writer's intention that these suggestions can have great's contribution in the attempt to do so if they are used by concerned agencies:-

1. As we have stated above, the major possible causes of juvenile delinquency are poverty, broken homes, cultural problems and unemployeement (exploitation by any form). These problems (causative factors) will get final solutions only under government just administration in a democratic society. And it is responsibility of good governance of state bodies. The state how to respect international conventions concerning the children rights to eradicate the problem of juvenile delinquency and related social evils.
2. However, preventative measure should have to be taken with the social nature of crimes. This is to say, for juvenile delinquents, the reformatory school should have to be established in well organized form with well trained workers, teacher's sociologists and psychologists to up bring delinquents in a good manner and improve their cottage life.

3. It is important to form relationships between juvenile court and other agencies like public organizations, NGOs, ministries, hospitals and families before taking decision on juvenile delinquents in order to rehabilitate them.
4. To rehabilitate juvenile delinquents with in a shortly period of time, and hence to minimize the magnitude of the problem, it is necessary qualification of reception and the like. The investigation of juvenile delinquency should be managed by qualified officer.
5. Addis Ababa police head quarters should have to improve the patrolling system based on studies of delinquency areas. Because juvenile most of the time, through s repetitive observations, knew the ways how to escape and where to go after committing crimes. So, the patrolling systems have to be changed from time to time. And they have to give priority to preventive measure than catching and harassing them.
6. The Eth government should respect the signed convention on the right of children and delinquents prisoners and have to make practical the given recommendation by its organs.
7. Since the cause of delinquency in poverty, the living condition of their base (family) should be improved children should get free education so A.A city administration should give a better attention and budget for social fund.
8. Since A.A is the center of commerce and different international organizations, the municipality have a responsibility it in hence the society towards civilization and development. So, it has to directly or indirectly control bad foreign culture and dug. Such as in selecting films drugs etc.

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## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that this paper is my original work and I take full responsibility for any failure to observe the conventional rules of citation.

Name: - Kebede Tadesse

Signed -----