



St. Mary's ቅዱስ ማርያም
University የኢክሰስ
Committed to Excellence

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

ASSESMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF JUVENIE DELIQUENCY ;
DIVERSION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW FROM FORMAL COURTS
TO COMMUNITY POLICE CENTERS.

By: SHIMELIS ABEBE

JULY, 2024

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

ASSESSMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ;
DIVERSION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW FROM FORMAL COURTS
TO COMMUNITY POLICE CENTERS.

By: SHIMELIS ABEBE

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF GRADUATE
STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

JULY, 2024
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
ASSESSMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ;
DIVERSION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW FROM FORMAL COURTS
TO COMMUNITY POLICE CENTERS.

By: **SHIMELIS ABEBE**

APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

_____ Dean	_____ Signature	_____ Date
---------------	--------------------	---------------

_____ Advisor	_____ Signature	_____ Date
------------------	--------------------	---------------

_____ External Examiner	_____ Signature	_____ Date
----------------------------	--------------------	---------------

_____ Internal Examiner	_____ Signature	_____ Date
----------------------------	--------------------	---------------

JULY, 2024

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

DECLARATION

I, Shimelis Abebe, hereby declare that the thesis work entitled “ASSESSMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ; DIVERSION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW FROM FORMAL COURTS TO COMMUNITY POLICE CENTERS.

:” submitted by me for the award of the Degree of Master of Social work at ST. Mary’s University, is original work and it hasn’t been presented for the award of any other Degree, Diploma, Fellowship or other similar titles of any other university or institution.

Name: ShimelisAbebe

Signature: _____

Date: _____

JULY, 2024

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this study paper titled “ ASSESMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF JUVENIE DELIQUENCY ; DIVERSION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW FROM FORMAL COURTS TO COMMUNITY POLICE CENTERS.” undertaken by Shimelis Abebe for the partial fulfillment of Master of Social work from St. Mary’s University is an original work and fit for partial fulfillment for Masters of Social Work (MSW)

TilahunTefera (PhD) _____

Research advisor Signature Date _____

Acknowledgements

My deepest appreciation is to Tilahun Tefera (PhD), my adviser, for his consistent guidance, supportive critique, and courteous handling throughout the study process. His expertise and understanding have been really beneficial to me and have been crucial in completing this thesis.

My heartfelt appreciation is also to all of my family and friends for their love and support during this process. I never would have been able to finish this journey without their support and inspiration.

Table Content

Contents	pages
Acknowledgements.....	1
List of Table	5
List of Figures	5
Acronyms	6
Abstract	7
CHAPTER ONE	8
INTRODUCTION	8
Backgrounds of the study.....	8
1.2 Statement of the problems	10
1.3 Research Questions	12
1.4 Objective of study	13
1.5 Scope of the study	13
1.6 Significance of the study.....	14
1.7 Limitation of the study.....	14
1.8 Research Site selection	14
1.9 Thesis structure	15
CHAPTER TWO	16
LITERATURE REVIEW	16
2.1 Description of study Area	16
2.2 Operation Definition of basic concepts and Terminology	16
2.3 Theoretical literature	17
2.3.1 From Anomie Theory perspectives	17
2.3.2 From Cultural deviance Theory perspectives	18
2.3.3 From Differential Association Theory Perspectives	19
2.3.4 From Social Learning Theory perspectives	19
2.4 Empirical Literature	20
2.4.1 Historical development of for juvenile delinquency.....	20
2.4.2 Psycho- social impacts associated with the absence of diversion program	24

2.4.3 Opportunities of diversion from formal courts to community police center.	26
2.4.3.1 For the children in conflict with the law	26
2.4.3.2 For the families of children in conflict with the law and For the Society in general	27
2.4.3.3 For the justice system.....	27
2.4.4 Challenges faced in implementing of diversion program	28
2.5 Conceptual frame work.....	28
CHAPTER THREE	29
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	29
3.1 Research Design.....	29
3.2 Research Methods	29
3.2.1 Qualitative research methods data collection tools.....	29
3.2.2 Quantitative research methods data collection tools.....	30
3.3 Sampling	30
3.4 Data analysis	31
3.5 Pilot study	31
3.5.1 Validity	31
3.5.2 Reliability test	32
3.6 Ethical considerations	32
CHAPTER FOUR.....	33
4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION	33
4.1 Introduction.....	33
4.2 Demographic Analysis of the Respondents	33
4.3 Opportunities that exist if Diversion Approach program is implemented	37
4.4 Challenges faced by Children due to absence Diversion program	39
4.5 Challenges faced in applying the Diversion Approach program	42
4.6 Discussion	44
CHAPTER FIVE	47
5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	47
5.1 Summary	47
5.2 Conclusion	49
5.3 Recommendation	50
5.4 Implications of the research study	51

5.4.1 For Social Work Practice	51
5.4.2 For Social Work Education	51
5.4.3 For Future Social Work Research	51
5.4.4 Suggestion for further research	52
Reference	53
APPENDIX I: written consent.....	56
APPENDIX II: Questionnaires	60

List of Table

<i>Table 1.: Frequency Distribution-gender Respondents</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Table 2: Frequency Distribution-gender Respondents for interviewee</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Table 3: Age of the Respondents</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Table 4 : Education status of the Respondents</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Table 5: Socioeconomic effects of younger offenders due to the absence of Diversion program.</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Table 6: Opportunities that exist if Diversion Approach program is implemented</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Table 7: younger offenders face challenges due to the absence of Diversion program</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Table 8: Challenges faced in applying the Diversion Approach program.....</i>	<i>42</i>

List of Figures

<i>Figure 1: Factors which are affect the implementing Diversion program.</i>	<i>28</i>
--	-----------

Acronyms

CICL= Children in conflict with the law

SMRA =Standard of Minimum Rules for the Administration

CRC= Children's Rights Convention

UNCRC= United Nations Child Rights Convention

NCAJ=National Council on the Administration of Justice

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to analyze the assessment of opportunities and challenges of juvenile delinquency: diversion of children in conflict with the law from formal courts to community policy centers. The study was conducted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the Federal First Instance Court Lideta Juvenile Bench. The total population of the study was 80 young offenders, and all of them were considered in the sample of the study. In order to collect primary data, questionnaires were distributed to 80 young offender respondents who filled them out and replied to the whole sample. The findings of this study could potentially inform policymakers and stakeholders in developing more targeted and responsive strategies to address juvenile delinquency and improve the overall well-being of young offenders. In addition to this interview was conducted with 13 individuals of different stockholders, such as parents, judges, and community leaders. The source of data was mainly primary, and secondary sources were not used due to confidentiality reasons. This study employed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches through a descriptive research design to gather a comprehensive understanding of the issue at hand. Data collected through the questionnaire were carefully analyzed using the SPSS 20 version, allowing for a detailed examination of the responses. The result of the findings indicated a significant gap in the existing policies to manage young offenders, highlighting the need for a more cohesive approach among stakeholders. Furthermore, the lack of awareness and collaboration between different parties regarding the implementation of the diversion program was evident. In light of these findings, the researcher concludes that all stakeholders must come together and collaborate effectively to address the challenges and ensure the successful implementation of the diversion program. Expanding further on this issue, it is essential to note that the participants in the study provided valuable insights into the current state of affairs concerning young offenders. The inclusion of parents, judges, and child and women affaires experts in the interview process added depth and perspective to the research findings.

Key words: young offender, Juvenile justice, Criminal Acts, Diversion, juvenile delinquency

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Backgrounds of the study

Juvenile delinquency, commonly referred to as "juvenile offending," is defined by S. Kadry et al. (2023) as a prevalent societal issue, characterized by an individual engaging in criminal behavior when under the minimum age of majority.

The first juvenile delinquency court was established in Denver and Chicago in 1899 (UNICEF ESARO, 2021–2022).. Member countries ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) are expected to incorporate children's rights into their domestic laws and ensure inclusive legal bases for children in conflict with the law. World Vision International recommends a police officer with a specialization in the judiciary profession for minor crime resolution. (Save the Children-UK 2004). In this regard, Vietnam was the first Asian country to adopt the Children's Rights Convention (CRC) by the year 1990. This country has also legislated provisions for children's rights in its Constitution in line with the guiding principles of the United Nations Charter to assure this country's human rights and to avoid any kind of violation of children's rights (World Vision International by Tina Verstraeten). Concerning juvenile delinquents, the age of criminal responsibility varies from continent to continent and from country to country. For instance, the minimum age boundary for criminal liability in Vietnam and Cambodia is 14 years and older. A study shows that in Vietnam, children whose ages are 12 and below and who have committed dangerous crimes deliberately, as mentioned in the Penal Code of Vietnam, will not be criminally liable.

Instead, these children's cases would be handled by other alternative administrative measures. But for this kind of juvenile delinquent, alternative administrative measures would not be applicable in Cambodia, even though imprisonment or detention is the last exclusive measure by the law of this country. Whenever children whose minimum ages of criminal responsibility mentioned in this country's penal code provision have committed a crime, the courts of this country would give prison sentencing measures against these children to join prison rather than giving them alternative administrative measures (World Vision International by Tina Verstraeten). Another study shows that in Asian countries like India, the minimum age of

criminal liability for boys and girls is different from that of other Asian countries in two cases. The first one is that, according to this country's laws, the minimum age for criminal liability is 16 for boys and 18 for girls. The second case is that, in India, the lower age boundary of criminal liability for both boys and girls is somewhat greater than the minimum age of other Asian countries' juvenile delinquents (Sneha Mittal and Sanjay Kumar, January 2021).

Studies show that Venezuela is one of the model Latin American countries in that this country has a low rate of criminal data reporting and almost no criminal records of juvenile delinquents have been seen in this country (Birkbeck, CH, Morillo, S., and Crespo, F. 2009). Similarly, Belgium is one of the typical model European countries that is mostly mentioned as having a strong juvenile justice system with a high minimum age of criminal responsibility of 18 years for its juvenile delinquents. (Susan Young, February 2017 BJPsych Bulletin 41(1)).

Juvenile delinquency is a significant issue in Africa, with the minimum age of criminal responsibility varying across countries. In Algeria, the minimum age is 13 years old (Algerian Penal Code, Article 49, while in Angola it is 14 (Angola Penal Code, Article 17(1));. In Cameroon, it is 10 years old, (Cameroon Penal Code, Article 80(1)). and in Ghana, it is 12. In Kenya, it is 8 years old (Kenya penal code, Article 14).. Juvenile delinquency is only applicable if a child has committed a crime or illegal act defined by the country's laws and has been sentenced as guilty.

A study shows that in another east African country, Uganda, the minimum age requirement for criminal responsibility for juvenile delinquents is 12 years old (Marianne Moore, October 2010). In another east African country, Kenya, a child whose age is between 7 and 16 years old who has committed a crime or an illegal act would be considered a juvenile delinquent. However, if a child whose age is above this limit has committed criminal acts, he or she would be punished like other adults. Moreover, in Kenya, to call somebody adult, the age of this person must be 19 years and older. If a crime or an illegal act has been committed by the age of this person, the case would be handled in court trials as an adult but not considered a juvenile delinquent. Mug a. Eras (1975), as cited by Patricia Igbinovia (1988). In Kenya, according to studies conducted by Kathryn C. Langat and Elijah Odhiambo (December 2021), the concept of juvenile delinquency is the dynamic product of four basic thematic changes: economic, political, religious, and social, that started during the Renaissance era; however, this change strongly failed at the time of the

Industrial Revolution. Moreover, another study conducted in Kenya about the status of the juvenile justice system in this country shows that Kenya's National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) has played a great role in the application of the diversion programs with the cooperation of other stakeholder groups, and as a result of this effort, more than 90% of juvenile delinquent cases were diverted from formal court proceedings, or the cases of these CICL have gotten solutions without being delivered to formal courts status report one children's justice system in Kenya, 2019 as cited by UNICEF for every child, October 2023).

When we come to the context of Ethiopia, according to the study made by Save the Children Sweden in 2005, the Ethiopian Criminal Code of 1957 limited the age of criminal offenders 9 (nine) years old, while children's ages between 15 and 18 are punished as adults (Save the Children, 2005). In Ethiopia, courts of juvenile delinquency were established in Addis Ababa city at the Federal First Instance Court juvenile delinquency Lideta bench in 1997 E.C. as a model, and now it is expanded to all 11 Federal First Instance Court benches.

Ethiopia is one of the founders and members of the United Nations and the East African country, which has been affected by the social problems of juvenile delinquents. Now a days, there are no legal bases or juvenile justice system that give legal ground to apply diversion approaches and programs to handle the cases of children in conflict with the law, such as removal from formal courts and divert to community police centers or other alternative measures similar to those in other east African countries like Kenya, to handle the cases of CICL in line with the provisions of the UN Standard of Minimum Rules for the Administration (SMRA) of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules of 1985). The main purpose of this paper is to assess the impact of socio-economic problems due to the absence of diversion of children in conflict with the law from formal courts to community police centers, to show the opportunities and challenges, and to forward the findings of this paper.

1.2 Statement of the problems

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's national children's policy and criminal justice policy of April 2017 and February 2011, respectively, have given recognition to the best interests of the children. But the juvenile justice system of this country has not been handling the cases of

Children in conflict with the law (CICL) in line with the provision of child rights for juvenile delinquents, which has been given great protection under different international laws. A child's right to diversion approach program and children's rights-focused justice system are children's fundamental rights that are legally recognized by the well-known international law, the UN CRC of 1989. Moreover, these children's right to diversion approach and a child-focused juvenile justice system require enforcement or implementation in line with the provision of the "UN Standard of Minimum Rules for the Administration (SMRA) of Juvenile Justice, Beijing Rules of 1985," as cited by Elea Gel Dawn Sarmiento Cartel(November 2020).

The United Nations Child Rights Convention and other international treaties aim to ensure the basic rights of children in conflict with the law (CICL) through intervention programs, correctional measures, and reunification. Diversion is a crucial alternative to imprisonment for juvenile delinquency, benefiting both children and society. Implementing a diversion approach can provide opportunities for children, families, society, and the juvenile justice system.(Save the Children, UK 2004). According to the study done by Save the Children-UK in 2004, the concept of diversion come together to undergo negotiation within the communities with the aim of creating a chance for offenders to ask for an apology for the victims so as to recompense the harm done to the victims and to establish a smooth relationship among the criminal offenders, the victims, and other concerned persons as well. A study in Albania reveals that prosecution tasks typically handle diversion, but sometimes the legislation authority handles court diversion for juvenile delinquent cases. If not used, courts may send cases of children in conflict with the law back to the prosecution authority (Etalon Peppo 2023).

Reports show that, at this time, Ethiopia has no legal system to implement children's cases to diversion and a children-focused justice system in line with the legal framework that has been given guaranty and recognition by the United Nations Child Rights Convention (UN CRC) in 1989 and that imposes legal obligations on member states and other world countries to apply appropriate intervention approaches to programs relating to CICL or juvenile delinquents. This intervention may include diverting approaches and programs to handle the cases of CICL from formal courts to community policy centers and other alternative measures that need to handle the cases of CICL in line with the provisions of the UN Standard of Minimum Rules for the

Administration (SMRA) of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules of 1985). According to the Ethiopian Criminal Code of 1996, Ethiopia's child-focused juvenile system, particularly in Addis Ababa, has significant gaps in criminal justice policy and law. Children aged 9 and older are liable for crimes or illegal acts, and policemen bring them to formal court trials. This gap has led to socio-economic problems, as children without parents or family take responsibility for bails. Rehabilitation centers are often ordered to admit these children, imposing high administration costs on city administration centers.

The juvenile justice system in the country has a high case burden on formal courts, consuming excessive resources and causing children to miss classes and face psychosocial problems. Parents of accused children also face difficulties in attending court appointments, leading to job dismissals. The absence of a child-focused juvenile justice system affects not only the rights of juvenile delinquents and their families but also the judicial system and related stakeholders. Negative impacts of the absence of a diversion approach include stigmatization of criminal offenders and their parents, criminal records left behind court decisions, and other associated factors. (UNICEF for every child, Nov 2022). By analyzing opportunities, difficulties, and social factors at the Federal First Instance Court lideta juvenile bench, this research paper seeks to fill in gaps in Ethiopia's juvenile justice system. It also recommends improvements and diversionary strategies to prevent discrimination and socioeconomic factors.

1.3 Research Questions

The study has try to answered the following basic questions about the problems mentioned in the research study.

- What impact does the socio-economic factor have on the lack of diversion of children in conflict with the law from formal courts to community police centers?
- What opportunities are exist due to implementing of Diversion program?
- What are the challenges faced by Children due to absence Diversion program?
- What are the challenges faced in implementing the Diversion Approach program?

1.4 Objective of study

The general objective of this research study is to answer the question of the assessment of opportunities and challenges of juvenile delinquency; diversion of children in conflict with the law from formal courts to community police centers.

The specific objectives of this research proposal include:

- To analyze the socio-economic effects of not diverting younger offenders from official courts to community police centers.
- To identify opportunities that exist due to implementing Diversion Approach program.
- To assess challenges faced by Children due to absence Diversion program.
- To examine challenges faced in applying the Diversion Approach program.

1.5 Scope of the study

The study has conducted only on the cases of juvenile delinquents, which has handled at the Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Federal First Instance Court Lideta Juvenile Bench, where the cases of Children in conflict with the law (CICL) whose ages are 9– 18years court's trials proceeding takes place. This research study has covered the main psycho-social impacts faced by CICL and their families, the courts, which handle the cases of these CICL, the police officer who brought these children to court, and the AA City Administration remand and rehabilitation center during the enforcement of the juvenile justice system in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the Federal First Instance Court lideta Juvenile Bench, which handles the cases of CICL whose ages are 9–18 and within the criminal justice system, and how these are being enforced. The target population includes juvenile justice personnel, including judges and social workers, the child offenders themselves and their parents, police officers, AA City Administration remand and rehabilitation center personnel, pro bono lawyer, and government officials, so as to expose the evils of violations and suggest causes of action in pursuance of the enforcement of the juvenile justice system. Moreover, the data for this research study has collected from all 80 (eighty)of total population all of them have involved in this research study.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study is significant in that it has been useful to handle the case of children in conflict with the law away from the formal justice system by applying diversion approaches and other alternative administrative measures to handle the cases of Children in conflict with the law(CICL), to avoid psychosocial problems and other related factors faced by these Children in conflict with the law(CICL) and their families, to reduce the work burden of courts that handle the cases of juvenile delinquents, and to reduce the socio-economic burden of the Addis Ababa City Administration Rehabilitation and Remand Centre by reducing the flow rate of admission of new Children in conflict with the law(CICL) to this institution. It is also used as an information source for possible legal reform in the area of children in conflict with the law or the juvenile justice system. It also applied; the study predicts that it will reduce law enforcement's financial costs and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the juvenile justice system.

1.7 Limitation of the study

This research lacks area coverage of the problem studied. That means the problem of diversion program is not in a limited area. The scope of the research was limited at federal court specifically, lideta and the research did not encompass all regions. Consequently, the findings of this study is not able generalize to the entire population including out of Addis Ababa. The researcher recognized that the need for further research study outside of Addis Ababa City including all regional courts to know the details problems of absence of diversion approach program and its associated negative impacts.

1.8 Research Site selection

The Federal First Instance Court Lideta juvenile bench is selected because it is the first Federal First Instance Court that has provided juvenile delinquency trials for the first time in 1997 E.C., and it has been providing this trial up to now with well-organized and experienced human power, the latest facilities and equipment that are being used to handle the cases of victim minors, children, girls, women, and children in conflict with the law, such as a fully organized and

operated class room with modern CCTV cameras and social work experts, while handling and receiving victim's witnesses of women and children in conflict with the law in a separate class room. Moreover, all other 10 juvenile delinquency benches of Federal First Instance courts have been coordinated by this Lideta juvenile bench, and the other benches use this bench as a bench mark while they are handling the case of juvenile delinquency.

1.9 Thesis structure

For the purpose of this research study , the structure of this study has five chapters. Chapter one consists of the background of the study, a statement of the problems, research questions, and objectives of the study, which also have two subtopics: general objective and specific objective. The scope of the study, significance of the study, research site selection, and thesis structure were also presented in this chapter. Under chapter two, there was a review of literature, which includes a description of the study area, operational definitions of basic concepts and terminologies, theoretical literature, empirical literature, and conceptual framework. Under chapter three, there were research methodologies, which consist of research design and research methods, which also consist of two sub-parts, namely qualitative research and quantitative research methods. The other sub topic found in this chapter is sampling ,Data analysis, pilot study which also consist validity and reliability test and lastly ethical considerations .Under chapter four data presentation ,analysis and discussion of the findings which were consists of introduction , demographic analysis of the respondents ,opportunities that exist if diversion program was implemented, challenges faced by children due to absence of diversion program and challenges faced in applying diversion approach program . Under chapter five there were summary , conclusion and recommendations of the research study were presented .

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Description of study Area

The study area has been done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Lideta Sub City, at the Federal First Instance Court Juvenile Delinquency Bench. This juvenile delinquency bench is one of the judicial institutions found under the Federal Supreme Court, and it has been providing juvenile delinquency trial services as a model and bench marks for the later organized other juvenile benches since 1997 E.C. The study conduct area, where Federal first Instance court juvenile bench has found, namely Lideta Sub City, is one of the 11 sub cities of Addis Ababa City Administration and is located in the central parts of Addis Ababa City, with a population of 284,208. The total area of this sub-city is 981.4 km². (Google Wikipedia, September 11, 2022 report). It is bordered by Arada Sub City to the north, KolfeKeranyo Sub City to the west, Kirkos Sub City to the east, and Nifas Silk Lafto Sub City to the south.

2.2 Operation Definition of basic concepts and Terminology

When we come to the conceptual definition of basic terminologies in this research paper, it would be defined as follows:

Diversión: The term always refers to measures for dealing with children in conflict with the law without restoring them to formal jurisdiction or a formal trial (Advocacy Child Justice Nov. 2022).

Children in conflict with the law : According to UNICEF, the term children in conflict with the law refers ‘ to any person below 18 years who has come into contact with the justice system committing a crime or has been suspected of committing a crime.

Juvenile justice: juvenile justice is the area of criminal law applicable to persons under the age of 18.

Criminal Acts: A criminal act is an action or commission that is prescribed by law and may be punished by the state (Google, Wikipedia).

Policy makers: means a person responsible for or involved in formulating policies, especially in politics (Oxford Dictionary)

Juvenile delinquency, commonly referred to as "juvenile offending," is defined by Kadry et al. (2023) as a prevalent societal issue, characterized by an individual engaging in criminal behavior when under the minimum age of majority

2.3 Theoretical literature

The case for the existence and the reason why juvenile delinquents are involving in different kinds of crimes have given different reasons by different theories.

2.3.1 From Anomie Theory perspectives

According to Anomie Theory, which is also called Mertonian Anomie Theory, it is argued that the main cause behind the acts of committing crime is the result of social imbalance among people (Messner & Rosenfeld, 2017). This theory also strongly argues that the reason why most children are motivated to commit acts of different crimes, such as theft and robbing, is that "they want to shift to the upper class of society," who are considered the richest person in the society or community. Moreover, this theory argues that the existence of rich and poor economic societies in one community is the main cause of crime. In this theory, it is also mentioned that the decision that motivates the children to commit different crimes, such as theft or other crimes, is that they think other ways of earning money require difficult challenges. In this theory, it is also argued that teenager children have been influenced by their elders or adolescent ages to show or act as though they have better economic capacity, are more beautiful or handsome than their friends, which pushes them to commit different kinds of crimes or violate laws as the best ways to earn money to fulfill their needs. Furthermore, there are three main causes that have been proposed by the anomic theory for why these CICL engage in different kinds of criminal acts to fulfill their needs. These cases are schools, living standards, and drug abuse (Bernburg, J.G. (Jan 2019)).

School; Anomie Theory argues that, children who are living in the areas where majority of families are poor, and when they are unable to fit to spend much money like their friends in the school. This case helps these children to create the opportunities of getting alcohols and drugs.

The use of alcohol and drugs substance also forced these children to flunk out of, as cited by Bernburg, J.G (Jan 2019). Children who are flunk out of schools, would face difficulty of accessing jobs opportunity. This lack jobs opportunity, forced these children to commit any kinds of illegal acts or crimes like theft of other individual's properties so as to sell and get money for their survival. They also try to force people to give money or killing them if these people refused to give money or confront their illegal acts.

Drug Abuse: Anomie Theory also argues that children who are living in families who have been living in places of low or poor economic status are pushes them to get the opportunity to drink alcohol and other kinds of drug substances. Moreover, this theory also argues that addiction is the driving force that keeps these children out of school. Furthermore, the continuous use of these drug substances by these children, like "tobacco and "marijuana" would force them to become addicted. This addiction problem finally brings lack of capacity and the end result of the crime of stealing. Because these children were victims of addiction, they not only lost the ability to commit the crime of stealing another person's property but also to sell property and buy drugs and other substances. Bernburg, J.G (Jan 2019).

2.3.2 From Cultural deviance Theory perspectives

Cultural Deviance Theory argued that a crime has a direct and strong relationship with the cultures, values, and norms of that given society and to expand within it. This theory also argued that any person will divert to criminal acts not because of their natural condition, but rather because they are highly influenced by three most common conditions. The first one is the place where they live; the second one is the people who live around them; and the third one is the social and economic situation of their surrounding environment. Thus, according to this theory, the combination of the three mentioned conditions established "unique subcultural influences on these juvenile offenders Shaw C.R and McKay, H.D (1969)

According to cultural deviance theory, the word toughness, defined as a" disregard for consequences, a contempt for literary, artistic, and scholarly pursuits, including education, a pride in displays of un sentimentality, and an objectification of women, becomes a highly valued and desired attribute." Thus, when we point out the main idea of "toughness" in line with the

juvenile delinquency perspective, children want respect, status, stature, and recognition among or from their friends, and if they couldn't get this recognition from their peer friends, it would lead them to commit different crimes or illegal acts Miller, W. B. (1991, October 1).

Excitement: According to cultural deviance theory, juveniles who are found in lower-class cultures and desire to drive away or cope with the deep feelings of lower-class cultures, and other similar cases, are forced to join groups of robberies or gangsters or participate in illegal activities such as the making of drugs and other kinds of crimes. Miller, W. B. (1991, October 1).

According to Shaw C.R., & McKay, H.D (1969) children who lived in lower-class members give less attention or have less fear about the supremacy of the law. To these members, disobeying the rules of the law is nothing, and they wouldn't be wary of the consequences of violating any kind of law. Committing any kind of illegal act is considered as a minor crime or fault, and this kind of attitude also results in juvenile delinquency.

2.3.3 From Differential Association Theory Perspectives

Differential association theory is a theory that was developed by (Edwin Sutherland) as cited by Matsueda, R.L.(2001). This theory proposed that crime trait would have been learned in a continuous approach or through relationships with other individuals or groups about the "values, attitudes, techniques, and motives" of illegal activities or traits. This theory also argued that a person would prefer the unlawful way or paths whenever the symmetric interpretation of "for law-breaking exceeds those for law-abiding." This theory also proposed that if a person gets hungry, yet he or she has no money to buy food or pay for it, then he or she would be forced to commit theft. In other words, this theory wants to show that an individual was forced to commit criminal acts and became a delinquent person due to "an excess of definitions favorable to a violation of the law over definitions unfavorable to a violation of the law."

2.3.4 From Social Learning Theory perspectives

According to social learning theory, a person has the ability to learn innovative behaviors by looking at and coping with values, beliefs, good or bad character traits, feelings, and other related personal behaviors from their surrounding environment (Albert Bandura 1977, as cited by

Margaret Priscilla, 5 April 2016). Moreover, Margaret Priscilla also argued that, by nature, children have the ability to imitate and ape any kind of behavior, including bad and good characteristics, from their elders or from underage children who are of similar ages. This shows that behavior is learned, and under this learning behavior there are bad behaviors, which include committing criminal acts, which also shows that criminal behavior is learned.

2.4 Empirical Literature

This literature part is where the research study of this paper will give a common understanding of the historical development of juvenile delinquency at the international and national levels.

Historical development of for juvenile delinquency and Psycho- social impacts associated with the absence of diversion approach in juvenile justice system for CICL.

2.4.1 Historical development of for juvenile delinquency

The concept of juvenile delinquency is a legal term that describes when underage children are involved in an illegal act or criminal behavior before they have reached the age of 18 (Siegel, Larry J.; Welsh, Brandon, 2011). A study done by UNCEF forever child in October 2023 shows that the concept of juvenile delinquency was introduced for the first time in the United States of America by the end of 1800. Furthermore, the first court of juvenile delinquency emerged in Denver and Chicago in 1899 (UNCEF ESARO, 2021/2022). Member countries that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC1989 UN Declaration have an obligation to incorporate and ensure the rights of children in their domestic laws. Due to this case, it is expected from these member states to incorporate all provisions of children's rights into their juvenile justice law in line with the guiding line principles that are proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, inclusive provisions to enforce diversion of children in conflict with the law, and other alternative measures. World Vision International strongly recommends that juvenile justice law also include a police officer who has a specialization in the judiciary profession, which helps him/her to handle and give solutions for the minor crimes of children in conflict with the law CICL (Save the Children-UK 2004).

A study shows that Vietnam was the first Asian country to adopt the rights of children under the

CRC by the year 1990. This country has also legislated provisions for children's rights in its Constitution in accordance with the United Nations Charter to assure this country's human rights and avoid any kind of violation (World Vision International by Tina Verstraeten). Another study shows that Venezuela is one of the model Latin American countries in that this country has a low rate of criminal data reporting and almost no criminal records of juvenile delinquents have been seen in this country (Birkbeck, CH, Morillo, S., and Crespo, F. 2009). Similarly, Belgium is another typical model European country that is mostly mentioned as having a strong juvenile justice system with a high minimum age of criminal responsibility of 18 years for its juvenile delinquents. (Susan Young, February 2017 BJPsych Bulletin 41(1)).

Regarding juvenile delinquents, the age of criminal responsibility varies from continent to continent and from country to country. For instance, the minimum age boundary for criminal liability in Vietnam and Cambodia is 14 years and older. A study shows that, in Vietnam, children whose ages are 12 and below and who would commit dangerous crimes deliberately as mentioned in the Penal Code of Vietnam will not be criminally liable. Instead, these children's cases would be handled by other alternative administrative measures. But for this kind of juvenile delinquent, alternative administrative measures would not be applicable in Cambodia, even though imprisonment or detention is the last exclusive measure by the law of this country. Whenever children whose minimum ages of criminal responsibility are maintained in this country's penal code provision have committed a crime, the courts of this country would give prison sentencing measures against these children to join prison rather than giving them alternative administrative measures (World Vision International by Tina Verstraeten).

Another study conducted by Sneha Mittal and Sanjay Kumar January 2021 shows that in Asian countries like India, the minimum age of criminal liability for boys and girls is different from that of other Asian countries in two cases. The first one is that, according to penal law in this country, the minimum age for criminal liability is 16 years for boys and 18 years for girls. The second case is that in India, the lower age boundary of criminal liability for both boys and girls is somewhat greater than the minimum age of other Asian countries' juvenile delinquents. Children's right to diversion approach programs and children's rights-focused justice system are children's fundamental rights, which are legally recognized by the UN CRC of 1990 (Elea gel Dawn Sarmiento Cartel, Nov 2020).

A study that UNICEF conducted for every child in November 2022 shows that implementing a diversion approach system to handle the cases of boys and girls in the juvenile delinquent justice system is not only beneficial to children in conflict with the law but also brings lots of opportunities for the children, their families, society, community, and for the juvenile justice system in general. Moreover, this study also suggested that establishing a diversion approach to the juvenile justice system for girls and boys, particularly with the combination of a restorative justice approach system, and implementing this diversion approach sooner in the juvenile delinquency justice system will reduce the opportunity of reoffending and stigmatization and exclude the excessive costs of formal court trials and detention. Moreover, it gives the chance of satisfaction to victims and other concerned bodies who are harmed by criminal offenders and improves the peace and stability of nations (UNICEF for every child, November 2022).

Another study carried out shows that, in Vietnam, the diversion approach juvenile justice system has been corporate in the new Criminal Penal Code (2015), which also consists of legal provisions that exempt juvenile delinquents from criminal responsibility for some kinds of crimes or illegal acts, and instead of this, other alternative correctional programs such as community-based education or reconciliation would be implemented (World Vision International by Tina Verstraeten).

Studies carried out by UNICEF for every child October 2023, Etalon Peppo 2023, shows that, in Albania, in most cases, diversion is the responsibility of the prosecution tasks; however, in some cases, the legislation authority also handles ‘court diversion’, whenever the case involving the juvenile delinquent requires diversion. Then the courts will recommend that the case to be handled by the diversion approach system. Moreover, if the prosecution has not used its authority to apply the diversion approach to the required juvenile delinquents, the court might send back the cases of children in conflict with the law to this prosecution authority to handle the case using the diversion approach. Furthermore, the diversion approach applies to redirecting the cases of children in conflict with the law from formal courts and gives the opportunity to prioritize recompense and apply other alternative correctional services or measures.

When we come to African countries, studies show that a juvenile delinquent is exclusively applicable whenever a child has committed a crime or illegal act that has been defined by the laws of that country as a crime or an illegal act and who has been sentenced as a guilty or

offender of juvenile delinquency by the ordinary formal courts of that country

Furthermore, the minimum age limits for juvenile delinquents in east African countries also vary from country to country. For instance, in the majority of east African countries, the minimum age of criminal responsibility for juvenile delinquents is 8 years. Tanzania is one of the east African countries in which all illegal acts or crimes that have been committed by under-age adults' criminal liability would be legally considered juvenile delinquency (Mushanga, T.M. 1976, as cited by PatrieIgbinovia 1988).

similar A study that was conducted by Marianne Moore in October 2010 shows that in another east African country, Uganda, the minimum age requirement for criminal responsibility for juvenile delinquents is 12 years old. This study also showed that in Uganda, local community councils have great power or roles in handling the cases of juvenile delinquents in the in the justice system in a very short period of time without redirecting these cases to formal court proceedings. Thus, in Uganda, the diversion approach to the juvenile justice system has been recognized and implemented in line with the base interests of children's rights under international law.

Moreover, study which has done in another similar east African country that is Kenya, a child whose age is between 7 and 16 years old who has committed a crimes or an illegal acts would be considered as juvenile delinquent. However if a child whose age is above this limited age, has committed criminal acts would be punishable like other adult person. Moreover, in Kenya to call somebody is an adult the age of this person must be 19 years and above. If a crime or an illegal act has committed by the age of this 19 years person, the case would be handled in court trials as an adult but not considered as a juvenile delinquent. (Mug a, Eras (1975) as cited by (PatrieIgbinovia 1988). Furthermore, another studies conducted in Kenya, by Kathryn C. Langat and Elijah Odhiambo on Dec 2021, shows that, the concept of juvenile delinquency is the dynamic products of four basis thematic changes, these are economic, political , religious and social that has started during the time of Renaissance era, however, strongly failed at the time of Industrial Revolution.

In relation to the implementation of diversion approach programs towards CICL, a similar study that was conducted in Kenya showed the status of the juvenile justice system in this country. This shows that Kenya's National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) has played a great

role in the application of the diversion programs with the cooperation of other stakeholder groups, and as a result of this effort, more than 90% of juvenile delinquent cases were diverted from formal court proceedings, or the cases of these juvenile delinquents have gotten solutions without delivered to formal courts (status report on children's justice system in Kenya, 2019 as cited by UNICEF for every child, October 2023).

When we come to the Ethiopian context, according to the study conducted by Save Children Sweden, the Ethiopian Criminal Code of 1957 limited the age of criminal offenders to 9 years old, while children's ages between 15 and 18 are punished as adults. Moreover, this study also shows that in Ethiopia, juvenile delinquency courts were established in Addis Ababa city at the Federal First Instance Court juvenile delinquency Lideta bench in 1997 E.C. as a model, and now it is expanded to all 11 Federal First Instance Court benches. Furthermore, another study conducted by UNICEF for every child in October 2023 shows that the issue of diversion approach programs, when compared with other African countries, "remains new in Ethiopia," and now a days there are no formal legal grounds or ways to implement diversion approach programs in this country. Thus, at present, the place where the research study takes place is Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the Federal First Instance Court juvenile deliquescence Lideta bench. The cases of CICL have been handled by formal court proceedings.

2.4.2 Psycho- social impacts associated with the absence of diversion program

A study shows that juvenile delinquents would have faced different kinds of psycho-social problems, such as developing negative and anti-social behaviors towards their surrounding environments. This imposes a high limitation on the personal capacity of these CICL to be sociable to the society or community where they are members. Moreover, this negative and anti-social behavior affects the individual capacity of their "physical, mental, and spiritual well-being "and the realization of norms, beliefs, values, and customs of the society to which they must obey (Margaret Priscilla, 5 April 2016). Another study conducted by UNICEF for Every Child (EAPRO, in 2017) in East Asia and the Pacific reveals a number of disturbing facts that show that the majority of juvenile delinquents, especially those who were accused of minor crimes, are usually correlated with their family socio-economic conditions.

This study also shows that, time to handle the cases of these CICL has taken long time and in

some case, even longer duration of time than these children actually punished if they were guilty, these juvenile delinquents have shared “cells with adults in deplorable “ during the time of waiting their trials, juvenile delinquent who were imprisonment usually influenced and pushed by other elders person to join gangsters, majority of these CICL have terminated their formal education and only few of them have got other options forms of education service , majority of them have faced difficulty of health conditions ,such as “respiratory and skin diseases “ due to overcrowded imprisonment and little chance of accessibility to health services. Furthermore, this study noted that impressments against juveniles’ liberty has a long-lasting effect on CICL “physical, mental, and emotional health” and other personal progress.

A similar study by Susan Young (2017) shows that mental health diseases towards CICL are greater than those of their “non-offender peers." This study also shows that among the two-thirds of males with CICL in the USA, there would be one” psychiatric disorder." Moreover, this study also noted that applying the best productive intervention program, such as the involvement of these CICL with” education and skills-based training,” is the most effective and acceptable administrative measure of rehabilitation for these juvenile delinquents.

Furthermore, a study conducted by Eleangel Dawn Sarmiento Cortel in November 2020 shows that CICL would have faced psychosocial problems such as stigmatization and discrimination by societies or communities with which they have been living. Another study that has been carried out by S. Kadry et al. (2023) shows that the majority of CICL who have been involved in different kinds of criminal acts would have had serious mental illness, which has been brought on by serious “psychological trauma,” and this trauma would push these CICL to develop “negative emotions,” and participating in criminal behavior or illegal acts has seen them give responses of these emotions.

Similarly, a study conducted by Mary E. Murrell and David Lester in 1981 shows that if criminal offenders were officially declared delinquents after committing their first criminal act or illegal fault, then these officially declared delinquents would have faced stigmatization for their labeling. Moreover, this act of officially being labeled as delinquents would develop negative observation by the society with whom they lived.

2.4.3 Opportunities of diversion from formal courts to community police center.

2.4.3.1 For the children in conflict with the law

Diversion approach will bring many advantages for children in conflict with the law such as, Protecting them from distressing negative consequence of psycho-social impacts which are highly interrelated with formal courts trials, like stigma, it will protect them from long-range of consequence of imprisonment of “physical, mental, and emotional health” situations and progress of opportunities of reoffending criminal faults that comes as a result of detention, it will avoid prison that affects liberty of child, it will avoid criminal records that left behind imprisonment, it will give fast solution for their criminal faults, it will reduce the opportunities of participating in other criminal faults or illegal acts, it will motivate children in conflict with the law to take responsibility for the crimes or faults or illegal acts which have committed against victims, it will give the chance for criminal offenders to ask apology and to recompense victims (UNICEF for every child, Nov 2022). Moreover, the diversion approach programs will have the benefit of preventing juvenile delinquents from facing stigmatization with the implementation of other alternative administration measures or intervention programs, and it will also void criminal records that were left behind by detention (Eleangel Dawn Sarmiento Cortel, Nov. 2020).

Furthermore, applying this diversion approach to the juvenile justice system to girls and boys, along with a compensation justice approach system with a shorter period of time in the nation’s juvenile delinquency justice system, will reduce the negative impact of participating in another criminal activity and stigmatization. It will also exclude the excessive costs of formal proceeding court trials and detention. Furthermore, it will give victims and other concerned bodies a chance of recompense for those who have been harmed or affected by the criminal offenders, and it will also amend the peace and stability of that nation (UNICEF, 2002, as cited by Etalon Peppo, Oct 2023). Similarly, while the diversion approach to the juvenile justice system is implemented to handle the cases of juvenile delinquents, victims will have the chance to gain excuse and restitution from criminal offenders; moreover, juvenile delinquents and their parents will also be excluded from the consequences of the negative social impacts of formal court judicial trials, such as the long-range court trial system, costs, stigma, and criminal records that left behind

impressions (Etalon Peppo, Oct 2023).

2.4.3.2 For the families of children in conflict with the law and For the Society in general

The diversion approach to the justice system will also bring many advantages for parents of children in conflict with the law, such as avoiding the negative impact of appearing in a formal court proceeding, like stigmatization. It also helps them to assess the traits of their children, brings great progress for their children, encourages their children to take responsibility for their faults, and brings the chance of reunification of their children in the community. Similarly, it will also prevent their children from being in prison custody, which affects their liberty. The diversion approach to the juvenile justice system will also bring some benefits for society, such as decreasing unnecessary costs that have been spent on formal court proceedings, compensating the injured or victim persons, and furthermore, it will bring high progress in the safety of the nation's justice system (UNICEF for every child, November 2022).

2.4.3.3 For the justice system

Study which has done by UNICEF for every child, on Nov 2022 shows that Applying Diversion approach justice system will use to handle the case of children in conflict with the law by community-based approach case resolution system rather than handling these cases by formal court proceeding, it also will bring many opportunities for formal courts proceeding, such as decreasing petty crimes or less offence crime that, impose high work burden on courts trials and it will give great opportunity for courts to give more times and , attention to handle the cases of serious criminal offenders, it also will helps the justice system to reduce excessive costs to handle the cases of all criminal offenders who appear to formal courts proceeding.. Moreover, it will bring an opportunity for the juvenile justice system in general to deal with and conclude the cases of children in conflict with the law through negotiation rather than by formal court proceeding. Another study done by UNICEF for Every Child (EAPRO, 2017) shows that the diversion approach programmer and other available administrative measures to court proceedings and imprisonment are more effective, not only from offenders rights aspects but also from economic aspects.

2.4.4 Challenges faced in implementing of diversion program

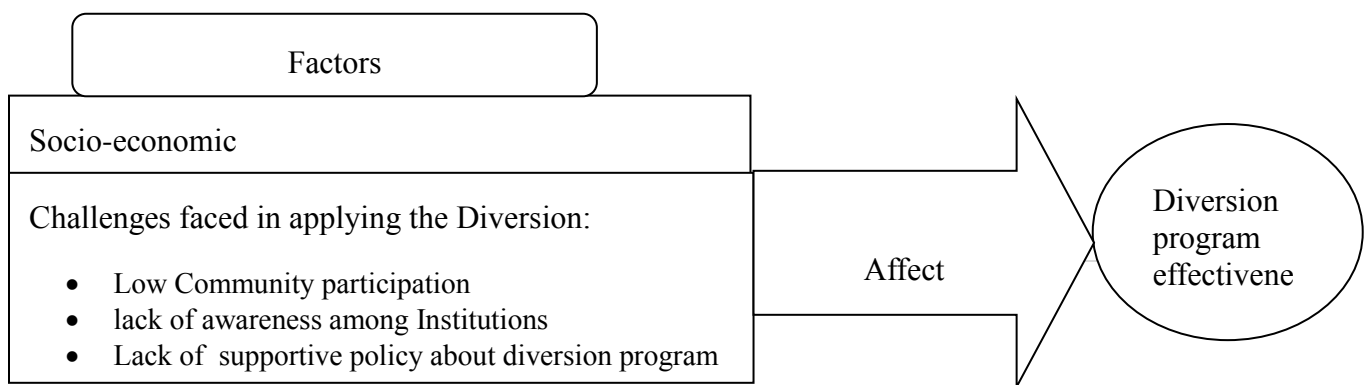
Even though applying the diversion approach program has many advantages for children in conflict, with the law, there are also some challenges that limit the handling of cases of CICL by the diversion approach program. The most challenging aspects of diversion of children in conflict with the law, from formal courts to community police centers, are: applying the diversion programs requires the informed written consent of the criminal offender. This means that if the criminal offenders refuse to give their written consent to handle the cases through the diversion approach programs, then the cases of these criminal offenders will be referred to formal courts. Moreover, a diversion programs would apply if and only if tangible evidence was available that demonstrated the crimes committed by criminal offenders. Furthermore, criminal offenders should admit committing their criminal faults or responsibilities and recompense the harm done to victims without any external influence. Similarly, diversion requires sufficient and admissible information about the feature of received cases and the time it takes to give administrative measures for the cases. By taking into account the consequences of getting the cooperation or refusal of the diversion measures, the other most challenging factor for applying diversion is the nature of the crime committed by the criminal offenders. For instance, diversion on charges of “murder, robbery, and rape, and special category offences” will have less chance to be handled by the diversion programs due to the nature of felony (UNICEF for every child in November 2022, UNICEF for every child in October 2023).

2.5 Conceptual frame work

He study will examine different factors which affect Diversion program effectiveness which include; Socio-economic and Challenges faced in applying the Diversion. The following conceptual framework was used.

Figure 1: Factors which are affect the implementing Diversion program.

Source: the researcher (2024)



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

A research design is a strategy or plan made specifically to respond to research questions. This research, this describes phenomena as they exist. It is used to identify and obtain information on characteristic of a particular issue like community, group or people. In other words, we can say that this type of research describes social events, social structure, and social situations. In this research the Descriptive research design was used to obtain descriptive data such as the frequency of respondents on every specific issues the questionnaires.

3.2 Research Methods

In this research both quantitative and qualitative mixed approach were used that aims to describe and understand a phenomenon. This approach allows researchers to examine it from multiple angles and perspectives. The qualitative and quantitative data collected in this design can be analyzed using various techniques, including descriptive statistics for quantitative data and information from interview was analyzed using qualitative approach.

3.2.1 Qualitative research methods data collection tools

In this study, in-depth interviews were conducted face-to-face. A semi-structured interview guide was employed as the data collection tool during the interviews with participants. The Amharic language was used as a means of communication between the researcher and the participants. Most interviews were conducted in a quiet environment to provide sufficient information and get participants' attention. For example, in the office, the interviews were recorded to ensure accuracy.

In this extensive research study, a diverse group of 13 interviewees was carefully selected from various fields related to young offenders to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. The chosen interviewees included parents of young offenders, judges, lawyers, police officers, social workers, remand and rehabilitation center personnel and officials from women and children affairs departments. Each of these stakeholders brought their unique insights and

expertise to the discussion, providing a holistic view of the issues surrounding young offenders

The researcher meticulously gathered detailed information from these different perspectives, resulting in a rich and varied pool of knowledge on the topic at hand. By engaging with a broad cross-section of stakeholders, the researcher was able to gain valuable insights into the complex nature of young offenders' challenges. This comprehensive approach not only ensured a well-rounded understanding but also helped shed light on potential solutions and interventions that could benefit this vulnerable population.

Given the depth and breadth of information obtained from these key stakeholders, the researcher concluded that further interviews beyond this diverse group were unnecessary. Overall, the researcher's strategic selection of interviewees and thorough data collection process contributed to the richness and depth of the research outcomes, enhancing the study's impact and relevance in addressing young offenders' concerns.

3.2.2 Quantitative research methods data collection tools

The structured questionnaires were prepared in English and translated into a local language. During the data collection, the questionnaire was pretested on a portion of the total sample size. This helped to collect actual data and create a common understanding with data collection materials. The data collectors were recruited outside of the study facility to avoid bias that could have been purposely administered by those conducting data collection.

The survey questionnaire was systematically categorized so that respondents may quickly understand and react. A Likert scale was used by the researcher to determine respondents' levels of agreement with each statement.

3.3 Sampling

The researcher applies Census method: It deals with the investigation of the entire population. Because the total population size is 80 which is manageable and there is no need to have a withdrawn sample, instead it is better to use the whole population. This method provides more accurate and exact information as no unit is left out. The target of study or the population size were from the

Addis Ababa Ethiopia federal first instance Court at lideta juvenile bench.

3.4 Data analysis

The researcher was used both quantitative and qualitative approach. Descriptive analysis such as frequency and percentages were computed, and tables and texts were utilized to present the result. Tables and figures with data were used to present the result of analysis. The Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS-20) software was utilized as the analysis tool for the data. The obtained interview data was translated directly from the participant's mother tongue to the English version by the researcher with the consultation of the advisor.

3.5 Pilot study

A pilot test is a small-scale test conducted to evaluate the instrument's suitability for use in the main study, according to Altman et al. (2006). As a result, validity and reliability are crucial in assessing the suitability and quality of an instrument. The degree to which a measurement successfully captures the intended outcome is known as its validity. In order to verify the validity and accuracy of the instrument, validation is typically carried out with the assistance of specialists in the field of study. Hair et al. (2003) state that the pilot test sample size is limited to 5 to 30 individuals.

In this study a Pilot study was carried out to determine the reliability and validity of the observational methods. The study handed out Questionnaires to 6 employees who were not to be included in the final sample. This was for the purposes of validation of the questionnaires so as to achieve accuracy on the main intention of this questionnaire.

3.5.1 Validity

Coleman, P. (2022), validity pertains to the quality associated with the extent to which data or findings align with established knowledge or truth. The research supervisor meticulously reviewed the questionnaire to ensure its efficacy and appropriateness for the research procedure, striving to ascertain that the questions are not only relevant but also accurately capture the required information. This thorough examination took into account various elements such as clarity of language, alignment with research objectives, and the overall suitability of the questions to accurately measure the intended variables. The supervisor's effort aimed at

guaranteeing that the questionnaire possessed the required attributes to solicit meaningful responses and data that could truly reflect the phenomena under investigation, thereby enhancing the study's credibility and reliability.

3.5.2 Reliability test

This is the extent to which a research instrument measures what it is designed to measure. A reliability measure will be achieved by estimating how well the items checking the same concept yield the same results. An instrument's reliability is enhanced through the identification of data required and multiple usage of this instrument in a field test. Five questionnaires were given out to the respondents prior to determine whether the questions were clear and concise enough for the respondents. Revision was however done accordingly for those questions that seemed unclear.

3.6 Ethical considerations

The goal of ethics in this study was to ensure that no one was harmed or suffered adverse consequences from the research activities. To achieve this, reasonable safeguards were built in based on ethical considerations and requirements. All information received during the study was treated confidentially and solely for academic purposes, with no mention of the respondent's name.

Throughout the research, the following steps were done to make sure ethical issues were met. The researcher was ready to answer any questions the participants might have had, and they were asked for their agreement to participate. The ability to leave the study at any moment and without consequence was granted to the participants. In order to ensure participant confidentiality, all required informed consent procedures were followed during the research project, and any data collected was kept in a secure location. The complete responsibility of safeguarding all the data that was gathered was on the researcher.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Under this chapter, the main areas of research known as the “assessment of opportunities and challenges of juvenile delinquency”; diversion of children in conflict with the law from formal courts to community police centers. Were supported by discussion of the study, interpretation and analysis of the data, empirical reviews of other researchers, and interview results. Descriptive was employed throughout the discussion and analysis. Frequency distribution, percentage, and SPSS was used to generate Frequency distribution collected data.

Interview questions was provided to different stakeholder regarding the young offenders who are accused of crimes. Such as Interview questions for parents of young offenders involved in crime; judges, a lawyer who provides pro-bono lawyer services and for police officers, women and children. Almost all respondents give the same answer to the provided interview Questions. Based on that below is their summarized interview questions response.

4.2 Demographic Analysis of the Respondents

This research involves 80 participants, which includes 64 male and 16 Female. The socio-demographic characteristics of the sample are displayed in Tables 4.1–4.3 below.

Table 1.: Frequency Distribution-gender Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Male	64	80.0	80.0
	Female	16	20.0	20.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0

(Source: SPSS-2020 output from the survey)

The finding regarding the Gender distribution of the respondents indicates that out of the total 80 respondents, male respondents take the 80 percent share while female respondents represent

share is about 20 percent of the total sample respondents. This confirms that male respondents were dominant over those female respondents.

Table 2: *Frequency Distribution-gender Respondents for interviewee*

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Male	7	54.0	54.0
	Female	6	46.0	46.0
	Total	13	100.0	100.0

(Source: SPSS-2020 output from the survey)

Table 3: *Age of the Respondents*

		Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	9-11	25.0	25.0
	12-15	60.0	60.0
	16-18	15.0	15.0
	Total	100.0	100.0

(Source: SPSS-2020 output from the survey)

Concerning the age of the respondents, as revealed in the table above, about 25 percent of the respondents fall in the age group between 9 and 11 years, followed by those in the age group between 12 and 15 years with a 60 percent share. The remaining percent of the respondents are age between 16 and 18. It can be judged that the majority of the respondents about 60 percent are in the age range of 12-15 years, all are under age.

Table 4 : *Education status of the Respondents*

		Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Elementary school	80.0	80.0
	High School	20.0	20.0
	Total	100.0	100.0

(Source: SPSS-2020 output from the survey).

Concerning the educational background of the respondents, 80 percent of the respondents are

Elementary and about 20 percent are High School. This shows majority of the young offenders are elementary students.

Table 5: Socioeconomic effects of younger offenders due to the absence of Diversion program.

Item	Level of Agreement	Frequency	mean	Percent
I miss my class in order to appear in court on the appointed day.	Strong Agree	48		60.0
	Agree	26		32.5
	Neutral	4		5.0
	Disagree	2		2.5
Total		80		100.0
Item	Level of Agreement	Frequency		Percent
During every court appointment, my parent exposed to excessive costs that occur in official courts.	Strong Agree	41		51.3
	Agree	26		32.5
	Neutral	11		13.8
	Disagree	2		2.5
Total		80		100.0
Item	Level of Agreement	Frequency		Percent
My parent incur excessive money spent through the formal legal system that exceeds our financial level.	Strong Agree	38		47.5
	Agree	32		40.0
	Neutral	8		10.0
	Disagree	2		2.5
Total		80		100.0

(Source: SPSS-2020 output from the survey)

According to table 5 above, regarding the socioeconomic effects of not diverting younger offenders from official courts to community police centers, it is evident that a significant portion of the respondents feel strongly about the issue. Specifically, 60% of the participants strongly agree that missing their class to appear in court is a direct consequence of the absence of diversion programs, while an additional 32.5% simply agree with this sentiment. These statistics highlight the fact that a majority of the respondents believe that the lack of diversion programs

not only disrupts their education but also has a negative impact on their academic performance. It is clear that the respondents perceive a direct correlation between the absence of diversion programs and the challenges they face in maintaining their academic achievement.

In addition to that, 51% of the respondents strongly agree that their parents are often burdened with excessive costs associated with official courts. Furthermore, 32.5% of the respondents also agree that they themselves have been subjected to high costs related to official court proceedings. These findings suggest that a significant portion of the respondents believe that the lack of diversion programs and the failure to resolve legal issues of young offenders at police community centers result in unnecessary financial strain on their families. This indicates that addressing these issues through alternative methods could potentially alleviate the financial burden on families and promote more effective solutions for young offenders.

Finally, according to the survey results, 47.5% of the respondents strongly agree that they incur excessive expenses through the formal legal system that surpass their financial capabilities. In addition, 40% of the respondents also agree that they face financial strain due to the costs associated with the formal legal system. These findings shed light on the financial burden faced by parents of young offenders, who often struggle to cover the expenses incurred through the formal legal system. It is evident that a significant portion of the population is affected by the high costs of navigating the legal system, highlighting the need for more accessible and affordable legal services.

Interview questions were provided to judges, a lawyer, police officers, social workers, women and children social affairs and children in conflict with the law remind and rehabilitation center. Regarding the main social and economic pressures on young offenders and their parents, the judges, a lawyer, police officers, women and children affairs together explained that due to missing all of their regular school days, the young criminals offenders were under immense psychological pressure to excel academically. This added stress often resulted in heightened anxiety and nervousness when they appeared to their appointments of court trials proceeding.

As a result, these children struggled to cope with the expectations placed upon them, leading to a cycle of delinquency and academic underachievement.

The judges emphasized the importance of addressing these underlying issues in order to effectively rehabilitate and support these young offenders in breaking free from this destructive pattern.

Among the social pressures faced by families, some parents highlighted from personal experience that the absence of school on all scheduled days not only leads to a decline in academic performance but also affects their children's mental health due to the dislike of attending regular court on all scheduled days. They mentioned that their children often miss exams and fall behind in their education, leading to feelings of discrimination and isolation. Furthermore, in their brief response, these parents expressed extreme anxiety and worry about the situation, especially since they have to pay for transportation for their children to attend court. Through the above data analysis, it is evident that failing to divert younger offenders from official courts to community police centers can have a detrimental impact on socio-economic factors. This suggests that a more holistic approach is needed to address these issues and support families in overcoming these challenge.

4.3 Opportunities that exist if Diversion Approach program is implemented

Table 6: Opportunities that exist if Diversion Approach program is implemented

Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent
Community police centers help us to ensure immediate consequences for offending behavior	Strong Agree	52		65.0
	Agree	26		32.5
	Disagree	2		2.5
Total		80		100.0
Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent
Community police centers	Strong Agree	43		53.8

Contribute positively to children's development than formal court.	Agree	22		27.5
	Neutral	12		15.0
	Disagree	2		2.5
	Strong Disagree	1		1.3
Total		80		100.0
Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent
Community police centers give children insight into the consequences of their offending behavior better than formal court.	Strong Agree	40		50.0
	Agree	28		35.0
	Neutral	12		15.0
Total		80		100.0

(Source: SPSS-2020 output from the survey)

As indicated in table 6 above, Concerning the opportunities that exist for shifting juvenile offenders from formal courts to community police centers through the Diversion Approach program 65% of the respondents strongly agree that the Community police centers help them to ensure immediate consequences for offending behavior and 32.5% of the respondents agree that they Community police centers help us to ensure immediate consequences for offending behavior.

53.8% of the respondents strongly agree that Community police centers Contribute positively to children's development than formal court and 27.5% of the respondents also agree Community police centers Contribute positively to children's development than formal courts.

Additionally 50 % of the respondents strongly agree that Community police centers Contribute positively to children's development than formal court and 35% of the respondents also agree Community police centers Contribute positively to children's development than formal courts.

According to the information interview questions from parents, a lawyer, police officers, and women and children affairs, they were briefly answered by stating that implementing of

diversion program will avoid the unnecessary stress and anxiety associated with appearing in a regular court. They will be able to refrain from committing illegal activities because they know that they will be judged by the local police community if they commit a crime, and they are afraid of being retaliated by the local community. They gave their answer by stating that since there is a discussion in the community regarding the supervision and control of children in the local community, it is possible to prevent the crimes that may be committed by children in the community in advance. The data analysis above indicates that there are opportunities as a result of the Diversion Approach program, which moves young offenders from formal courts to community police centers. This shift in approach allows for a more personalized and community-oriented response to juvenile offenses, creating a sense of accountability and deterrence within the local neighborhood. The diversion program not only helps young offenders avoid the negative consequences of a criminal record but also fosters a sense of responsibility and respect for the law within the community. The collaborative effort between law enforcement, legal professionals, and community members ensures that young individuals have access to resources and support to help them make positive choices and avoid future criminal behavior.

4.4 Challenges faced by Children due to absence Diversion program

Table 7: younger offenders face challenges due to the absence of Diversion program

Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent
When we go to court on our scheduled days, we are under a great deal of psychological stress.	Strong Agree	49		61.3
	Agree	27		33.8
	Neutral	4		5.0
	Total	80		100.0
Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent
After being accused of a crime, the surrounding community, teachers, peers, and individual victims all have a big influence.	Strong Agree	40		50.0
	Agree	34		42.5
	Neutral	6		7.5
	Total	80		100.0
Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent

After being charged with a criminal offense, my academic performance has suffered greatly.	Strong Agree	42		52.5
	Agree	26		32.5
	Neutral	8		10.0
	Disagree	4		5.0
Total		80		100.0

(Source: SPSS-2020 output from the survey)

Based on table 7 above concerning the challenges faced by children due to not shifting the case from formal courts to community police center, it is evident that a large percentage of respondents are in agreement. Specifically, 61.3% strongly agree that attending court on scheduled days causes them a great deal of psychological stress, while an additional 33.8% simply agree with this statement. These numbers highlight the fact that the absence of a diversion program for young offenders can significantly contribute to their psychological distress. When these children are forced to navigate the formal court system without the support of community-based alternatives, they are more likely to experience negative emotional effects. It is crucial to address this issue and provide young offenders with the necessary resources to minimize their psychological stress and promote their overall well-being.

In addition to that, it was found that 50% of the respondents strongly agree that after being accused of a crime, the surrounding community, teachers, peers, and individual victims all have a significant influence. This suggests that the impact of being accused of a crime extends beyond just the legal implications and can greatly affect one's social and emotional well-being. Furthermore, 42.5% of the respondents also agree that these external factors play a crucial role in shaping the perception and treatment of individuals facing criminal accusations. This highlights the interconnectedness between the individual and their community, emphasizing the importance of support and understanding during such challenging times.

Finally, 52.5% of the respondents strongly agree that following the occurrence of a criminal offense, their academic performance has taken a significant hit. They express deep concern over the impact of such legal issues on their ability to focus and excel in their studies. Additionally, 32.5% of the respondents also acknowledge the adverse effects of facing criminal charges on

their academic performance. They emphasize the emotional and mental toll that dealing with legal matters can have on their overall well-being, making it challenging to concentrate on their educational pursuits.

These individuals stress the importance of receiving support and understanding from their academic institutions during such difficult times, in order to continue their education effectively.

According to the response and explanation of the judges for the interview question regarding the main social problems faced by young offenders who are accused of crimes, it was highlighted that in Ethiopia, there is a lack of alternative conflict resolution justice system (diversion) specifically designed for children. This means that young offenders involved in crimes are automatically brought to a regular court, as mandated by the criminal law and the criminal procedure law which require that all individuals between the ages of 9 and 18 be brought to a local court. This lack of a specialized system for juvenile offenders can lead to further stigmatization and marginalization of these young individuals within the legal system. Additionally, without a diversion program in place, there is a missed opportunity to address the underlying issues that may have led these young offenders to commit crimes in the first place.

African Children's Charter and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) approved by Ethiopia require that children's crimes not to be presented to regular courts. But, due to lack of diversion program in this country these children's case would be automatically brought to regular courts by police when they committed any illegal acts and this kind of justice system has brought serious psychological pressure to these juvenile offenders. So that it is essential to consider alternative conflict resolution justice systems for addressing children's crimes. The current practice of sending all child crime cases to regular courts lacks the sensitivity and understanding required for dealing with juvenile offenders. The absence of specialized systems means that children are subjected to the same legal processes as adults, which can have detrimental effects on their mental well-being. When children are forced to navigate through the adult justice system, they may experience heightened levels of stress, fear, and anxiety, which could further exacerbate their vulnerabilities. It is crucial to explore and implement alternative approaches that prioritize the best interests of the child and focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment.

4.5 Challenges faced in applying the Diversion Approach program

Table 8: Challenges faced in applying the Diversion Approach program

Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent
No common understanding among stake holders' about the diversion program	Strong Agree	38		47.5
	Agree	28		35.0
	Neutral	10		12.5
	Disagree	4		5.0
Total		80		100.0
Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent
As a nation there is Lack of policy supportive about diversion program	Strong Agree	38		47.5
	Agree	28		35.0
	Neutral	12		15.0
	Strong Disagree	2		2.5
Total		80		100.0
Item	Level of Agreements	Frequency		Percent
Institutions' lack of collaboration and assistance for putting the diversion program into action.	Strong Agree	42		52.5
	Agree	30		37.5
	Neutral	8		10.0
Total		80		100.0

(Source: SPSS-2020 output from the survey)

According to the data presented in table 8, it is evident that a significant portion of the respondents, 47.5%, strongly agree that one of the key challenges in implementing the Diversion Approach program is the lack of a common understanding between stakeholders. In addition, 35% of the respondents also agree with this sentiment, further highlighting the importance of addressing this issue. This lack of consensus among stakeholders can lead to confusion and inefficiencies in the implementation of the program, ultimately hindering its effectiveness. It is crucial for all parties involved to be on the same page and work towards a shared goal in order to

ensure the success of the Diversion Approach program.

By fostering better communication and collaboration among stakeholders, the program can overcome this challenge and achieve its intended outcomes.

Moreover, it was found that 47.5% of the survey participants strongly believe that there is a significant lack of policy formulation regarding diversion programs at the national level. Additionally, 35% of the respondents also agree that there is a lack of policy formulation in this area. This suggests that there is a widespread perception among the public that the current policies relating to diversion programs are inadequate and in need of improvement. This lack of clear guidelines and strategies for diversion programs may be contributing to inefficiencies and disparities in the criminal justice system. It is crucial for policymakers to address these concerns and work towards developing more effective policies to better serve the community and promote rehabilitation.

Finally, it was found that 52.5% of the respondents strongly believe that Institutions lack collaboration and support when it comes to implementing diversion programs. This lack of cooperation and assistance can hinder the effectiveness of such initiatives and make it challenging for them to succeed. Additionally, 37.5% of the respondents also agree with this sentiment, highlighting the widespread perception of the issue. Without proper collaboration and assistance from Institutions, the implementation of diversion programs may face unnecessary obstacles and struggle to achieve their intended goals.

In conclusion, the above result reveals that a common understanding between stakeholders is essential for the successful implementation of the Diversion Approach program. This includes the need for clear policies and guidelines to be formulated to guide the process effectively. Additionally, collaboration between institutions is crucial in order to ensure that resources are utilized efficiently and that all parties are working towards the same goals. Without these elements in place, the program may face challenges and barriers that prevent it from achieving its intended outcomes.

In addition to the table above displaying the results, an interview question was presented to the participants regarding the challenges they encountered while applying the Diversion Approach program. According to the responses gathered during the interviews, it was revealed that there is a lack of experience in our country when it comes to the alternative conflict resolution justice system. This lack of expertise makes it difficult to effectively implement the alternative conflict

resolution program.

Furthermore, the limited awareness within the community also poses a challenge, as many do not fully understand or recognize the importance of the diversion program.

The lack of development of the alternative conflict resolution justice system is a major obstacle that needs to be addressed. Without a well-established system in place, it is difficult to effectively resolve conflicts in a timely manner. Additionally, the lack of awareness among the community about the benefits of alternative conflict resolution can hinder its implementation. This lack of understanding can also be seen in government institutions, where there may be resistance to change. Furthermore, the issue of budget constraints poses a significant challenge, as adequate funding is essential for the success of any program. Educated human resources are also crucial for the proper management of the alternative conflict resolution system. Without knowledgeable individuals leading the way, the program may struggle to gain traction. Lastly, the need for technologically organized institutions cannot be overlooked. In today's digital age, it is essential for systems to be up-to-date and efficient in order to effectively handle conflicts.

The respondents elaborated on the main challenges encountered when establishing a system to address juvenile delinquency through an alternative conflict resolution program instead of the traditional court system. They highlighted that one of the primary obstacles is the novelty of the program, leading to a lack of awareness within the community. Additionally, there is a shortage of experts available to effectively implement the program, as well as a need for proper budgeting and training of personnel. The data analysis further indicates that failing to transfer cases from formal courts to community police centers has resulted in various difficulties faced by children in conflict resolution

4.6 Discussion

In addition to what the quantitative analysis already done in this chapter, interview questions have been provided to several stakeholders. 13 individuals took part in the interview-based information collection process. They included social workers, judges, a pro-bono lawyer, parents of juvenile criminals offenders, women's affairs, police officers, and social workers.

In response to questions about the primary social and economic pressures placed on juvenile

offenders, one of police officers and women's affairs representatives explained that” the young criminals offenders were under tremendous psychological pressure to perform academically well because they had missed all of their scheduled school days. When they appeared for their appointments for court trials, this additional stress frequently caused more worry and anxiousness. “From this explanation we can it possible to conclude that the young offenders faced difficult to perform up to the expectations put on them, which resulted in a vicious cycle of academic underachievement and criminality.

As one of the parents put it, "Some parents highlighted from personal experience that among the social pressures faced by families, missing school on all scheduled days not only leads to a decline in academic performance but also affects their children's mental health due to their dislike of attending regular court on all scheduled days."

Similarly the rest parents explained that “young offenders frequently miss tests and lag behind in their studies, which causes them to feel alone and discriminated and the formal court also affect our parents economic situation “The aforementioned data analysis makes it evident that if younger offenders are not referred from formal courts to community police centers, there may be detrimental consequences on socioeconomic indicators

"Implementing a diversion program will avoid the unnecessary stress and anxiety associated with appearing in a regular court," said a lawyer specializing in women's and children's issues in a brief response. Because they are conscious of how the local police community will judge them if they commit a crime and because they fear punishment from the community, they will be able to keep away from unlawful activity. In response, they said that since the community is debating how to supervise and manage minors in the neighborhood, it is feasible to stop potential crimes that children in the neighborhood might do before they happen.

Based on this the information provided in the interview , it may be possible to say that the Diversion Approach program, which transfers juvenile offenders from formal courts to community police centers, offers opportunities which makes it possible to respond to juvenile infractions in a more tailored and community-focused manner, fostering accountability and deterrent in the surrounding area. In addition to assisting young offenders in avoiding the harmful effects of a criminal record, the diversion program promotes civic duty and respect for the law.

As indicated by the one judges “The primary social issue that young offenders who are accused of crimes face explanation and response to the interview question, is that Ethiopia lacks an alternative conflict resolution justice system (diversion) that is specifically made for children. As required by the criminal legislation and the criminal procedure law, which necessitate that all people between the ages of 9 and 18 be taken to a local court, this means that juvenile offenders implicated in crimes are automatically brought to a regular court. The absence of a dedicated framework for juvenile offenders may result in these young people being further marginalized and stigmatized by the court system.

The judge further explain that “the offenses committed by those youngsters cannot be brought before regular courts, according to the African youngsters’ Charter and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which Ethiopia has ratified. “ However, since there isn't a diversion program in place in this nation, the police would automatically take these children's cases to regular courts if they committed any crimes, and this form of justice system has seriously impacted the psychological well-being of these young offenders. He added also the existing procedure, which refers all child criminal cases to ordinary courts, is insensitive and insufficiently knowledgeable to handle juvenile offenders. Children are subjected to the same legal procedures because there are no specialist systems in place. From this judges interview information it possible to say that there no special to threaten minor young offends.

In regards to the difficulties in implementing the diversion method, a police officer mentioned that “the principal challenge lies in the shortage of expertise and the underdevelopment of the alternative conflict resolution justice system, which hampers the effective implementation of the program. “ Additionally, she emphasized that a lack of community awareness about the advantages of alternative conflict resolution can impede its implementation. The respondents went into further detail about the primary difficulties in setting up a program to deal with juvenile delinquency that does not involve the traditional court system but rather an alternative conflict resolution program. They emphasized that one of the main challenges is the program's novelty, which causes a lack of awareness in the community. In addition, there is a lack of specialists to carry out the program efficiently, and adequate funding and staff training are required. The data analysis also shows that children have encountered a number of challenges in resolving conflicts as a result of cases not being transferred from formal courts to community police centers.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The researcher utilized a census sampling method, which involves encompassing the entire population size in the research to enhance the reliability of the results. The total population consisted of 64 males (80%) and 16 females (20%), totaling 80 individuals. This distribution reveals that a larger proportion of young offenders implicated in crimes are male rather than female. Examining the demographics further, the data illustrates that 25% of the respondents fall within the age range of 9-11 years, 60% are aged between 12-15 years, and the remaining 15% are categorized in the 16-18-year age group, all below adult age. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the majority, comprising 80% of the respondents, are elementary school students, with the remaining 20% being high school students. This comprehensive analysis highlights the prevalence of male young offenders in the studied population and the age-specific distribution among the respondents, underscoring key insights into the demographics of those accused of criminal activities.

The findings from the study shed light on a concerning trend where younger offenders frequently forgo attending classes in order to attend court proceedings, resulting in high financial burdens on their parents due to the accompanying costs involved in legal processes. Notably, 47.5% and 40% of the surveyed individuals expressed the view that navigating the official legal system leads to an excessive outlay of funds, surpassing their financial capacities. In response to these challenges, the Diversion Approach program emerges as a promising solution, offering a pathway for diverting juvenile offenders away from formal court settings towards community police centers. Among the respondents, a significant 65% acknowledged the role community police centers play in ensuring swift and meaningful consequences for delinquent behaviors. Moreover, a majority of 53.8% and 27.5% agree that these centers contribute positively to the overall development of children in their care. This sentiment is further echoed by 50% and 35% of the participants, emphasizing the beneficial impact that community police centers have on enhancing the growth and well-being of young individuals.

The study provides valuable insights into the challenges confronted by children when they attend court on designated days, revealing that a notable proportion, specifically 61.3% and 33.8%, endure substantial psychological strain during such proceedings. This stress can stem from various sources, including the community's perception, teachers' responses, peer interactions, and the impact on individual victims, all of which play a significant role in shaping their behavior and emotional well-being during the legal process.

Moreover, the data reflects that a considerable portion of respondents, indicated as 52.5% and 32.5%, express concerns about the detrimental effects on their academic performance following their involvement in a criminal offense. This decline in academic achievement could be attributed to the heightened stress levels, emotional turmoil, and potential social stigmatization that youths may face after being charged with a crime. Such challenges not only affect their mental health and educational progress but also underscore the need for comprehensive support systems to assist these individuals in coping with the multifaceted consequences of legal entanglements.

Based on the insights gathered during the interview, it is evident that the diversion approach program encounters significant difficulties. These challenges primarily stem from the absence of a shared understanding among stakeholders regarding the program's aims and implementation strategies. Additionally, the program faces hurdles attributed to the noticeable absence of well-defined policies that could provide a framework for its successful execution. Respondents emphasized that the critical necessity of receiving adequate support and guidance from relevant institutions to surmount the obstacles currently impeding the program's effectiveness. To achieve sustainable progress and overcome these multifaceted challenges, it is imperative to foster a unified understanding among all stakeholders, formulate coherent policies that align with the program's objectives, and cultivate robust collaboration and support systems involving key institutions. By addressing these critical aspects, the diversion approach program can enhance its impact and expand its reach to positively impact the lives of those it aims to assist across the nation.

5.2 Conclusion

The study reveals a concerning trend of younger offenders missing out on education due to court proceedings, significantly impacting their families financially. The Diversion Approach program presents a hopeful solution, redirecting juvenile offenders from formal court settings to community police centers. There is positive perception of these centers or community police centers by the surveyed individuals. From this it is possible to conclude that community police centers can play a vital role in supporting the growth and well-being of children in their care, making a compelling case for the implementation and expansion of such programs.

This study also indicates that the significant psychological strain experienced by children attending court, with 61.3% and 33.8% facing notable challenges. The sources of stress encompass community perception, teachers' responses, peer interactions, and individual victim impact. Therefore understanding these pressures are crucial in developing effective support systems for children in legal proceedings.

The findings strongly emphasize the significant impact of legal entanglements on the academic performance and mental well-being of young individuals. The data reveals that a substantial proportion of respondents expressed concerns about the detrimental effects of criminal involvement on their educational journey. This highlights the urgent need for comprehensive support systems that address the multifaceted consequences of legal issues, including emotional distress and social stigmatization. Juvenile offenders face significant emotional stress due to court appearances and academic pressures. Therefore greater support and understanding are needed for these young individuals, requiring the justice system and educational institutions to provide necessary resources.

In conclusion, the keys to successfully implementing alternative ideas in our communities are knowledge, experience, funding, and training. Stakeholders from the public and private sectors must work together in order to increase awareness of and support for these projects. We can only guarantee the efficient running of these systems and their long-term positive effects on our communities by working together.

5.3 Recommendation

- Government should consider the International Child Rights Convention and international practices for young offenders. They should enact a law allowing alternative conflict resolution through Diversion and organize institutions for its implementation, providing adequate conditions, trained resources, and facilities.
- Schools has to develop a procedure for young offenders who miss school due to court appointments, requiring evidence and cooperation from relevant parties to ensure their attendance.
- In order to avoid or reduce the unnecessary negative psychological pressure on young offenders in relation to young offenders who are accused of crimes and are brought to regular trial, awareness activities should be done in the community together with the relevant stakeholders such as Sub-city education Bureau with their school directors and teachers.
- When a small or one-time case involving children is brought to the police department, it should be the first step in the case's reconciliation. The police department keeps an investigation file and consults with every relevant party before bringing the case to a regular court.
- NGOs should take the lead in raising awareness while the local police department expands its Diversion alternative conflict resolution justice system to deal with young offenders.
- The government should formulation policy to implement Diversion Approach program, to easily solve Juvenile offenders' problem of conflict with the law.
- To minimize the challenges in implementing Diversion Approach program Government at wereda and sub city level must create common understanding between Stakeholders so that collaboration between them will increase to solve such challenges.
- Juvenile delinquents' crime issue is addressed through alternative conflict resolution justice system (Diversion) through local police community. Government parties should work non-governmental organizations should collaborate for effective justice and increased access.

-
- Juvenile delinquents court, young delinquents who are charged with a crime and brought to a regular courts are expected to organize a psychological expert unit or set up a referral system to provide psychological counseling services to young delinquents and their parents who are under negative psychological pressure related to being accused of a crime.

5.4 Implications of the research study

5.4.1 For Social Work Practice

This research paper will create an opportunities For social work professionals and other social work to performs further interventions and other related programs at federal first instance courts of juvenile benches , at schools and within a community to provide necessary social work services such as counselling and setting other referral systems for juvenile offenders and their parents who faced different kinds of psy-social problems, due to absence of diversion program to handle the cases of these juvenile offenders.

5.4.2 For Social Work Education

This research paper has great significant for social work education. Because the findings of this paper provides useful inputs for social education , by showing how the absence of diversion program to handle the case these juvenile offenders outside formal courts would brought stigma and discrimination to juvenile offenders , financial burden on parents of these juvenile offenders , work burden on formal courts, administration cost burden on rehabilitation centers and other related social factors.

5.4.3 For Future Social Work Research

This research study will use as a source fo reference to performed further research study in relation to with the topic of Assessment of juvenile deliquesces opportunities and challenges; diversion of children in conflict with the law from formal courts to community police centers and other related social factors .

5.4.4 Suggestion for further research

This study was conducted to explore the “ assessment of opportunities and challenges of juvenile delinquency” ; diversion of children in conflict with the law from formal courts to community police centers. It aimed to understand the implications of this alternative approach. Another study could be conducted to further examine the effects of other variables by using an explanatory research design. This would lead in generalizing and more in-depth analysis of the factors influencing the outcomes of such diversion programs and help in developing more effective strategies for juvenile justice.

Reference

- Altman, D., Burton, N., Cuthill, I., Festing, M., Hutton, J. & Playle, L. (2006). Why do a pilot study?.National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement and Reduction of Animals in Research.
- Bernburg, J. G. (2019, January 1). *Labeling Theory*. Handbooks of Sociology and Social Research pp 179 -196
- Birkbeck, CH, Morillo, S and Crespo, F. (2009) Juvenile Delinquency in Europe and Beyond. Results of the SecondInternational Delinquency Self-Report Study p 01
- Eleangel Dawn Sarmiento Cortel(Philippines) A Rights-Based Approach to Juvenile Justice: Exploring the Diversion of Children in Conflict with the Law in the Philippine The Hague, The Netherlands November 2020; pp1-11
- Etlon Peppo Ph.D. A comprehensive review of the diversion of children in conflict with law from judicial proceedings in Albania: Assessing alternatives to traditional justice Oct 2023, pp 1-8
- Coleman, P. (2022). Validity and reliability within qualitative research for the caring sciences. *International Journal of Caring Sciences*, 14(3), 2041-2045.
- Google Wikipedia (September 11, 2022 report)
- Hair, J.F., Babin, B., Money, A.H., & Samouel, P. (2003). *Essentials of Business Research Method*. USA: John Wiley & Sons.
- Kathryn C. Langat and Elijah OdhiamboPolicing Juvenile Delinquency in Criminal Justice in Kenya. Article · December 2021 pp 39-41
- MARGARET PRISCILLA; A study of juvenile delinquency amongst adolescents in secondary

-
- schools in Gauteng: 5 April 2016 pp 33, 48
- Marianne Moore Review of Ugandan Remand Homes and the National Rehabilitation Centre (Juvenile Justice in Uganda) – October 2010 pp 1-20
- MARY E. MURREL and DAVID LESTER, 1981, Resource Center, Inc. and Department of Psychology Stockton respectively. Introduction juvenile delinquency, pp 57- 58
- Matsueda, R. L. (2001). Differential association theory. Encyclopedia of criminology and Deviant behavior, pp 125-130
- Messner, S. F., & Rosenfeld, R. (2017, July 5). The Present and Future of Institutional-Anomie Theory. Routledge eBooks. 163-181
- Miller, W. B. (1991, October 1). Lower Class Culture as a Generating Milieu of Gang Delinquency. Irvington Pub 2nd ed pp 141-148
- Patricia Igbinoia; Perspectives on Juvenile Delinquency in Africa International Journal of Adolescence and Youth, 1988, Vol. 1, pp. 131-134 0267-3843/88 \$8 , © 1988 A B Academic Publishers
- S. Kadry et al, 2023, the Ways Psychological Trauma Affect Juvenile Delinquency. (Eds.): BDEIM 2022, AEBMR 233, pp. 24–229
- Save children Sweden 2005. Pp 04
- Save the children UK 2004. BREAKING RULES: Children in Conflict with the Law and the Juvenile Justice Process. (Save children in UK p xiii)
- Shaw, C. R., & McKay, H. D. (1969). Juvenile delinquency in urban areas: A study of rates of delinquency in relation to differential characteristics of local communities in American cities. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press. 140-169, 315-326
- Siegel, Larry J.; Welsh, Brandon (2011). Juvenile Delinquency: The Core (4th Ed). Belmont,

CA: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning. ISBN 978-0534519322

Sneha Mittal and Sanjay Kumar Psychosocial profile of Juvenile Delinquents January

2021 Article in WAFFEN-UND KOSTUMKUNDE JOURNAL · Jambheshwar University
of Science & Technology pp 518

Susan Young; Review article on juvenile delinquency, warfare, justice and therapeutic
interventions a global perspectives. Feb 2017 BJPsych Bulletin 41(1): Pp 10-14,

Tina Verstraeten; (WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL) THE STATUS OF CHILDREN IN
CONFLICT WITH THE LAW IN CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM; pp 8-33

UNICEF for every child (EAPRO), 2017) East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, Diversion
not Detention: A study on diversion and other alternative measures for children in
conflict with the law in East Asia and the Pacific; pp 01- 06

UNICEF for every child November 2022; Diversion of Children in Conflict with the Law from
Formal Judicial Proceedings in Europe and Central Asia; pp 1-10

UNICEF for every child; October 2023, DIVERSION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH
THE LAW IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA ; Diversion Programs in the
Eastern and Southern Africa Region: Best Practices, Opportunities and Challenges; pp 1-
9

APPENDIX I: written consent

A written consent form provided by the parents/guardians for the young offender to participate in the study.

I was told that this study was prepared by the Department of Social Studies at St. Mary's University

My name isI am the parent/guardian of a child Regarding the criminal cases of juvenile delinquents, the significance of alternative problem solving programs for juvenile delinquents outside of regular courts through local police community centers . In order to collect information from relevant stakeholders about the opportunities and challenges that may be encountered and other related issues, the child accused of crime should participate in the study and the child will not be forced to answer the questions presented by the researcher. I have been informed by the researcher that he/she can terminate his/her participation in the study at any time, that the information provided by the child will be used only for the purpose of the study and that the confidentiality will be maintained until the end. A photocopy of the letter of cooperation prepared by the Graduate School of St. Mary's University is attached as an attachment to all concerned for the necessary cooperation for the research to be conducted.

Dear research participant's parent/guardian/juvenile offender did you give permission for your child to participate in the study?

Yes, I agree

Name and signature of the person who gave the permission

A written consent form provided by the supervisor/representative of the correctional institution for young offenders who are found involved in criminal activities to participate in the study.

I was told that this study was prepared by the Department of Social Studies at St. Mary's University.

My name is I am the head/representative of the Detention and Rehabilitation Institution for Children found involved in criminal activities. In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in relation to the criminal cases that appear in the trial of young offenders in the

Federal Court of First Instance of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, regarding the case of young offenders who are involved in crime, the importance of alternative problem-solving programs outside the regular court in the service of the local police association. In order to gather information from relevant stakeholders about the challenges they may face and other related issues, young offenders who have been accused of crimes and are in a rehabilitation institution for juvenile delinquents will participate in the study, and the children will not be forced to answer the questions presented by the researcher.

I was informed by the researcher that they can terminate their participation in the study at any time, and that the information provided by the young offenders will only be used for the purpose of the study and that the confidentiality will be maintained until the end. It is presented.

Dear Head/Representative of the Detention and Rehabilitation Institution for Juvenile Delinquents, have you given permission for the juvenile delinquents in the institution to participate in the study?

Yes, I agree

Name and signature of the officer/representative who gave the permit

ወጣት ጥፋተኛው/ዋ በጥናቱ ላይ ለመሰተፍ እንዲችል/እንድትችል በወላጆች/በአሳዳጊዎች በፅሁፍ የሚሰጥ የስምምነት ፎርም

ይህ ጥናት የተዘጋጀው በቅድስተ ማርያም ዩንቨርሲቲ የማህበሰብ ትምህርት ክፍል እንደሆነ ተነግሮኛል።

ስሜ.....የህፃን.....ወላጅ/አሳዳጊ ነኝ።በአዲስ አበባ የኢትዮጵያ በፌደራል መጀመሪያ ደረጃ ፍርድ ቤት ልደታ ምድብ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ችሎት ከሚታዩ የወጣት ጥፋተኞች የወንጀል ጉዳዮች ጋር በተያያዘ የወጣት ጥፋተኞች ጉዳይ ከመደበኛ ፍ/ቤት ውጪ በአካባቢ የፖሊስ ማህበርሰብ አገልግሎት አማራጭ የችግር መፍትሄ ፕግራሞች ታይቶ እልባት እንዲያገኝ ቢደረግ ያለውን ጠቀሜታ፣ ሊያጋጥሙ የሚችሉትን ተግዳሮቶች እና በሌሎች ተያያዝ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ለሚደረግ ጥናት የሚያስፈልጉ መረጃዎችን ከሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት ላይ ለመሰብሰብ በሚደረገው ጥናት ላይ በወንጀል የተከሰሰው/ችው ልጅ/ልጅቷ በጥናቱ ላይ እንዲሳተፍ/እንድትሳተፍ እንዲሁም በጥናት አቅራቢው በኩል የቀረቡትን ጥያቄዎች ልጁ/ልጅቷ መልስ ለመስጠት እንደማይገድድ/እንደማትገደድ ፣ በጥናቱ ላይ የሚያደርገውን /የምታደርገውን ተሳትፎ በማንኛውም ጊዜ ማቋረጥ እንደሚችል/እንደምትችል፣ ልጁ/ልጅቷ የሚሰጠው /የምትሰጠው መረጃ ለጥናቱ ዓላማ ብቻ የሚውል እና ሚስጥራዊነቱ እስከመጨረሻ ተጠብቆ እንደሚቆይ በጥናት አቅራቢው በኩል ተነግሮኛል ።፣ለሚደረገው ጥናትም አስፈላገው ትብብር እንዲደረግ ለሚመለከተው ሁሉ ተብሎ በቅድስተ ማርያም ዩንቨርሲቲ የድህረምረቃ ትምህርተ ክፍል የተዘጋጀ የትብብር ደብዳቤ ፎቶ ኮፒ በጥናት አቅራቢው በኩል አባሪ ተደርጎ ቀርቧል።

ውድ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ወላጅ/አሳዳጊ/ ወጣት ጥፋተኛ ልጅዎ በጥናቱ ላይ እንዲሳተፍ/እንድትሳተፍ ፍቃድ ሰጥተዋል?

አዎ ፈቅጃለሁ

ፈቃዱን የሰጠው ሰው ስም እና ፊርማ

በወንጀል ነክ ነገሮች ውስጥ ገብተው የተገኙ ህፃኑ ማቆያ እና ተሀድሶ ተቋም ውስጥ የሚገኙ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች በጥናቱ ላይ ለመሰተፍ እንዲችሉ በተሀድሶ ተቋም የበላይ ኃላፊ/ተወካይ በፅሁፍ የሚሰጥ የስምምነት ፎርም

ይህ ጥናት የተዘጋጀው በቅድስተ ማርያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ የማህበሰብ ትምህርተ ክፍል እንደሆነ ተነግሮኛል።

ስሜ..... በወንጀል ነክ ነገሮች ውስጥ ገብተው የተገኙ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ማቆያ እና ተሀድሶ ተቋም ሀላፊ/ተወካይ ነኝ።በአዲስ አበባ የኢትዮጵያ ፤ በፌዴራል መጀመሪያ ደረጃ ፍ/ቤት ልደታ ምድብ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ችሎት ከሚታዩ የወንጀል ጉዳዮች ጋር በተያያዘ በወንጀል ነገር ውስጥ ገብተው የሚገኙ የወጣት ጥፋተኞች ጉዳይን በተመለከተ ከመደበኛ ፍ/ቤት ውጪ በአካባቢ የፖሊስ ማህበረሰብ አገልግሎት አማራጭ የችግር መፍቻ ፕግራሞች ታይቶ እልባት እንዲያገኝ ቢደረግ ያለውን ጠቀሜታ፤ ሊያጋጥሙ የሚችሉትን ተግዳሮቶች እና በሌሎች ተያያዝ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ለሚደረግ ጥናት የሚያስፈልጉ መረጃዎችን ከሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት ላይ ለመሰብሰብ በሚደረገው ጥናት ላይ በወንጀል ተከሰው በወጣት ጥፋተኞች ተሀድሶ ተቋም ውስጥ የሚገኙ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች በጥናቱ ላይ እንዲሳተፍ ፤እንዲሁም በጥናት አቅራቢው በኩል የቀረቡትን ጥያቄዎች መልስ ለመስጠት ልጆቹ እንደማይገደዱ ፤ በጥናቱ ላይ የሚያደርጉትን ተሳትፎ በማንኛውም ጊዜ ማቋረጥ እንደሚችሉ ፤ ወጣት ጥፋተኞቹ የሚሰጡትም መረጃም ለጥናቱ ዓላማ ብቻ የሚውል እና ሚስጥራዊነቱ እስከመጨረሻ ተጠብቆ እንደሚቆይ በጥናት አቅራቢው በኩል ተነግሮኛል ፤ለሚደረገው ጥናት አስፈላጊው ትብብር እንዲደረግ ለሚመለከተው ሁሉ ተብሎ በቅድስተ ማርያምዩኒቨርሲቲ የድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርተ ክፍል የተዘጋጀ የትብብር ደብዳቤ ፎቶ ኮፒ በጥናት አቅራቢው በኩል አባሪ ተደርጎ ቀርቧል።

ውድ የወጣት ጥፋተኞች ልጆች ማቆያ እና ተሀድሶ ተቋም ሀላፊ /ተወካይ በተቋሙ ውስጥ የሚገኙት ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ልጆች በጥናቱ ላይ እንዲሳተፉ ፍቃድ ሰጥተዋል?

. አዎ ፈቅጃለሁ

ፈቃዱን የሰጠው ሀላፊ/ተወካይ ስም እና ፊርማ

APPENDIX II: Questionnaires

ST. MARY’S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Dear Respondents,

I want to thank everyone who might read this inquiry from the bottom of my heart in advance. St. Mary's University is where I am a graduate student. While researching the “Diversion of children in conflict with the law from formal courts to community police center exploring opportunities challenges and forward .” at the moment, I'm also making recommendations for suggested solutions to issues the study discovered. Your assistance with answering this question is essential to the accomplishment of the research because its objective is academic.

The responses you provide will be strictly confidential. No reference will be made to any individual(s) in the report of the study. Therefore, you’re genuine, frank, and timely responses are quite vital to determining the success of this study. So, I kindly request your contribution to conducting the interviewee questionnaire honestly and responsibly.

General instructions:

- No need to write your name
- Please complete the following questions to reflect your opinions as accurately as possible and to answer factual questions to the best of your knowledge and at your earliest possible time.
- Please checkmark (✓) the box that best corresponds to your answer for each question below

If you have any question, please contact Shimelis Abebe:

Mobile No +251911653376

Thank you for your Cooperation!!!

Part I: Demographic of the Respondents

Gender: Male ☐ Female ☐

Age Group: 9-11 ☐ 12-15 ☐ 16-18 ☐

Educational Background: Elementary ☐ High school ☐

PART II: Questions to young offender children related to the research objective

Please put a tick mark (✓) in front of the following items indicating the level of your agreement or disagreement that best expresses your opinion based on the scale.

Scale: 1- Strongly Agree (SA), 2-Agree (A), 3-Neutral (N); 4) Disagree (D) 5) Strongly Disagree (SD)

Factors and List of statements		Level of Agreement				
Questions related to socio-economic factor due to the absence of Diversion program.		SA	A	N	D	SD
		1	2	3	4	5
1	We miss our regular work to go court on as per scheduled date					
2	We expose to unnecessary expenditures to found at formal court in each court appointment					
3	The formal justice system causes us to excessive costs beyond our income level					

Factors and List of statements		Level of Agreement				
Questions related to Opportunities/advantages/ exist due to implementing of diversion program.		SA	A	N	D	SD
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Community police centers help us to ensure immediate consequences for offending behavior					

2	Community police centers Contribute positively to children's development than formal court.					
3	Community police centers give children insight into the consequences of their offending behavior better than formal court.					

Factors and List of statements		Level of Agreement				
Questions related to <u>Challenges</u> faced by Children due to the absence of Diversion program.		SA	A	N	D	SD
		1	2	3	4	5
1	When we go to court on our scheduled days, we are under a great deal of psychological stress.					
2	After being accused of a crime, the surrounding community, teachers, peers, and individual victims all have a big influence.					
3	After being charged with a criminal offense, my academic performance has suffered greatly.					

Factors and List of statements		Level of Agreement				
Questions related to Challenges exist to implement Diversion program system.		SA	A	N	D	SD
		1	2	3	4	5
1	No common understanding among stake holders' about the diversion program					
2	As a nation there is Lack of supportive policy about diversion program					
3	Institutions' lack of collaboration and assistance for putting the diversion program into action					
4	There is Low Community participation in implementation of diversion program					

PART III: Interview questionnaires to different stakeholders

Interview questions for parents of young offenders involved in crime; judges, a lawyer who provides pro-bono lawyer services , social workers , for police officers, women and children affairs.

1. What are the main social and economic pressures on young offenders and their parents?
2. If you explain the importance of establishing a justice system or program where the case of young offenders who are involved in crime can be resolved by the local police community as an alternative way of conflict resolution outside of the regular court?
3. What are the main obstacles to the establishment of a justice system or program where the
4. case of young offenders involved in crime can be resolved by the local police community instead of the regular court?
5. Based on your experience, could you explain to us what are the main social problems (challenges) faced by young offenders who are accused of crimes? (A question for judges only).
6. Please would you explain to us the problem in the day-to-day operation of the regular court due to the fact that all young offenders have been brought to the regular court for their crimes?

ቅድስትማርያምዩኒቨርሲቲ ድህረምረቃ

ውድ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች፡

መጀመሪያ ከመልስ በፊት ጥያቄውን ቀድመው የሚያነቡትን ሁሉ ማመስገን እፈልጋለሁ። እኔ ቅድስት በማርያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ስሆን አሁን "ከህግ ጋር የሚቃረኑ ህፃናትን ከመደበኛ ፍርድ ቤቶች ወደ ማህበረሰብ ፖሊስ ማእከል በማዞር የዕድል ፈተናዎችን በማሰስ እና በማስተላለፍ" በሚል ርዕስ ላይ ጥናት እያደረግሁ ነው እና በጥናቱ ለተገኙ ችግሮች ምላሽ ለመስጠት ሀሳቦችን አቀርባለሁ። የጥናቱ ግብ ትምህርታዊ በመሆኑ፣ ለዚህ ጉዳይ መልስ ለመስጠት የእናንተ እገዛ ለስኬታማነቱ ወሳኝ ነው።

የሚሰጡት ምላሾች በጥብቅ ሚስጥራዊ ይሆናሉ። በጥናቱ ዘገባ ውስጥ ለማንኛውም ግለሰብ(ዎች) ማጣቀሻ አይደረግም። ስለዚህ፣ እርስዎ እውነተኛ፣ ግልጽ እና ወቅታዊ ምላሾች የዚህን ጥናት ስኬት ለመወሰን በጣም አስፈላጊ ናቸው። ስለዚህ የቃለ-መጠይቁን ጥያቄ በታማኝነት እና በኃላፊነት ለማካሄድ የበኩላችሁን አስተዋጾ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ።

አጠቃላይ መመሪያዎች፡-

. ስምዎን መጻፍ አያስፈልግም

. አስተያየቶቻችሁን በተቻለ መጠን በትክክል ለማንፀባረቅ እና በእውቀትዎ እና በተቻለዎት ፍጥነት ትክክለኛ ጥያቄዎችን ለመመለስ እባክዎ የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች ይሙሉ።

. እባክትን (✓) ክፍት ቦታው ላይ ምልክት ያድርጉበት (✓) ከዚህ በታች ላለው ለእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ ከመልሱ ጋር በጣም የሚስማማውን ክፍት ቦታው ምልክት ያድርጉበት

ጥያቄ ካሎት ሽመልስ አበበን ያነጋግሩ፡-

የሞባይል ቁጥር 1251911653376

ለትብብርዎ እናመሰግናለን!!!

ክፍልአንድ፡ የምላሽ ሰጪዎች ሁኔታ

ጾታ፡ ወንድ ☐ ☐

እድሜ፡ 9-11 ☐ 12-15 ☐ 16-18 ☐

የት/ትደረጃ ፡ የመጀመሪያደረጃ ☐ ሁለተኛደረጃ ☐

ክፍል ሀ፡ ከጥናቱ ዓላማ ጋር የተያያዙ ጥያቄዎች

እባክዎን የስምምነትዎን ደረጃዎትን የሚያመለክት ምልክት (✓) ባሉ ክፍት ቦታዎች ላይ ያስቀምጡ፡፡

ልኬት፡ 1- በጣም እስማማለሁ (በ.እ)፣ 2-እስማማ (እ)፣ 3-ገለልተኛ (ገ)፣ መ) አልስማማም (አል) 5) በጣም አልስማማም (በ.አል).

ምክንያቶች እና መግለጫዎች ዝርዝር		የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		በ.እ	እ	ገ	አል	በጣ.አል
የዳይቬሽን ፕሮግራም ባለመኖሩ ከማህበራዊ-ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታ ጋር የተያያዙ ጥያቄዎች		1	2	3	4	5
1	በተያዘለት ቀን መሰረት ፍርድ ቤት ለመቅረብ መደበኛ ስራችን ከመደበኛ ትምህርታችን እንቀራለን					
2	በእያንዳንዱ የፍርድ ቤት ቀጠሮ በመደበኛ ፍርድ ቤት ለመገኘት ለአላስፈላጊ ወጪዎች እናጋልጣለን					
3	መደበኛው የፍትህ ስርዓት ከገቢ ደረጃ በላይ ወጭ እንድናወጣ ያደርገናል					

ምክንያቶች እና መግለጫዎች ዝርዝር		የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		በእ	እ	ገ	አ	በጣ.አል
የዳይቬርሽን ፕሮግራም ቢመተግበርፕሮ የሚገኙ መልካም ዕድሎች/ጥቅሞች/ ጋር የተያያዙ ጥያቄዎች		1	2	3	4	5
1	የማህበረሰብ ፖሊስ ማዕከላት ባህሪ ችግሮች አፋጣኝ መልሶችን እንድናረጋግጥ ይረዱናል					
2	የማህበረሰብ ፖሊስ ማእከላት ከመደበኛ ፍርድ ቤት ይልቅ ለህጻናት እድገት አወንታዊ አስተዋፅዖ ያደርጋሉ፡					
3	የማህበረሰብ ፖሊስ ማእከላት ህጻናትን ከመደበኛ ፍርድ ቤት በተሻለ አፀያፊ ባህሪያቸው የሚያስከትለውን መዘዝ እንዲገነዘቡ ያስችላቸዋል					

ምክንያቶች እና መግለጫዎች ዝርዝር		የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		በ.እ	እ	አላ	አል	በጣ.አል
የዳይቬርሽን ፕሮግራም ስርዓትን ለመተግበር ከችግሮች ጋር የተያያዙ ጥያቄዎች አሉ፡፡		1	2	3	4	5
1	ስለ የዳይቬርሽን ፕሮግራም ፕሮግራሙ በባለድርሻ መካከል የጋራ ግንዛቤ የለም					
2	እንደ ሀገር ስለ ዳይቬርሽን ፕሮግራም የፖሊሲ ቀረጻ እጥረት የለም					
3	የዳይቬርሽን ፕሮግራሙን ወደ ተግባር ለመቀየር የተቋማት ትብብር እና እገዛ ማነስ ይታያል፡፡					
4	በዳይቬርሽን በፕሮግራም ትግበራ ዝቅተኛ የማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎ አለ፡፡					

ምክንያቶች እና መግለጫዎች ዝርዝር		የስምምነት ደረጃ				
የዳይቬሽን ፕሮግራም ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት በወንጀል የተጠረጠተሩ ወጣቶች የሚያጋጥሟቸው ተግዳሮቶች ጋር የተያያዙ ጥያቄዎች።		በእ	እ	አላ	አል	በጣ.አል
		1	2	3	4	5
1	በተያዘልን ቀጠሮ ፍርድ ቤት ስንሄድ ከፍተኛ የስነ ልቦና ጫና ይደርስብኛል።					
2	በወንጀል ከተከሰሱ በኋላ፣ በዙሪያው ያለው ማህበረሰብ፣ አስተማሪዎች፣ እኩዮች እና ግለሰብ ሁሉም ትልቅ ተጽእኖ ይደርስብኛል።					
3	በወንጀል ከተከሰስኩኝ በኋላ፣ የትምህርት ውጤቴ በጣም ቀንሷል።					

ለተለያዩ ባለድርሻ አካላት የጠዘጋጀ ቃለመጠይቅ ጥያቄዎች

በወንጀል ውስጥ ለተሳተፉ ወጣት ወንጀለኞች ወላጆች የቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄዎች; ዳኞች፣ የሕግ ባለሙያዎች፣ የማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ሰራተኞች፣ ለፖሊስ መኮንኖች፣ ለሴቶች እና ለህጻናት ጉዳዮች የቀረበ ቃለ መጠይቅ፡፡

1. በወጣት ወንጀለኞች እና በወላጆቻቸው ላይ ዋና ዋናዎቹ ማህበራዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጫናዎች ምንድን ናቸው?
2. በወንጀል የተጠረጠሩ ወጣት ወንጀለኞች ጉዳይ ከመደበኛው ፍ/ቤት ውጪ እንደ አማራጭ የግጭት አፈታት ዘዴ የሚፈታበት የፍትህ ስርአት ወይም ፕሮግራም መመስረት አስፈላጊነትን ቢያብራሩ?
3. በወንጀል የተጠረጠሩ ወጣት ጥፋተኞች ጉዳይ ከመደበኛው ፍርድ ቤት ይልቅ በአካባቢው ፖሊስ ማህበረሰብ የሚፈታበት የፍትህ ስርአት ወይም ፕሮግራም እንዳይዘረጋ እንቅፋት የሆኑት ዋና ዋናዎቹ ምንድን ናቸው?
4. ከተሞክሮዎ በመነሳት በወንጀል የተከሰሱ ወጣት ወንጀለኞች የሚያጋጥሟቸው ዋና ዋና ማህበራዊ ችግሮች (ተግዳሮቶች) ምን እንደሆኑ ቢያብራሩልን? (ጥያቄ ለዳኞች ብቻ)፡፡
5. ሁሉም ወጣት ወንጀለኞች በሰሩት ወንጀል በመደበኛ ፍርድ ቤት በመቅረባቸው በመደበኛው ፍርድ ቤት የዕለት ተዕለት ተግባር ላይ ያለውን ችግር ቢያብራሩልን