CHILD SOCIALIZATION AGENTS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A CASE STUDY OF SHIMO LA TEWA BORSTAL INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA

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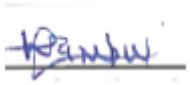
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DECLARATION

I declare that this document and the research that it describes are my original work and that they have not been presented in any other university for academic work.

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DEDICATION

This research thesis is dedicated to my late parents, Samuel and Harriet Ngugi, who have consistently been my primary source of inspiration.

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Since the beginning of my studies, I have been accompanied on this journey by a number of individuals who have provided me with support, which ultimately led to the successful completion of this thesis. In the first place, I would like to express my gratitude to the All-Powerful God for the abundant grace that enabled me to carry out this research.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION i
DEDICATION ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS iii
LIST OF TABLES vii
LIST OF FIGURES viii
ABSTRACT ix
DEFINITION OF TERMS x
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS xii
CHAPTER ONE 1
INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Introduction 1
1.2 Background of the study 1
1.3 Statement of the Problem 8
1.4. Purpose of the Study 9
1.5. Objectives of the Study 9
1.6. Research Questions 9
1.7 Significance of the Study 10
1.8. Scope of the Study 12
1.9. Delimitation of the Study 12
1.10. Limitations of the Study 12
1.11. Assumption of the Study 13
1.12. Theoretical Framework 13
1.12.1. Hirschi's Social Control Theory 13
1.12.2. Ecological Theory 15
1.13. Conceptual Framework 18
1.14 Summary 19
CHAPTER TWO 20
LITERATURE REVIEW 20
2.1. Introduction 20

2.2 Review of the Literature 20
2.2.1 Family-related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency 20
2.2.2. School-related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency. 23
2.2.3. Drug Use and Juvenile Delinquency 27
2.2.4. Socio Economic Status and Juvenile Delinquency 30
2.3 Summary of Review of Literature and Research Gaps 32
CHAPTER THREE 34
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 34
3.1 Introduction 34
3.2 Research Design 34
3.3. Research Site 35
3.4. Target Population 36
3.5. Study Sample 36
3.5.1. Sampling Procedure 36
3.5.2. Study Sample Size 36
3.6. Data Collection 37
3.6.1. Data Collection Instruments 37
3.6.2 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments 37
3.6.3 Reliability of Research Instruments 38
3.6.4. Validity of Research Instruments 38
3.6.5. Data Collection Procedures 38
3.7. Data Processing and Analysis 39
3.8. Data and Ethical Considerations 39
CHAPTER FOUR 41
DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS 41
4.1 Introduction 41
4.2 Response Rate 41
4.3 Subject of the Study 42
4.3.1. Respondents by Gender 42
4.3.2 Respondents by Age 42
4.3.3 Respondents by Education Level 43
4.3.4 Duration of Stay at Borstal Institution 44

4.3.5 Respondents by Offences Committed 44
4.4. Research Analysis, Findings and Interpretation 46
4.4.1. Relationship Between Family Factors and Juvenile Delinquency 46
4.4.2 Relationship Between School-related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency 49
4.4.3 Relationship Between Drug Use and Juvenile Delinquency 50
4.4.4. Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status and Juvenile Delinquency 52
CHAPTER FIVE 57
DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 57
5.1 Introduction 57
5.2 Discussion 57
5.2.1 Relationship Between Family-related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency 57
5.2.2 Relationship Between School-Related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency 60
5.2.3 Relationship Between Drug Use and Juvenile Delinquency 63
5.2.4 Relationship Between Social Economic Status and Juvenile Delinquency 64
5.3 Summary of Main Findings 69
5.4 Conclusions 72
5.5 Recommendations 73
5.6 Areas of Further Research 76
REFERENCES 77
APPENDICES 82
Appendix A: Questionnaire for Inmates 82
Appendix B: Focus Group Questions for Wardens and Resident Counsellor 87
Appendix C: Introductory Letter 88
Appendix D: NACOSTI Research Permit 89
Appendix E: Approval Letter - Kenya Prisons 90
Appendix F: Map of Study Area 91

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Sampling Frame ……37
Table 4.1: Response Rate ……..…. 41
Table 4.2: Respondents by Gender ……42
Table 4.3: Parent - Child Relationship ……. 46
Table 4.4: Drugs used by inmates …….51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework ……..……..18

Figure 4.1: Respondents by Age ……..42

Figure 4.2: Respondents by Education Level ……...43

Figure 4.3: Duration of Stay at Borstal Institution ……...44

Figure 4.4: Respondents by Offences Committed ……....45

Figure 4.5: Parents' Marital Status ……47

Figure 4.6: Number of Siblings ……48

Figure 4.7: Living Arrangements ……49

Figure 4.8: School-related Factors ……...….49

Figure 4.9: Prevalence of Drug Use ……..…..……...…50

Figure 4.10: Parents' Level of Education ……...……..52

Figure 4.11: Parents' Employment Status …….53

Figure 4.12: Neighbourhood Issues ……..54

Figure 4.13: Basic Needs Satisfaction Rate ……..55

ABSTRACT

Globally and in Kenya, the prevalence of delinquent behavior among adolescents has increased considerably over the past several decades. This research examined the connection between different socialization factors and juvenile delinquency among boys at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution. The first objective was to examine the relationship between juvenile delinquency and family related factors, the second one examined the relationship between juvenile delinquency and school-related factors, the third objective examined the relationship between juvenile delinquency and drug use while the fourth objective examined the relationship between juvenile delinquency and socioeconomic status among the young offenders at the Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution. The study population consisted of 240 young offenders, 48 wardens and 1 counsellor. From this population, a sample of 60 inmates, 18 wardens and 1 counsellor were utilized to collect data. A mixed research methodology was utilized to collect data. To collect quantitative data, a questionnaire was used. For qualitative data, interviews and focus group discussions were utilized to collect data from prison wardens and the resident counsellor. Quantitative data was evaluated using SPSS whilst qualitative data was assessed thematically. The results were presented using frequencies, bar graphs, percentages and pie charts. From the findings, this research found out that the most important family related factors revolved around parents. Alcoholism among parents was quoted as a high contributor to juvenile delinquency at 33.9%. In regard to school-related factors, it was discovered that 30% of the respondents were not motivated to do well and excel in their studies. The study also found out that 85% of the respondents at the Borstal Institution had a history of using drugs. Finally, the study found out that only a minority of respondents at 11.75% had parents who held permanent employment. The study also found out that a high number of the inmates at the Borstal Institution (35%) lacked basic needs including food, shelter, medical care and clothing. In its conclusion, this study observed that juvenile delinquency was caused by an interplay of various risk factors. The risk factors identified in this study include familial aspects encompassing parenting styles and parent- child relationship. Other risk factors identified included low academic motivation, difficulties in learning, peer pressure, poverty and drug use by the minors as well as their parents. The study made several recommendations in light of the research findings. It is crucial for parents and guardians to cultivate good relationships with their children. Parents and guardians also need to be involved in their children's school programs and find ways of motivating them to work towards set goals and aspirations. In addition, the Government should enforce laws regulating sale of drugs like *miraa*, alcohol and tobacco to limit access and use among minors. In the case of illegal drugs, the Government should crack down on distributors of the drugs to limit their accessibility in residential areas and schools. Finally, the Government, NGOs and religious organizations need to put in place policies and strategies to assist children from poor families remain in school.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Agents of Socialization: These refer to a mix of social groups and social institutions that provide the early socialization experiences. Examples include families, peer groups, and schools.

Borstal Institution: Borstal Institutions are a component of the Kenya Prisons Service. According to the Kenyan legal system, juvenile offenders who are found to be between the ages of 15 and 17 at the time of committal are housed in a penal institution known as Borstal Institution for correction and rehabilitation.

Crime: Crime is operationally defined as the commission of a specific act that is prohibited by law.

Drug Use: Drugs are chemical substances that can change how the body and mind works. Drug use in the context of this study relates to use of selected substances, including alcohol, tobacco products, illegal drugs, inhalants, and other substances that can be consumed, inhaled, injected, or otherwise absorbed into the body with possible dependence.

Family environment: For the sake of this study, the family environment includes elements such as parenting styles and family structure.

Family: For the purposes of this study, a family is defined as the basic social unit consisting of parents and their children.

Juvenile Delinquency: Juvenile delinquency is operationally defined as children or adolescents whose behavior is inconsistent with social norms or the law. Such behaviour includes, among other things, truancy, sexual immorality, teenage pregnancies, defamation, cheating, lack of respect, involvement in fights, vandalism, substance abuse, arson, rape, bullying, hostility, theft, violence, and gangsterism.

Minors: For the purposes of this study, minors are persons below the age of 18.

Risk factors: Operationally, risk factors are characterized as societal aspects, such as family structure, poverty, the state of the economy, the educational system, and substance abuse, that have the potential to contribute to juvenile delinquency.

School: For the purposes of this study, school refers to both an institution where people go to learn as well as the learning environment.

Socioeconomic Status: For the purposes of this study socio economic status describes a person's standing in relation to social and economic standing in the society. Measures include income, education and living conditions.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
SLT	Social Learning Theory
SPSS	Statistical Package of Social Science
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF:	The United National International Children's Emergency Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the purpose of the study, the statement of the problem, and the background of the study are highlighted. The objectives, research questions, and significance of the study are also presented in the chapter. In addition, this chapter emphasizes the delimitations, limitations, and assumptions that were associated with the study. Last but not least, this chapter provides an overview of the theoretical foundation upon which the research was conducted. The final section of the first chapter presents the conceptual framework, which outlines the relationship between the independent and dependent variables of the study.

For a variety of reasons, a significant number of young individuals engage in criminal activities, which ultimately results in them engaging in deviant behaviors (Klaus, Rzeplińska, & Woźniakowska-Fajst, 2022). As a means of addressing the issue of juvenile delinquency, the government of Kenya conceived of the concept of establishing a facility for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. This idea was the impetus behind the establishment of Borstal institutions in Kenya. The Borstal Institution Act of 1963, Chapter 9 (Boit, 1971) was the legislation that was responsible for this. The Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution for Boys' Center participated in this study, which analyzed the factors that contribute to youth engagement in criminal behavior among the inmates at the facility.

1.2 Background of the study

This research investigates the relationship between a number of different aspects of child socialization and the development of juvenile delinquency. There are a number of factors that contribute to this, including drug use, family-related factors, school-related factors, and

socioeconomic factors. This study is a case study of the Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution, which is comprised of male inmates. In the context of criminal behavior, the term "juvenile delinquency" refers to the commission of a crime by a person who is younger than 18 years old. William et al. (2020) defined juvenile delinquency as the unlawful behavior of a minor, who is someone who is between the ages of seven and seventeen and violates the law.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines a child as any individual who has not yet reached the age of eighteen, unless the law of the nation in question specifies otherwise (Goode, 2015). The commission of an act that is prohibited is the definition of a crime, despite the fact that the concept of crime is highly contentious in the legal system. It is possible for a behavior to have negative consequences and to be regarded as morally repugnant; however, if it is not prohibited, it does not constitute a criminal offense (Devaney, Melzer, & Geiss, 2021).

In every region of the world, there is a growing concern regarding juvenile delinquency. A 2023 World Youth Report published by the United Nations, the delinquency rate among young people around the world has been on the rise (World Youth Report, 2003). In Europe, where both Eastern and Western European countries have noted sharp increases during the late 1990s and early parts of the second millennium, the rise in serious delinquency has been especially noteworthy. This is likely due to the social and economic upheaval and change that has occurred in Europe during this time period.

There is a growing consensus that industrialization is one of the primary factors contributing to the rise in juvenile delinquency in various parts of the world, including Africa, various parts of Asia, and Latin America. In addition to this, prosperous nations in the Arab world are also reporting increases in the rate of criminal activity. Since 1990, the United

Nations has been working to develop international conventions, rules, and guidelines that govern the rights of children, particularly in relation to juvenile justice. These guidelines have shaped, and continue to shape, the processes that are used in juvenile justice all over the world. Provisions for the rehabilitation of juveniles who have broken the law are present in virtually every region of the world. Having said that, these conditions vary from one nation to the next.

Despite the fact that juvenile delinquency is pervasive in Africa, there have been relatively few studies conducted on the topic. Although the rates of delinquency in developing countries are typically lower than those in developed countries, it appears that delinquency is becoming an increasingly widespread social problem. Theft is the most common criminal offense committed in Africa, and urban areas are more likely to be affected by criminal activity. Urbanization, instability of the family structure, a lack of employment and educational opportunities, migration, a lack of parental control, and individual maladjustment have all been proposed as potential causes of juvenile delinquency in Africa. Even though the way in which juvenile offenders are handled varies from country to country, the majority of nations have their own juvenile justice systems, which consist of courts, correctional facilities, and services.

In Kenya, the juvenile justice system mostly focuses on rehabilitation and education of juvenile offenders. Borstal institutions are a component of the Kenyan justice system. Borstal institution refers to an institution where youthful offenders from the age of fifteen to eighteen years are committed for a period of three years for the purpose of rehabilitation. These offenders have been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment. Offences include stealing, rape, defilement, robbery, robbery with violence, possession of narcotic substances and many other offences which are criminal offences but because of their age, the youthful offenders are placed in confinement for rehabilitation purposes. Borstal Institutions receive

youthful offenders from the court after they have been convicted. These offenders are convicted for a period of three years. The conviction period is irrespective of the gravity of the offence because they are treated as children (Obare & Ntabo, 2021).

The Prisons Department, which falls under the Ministry of the Interior and Coordination of National Government, administers Borstal Institutions. In contrast to Children and Family Services, which oversees other juvenile detention facilities such as remand homes and rehabilitation schools, this facility is overseen by the Department of Corrections (Obare & Ntabo, 2021). Shimo la Tewa Borstal Institution was established in September 1965 in Mombasa County, Kisauni constituency, in the coastal area of Kenya (Chebet, 2022). The institution falls under the Prisons Department and is governed by the Kenyan Constitution, 2010, Cap. 92, the Children's Act of 2001, and the Probation Act of Kenya, Caps. 62 and 90 (Chebet, 2022). The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Rules on the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Liberty (RPJDL), and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (UN-SMR) are in charge of it (Chebet, 2022).

Instead of a single path that leads to criminal behavior, the presence of many risk factors frequently raises the likelihood of a minor committing a crime (Cardoso, 2015). There is no single path that leads to criminal behavior. Furthermore, there is a dynamic interaction between risk factors, as well as an additive effect that occurs when a large number of risk variables are present (Cardoso, 2012). Consequently, the likelihood that a child will develop into a criminal increase in proportion to the number of risk factors that the child possesses. Research has shown that there are a number of risk factors that contribute to an increased likelihood of juvenile delinquency (Naidana et al., 2015). This includes risk factors that are based in the community, as well as those that are familial, occupational, and socioeconomic in

nature. One of the most significant risk factors that are associated with families is the structure of the family. According to Parks (2019), the structure of the family has an effect on the factors that influence parental supervision, monitoring, engagement, and connection with the child.

Parenting style is a very important factor of the family. Four distinct parenting styles are presented and elaborated upon in the research that has been conducted on parenting styles. Baumrind (1967), proposes parenting styles reflect the manner in which parents choose to monitor the behavior of their children. A variety of parenting styles can be broken down into three categories: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and disengaged. Parents who are responsive, supportive, and attached to their children are considered to be practitioners of the authoritative parenting style. The characteristics of responsiveness and demandingness are two aspects that illustrate authoritative and effective nurturing techniques. A parenting style that is considered authoritative is one in which the parents have a higher score on both the demandingness and responsiveness scales Baumrind (1967).

The authoritarian parenting style is characterized by parents who provide their children with little support, exert a great deal of control over them, and insist that they adhere to specific guidelines. A low level of responsiveness and a high level of control are the two primary characteristics that define an authoritarian parenting style. Meanwhile, the permissive parenting style, which is also known as the indulgent parenting style or the nondirective parenting style, is a method of parenting that is more responsive, nontraditional, and lenient. It does not require mature behavior, extensive self-guideline, or confrontation. A parent who is indulgent can be further divided into two categories: parents who follow the majority rule or democratic parents who, despite their leniency, are more conscientious, connected with, and focused on the child, and parents who do not direct their children into certain actions. Lastly,

a disengaged parenting style is characterized by a lack of responsiveness and a demanding attitude on the part of the parents. In extreme circumstances, this parenting style may encompass both parents who are neglectful and those who are disapproving of their children.

In addition to family related factors, a child's school might be a factor in their inappropriate behavior. It is common for schools to suffer from a lack of discipline and order when they are overcrowded and underfunded. There is a possibility that truancy will go unnoticed, which would provide the truant with a significant amount of spare time during which he could potentially engage in illegal behavior. A study by Rathinabalan and Naaraayan (2018) suggest that two of the most significant risk factors for the development of delinquency in adolescents are a reluctance of attending school and an absence of aspirations for a future career. In addition, there is the presence of peer pressure at school due to the fact that adolescents spend the majority of their time at school. According to Rathinabalan and Naaraayan (2018), if a child spends a significant amount of time with other disruptive children, it is highly likely that the child will adopt the behavior of those children.

Substance abuse and criminal activity are indisputably linked. The severity of violence and crime is proportional to the degree of substance misuse (Sharma et al., 2016). The human brain is not fully mature until approximately the age of twenty-five. Substance abuse causes lasting damage to the prefrontal cortex, which is responsible for decision-making, judgment, and emotional regulation (Sharma et al., 2016). Teenagers are subject to a variety of direct consequences as a result of their harmful substance use. The likelihood of being unemployed, having problems with one's physical health, having social relationships that are dysfunctional, having suicidal tendencies, and having mental illness.

Substance abuse during adolescence is associated with an even lower life expectancy than it already is. In the most severe instances, the use of harmful substances can result in a cycle in which the degradation of one's socioeconomic standing and the inability to form relationships becomes a source of motivation for substance abuse.

Socioeconomic variables influence concerns such as the quality of diet, access to education, place of residence, and profession. A low socioeconomic position correlates to juvenile misbehavior through poverty, low neighbor quality, and a lack of excellent parenting (Rekker, et al., 2015). It is true that socioeconomic factors, such as unemployment, poverty, and educational attainment, have an impact on the criminal behavior of young people. Because poverty is defined as a lack of essentials and financial resources, it is possible for children and adolescents who are living in poverty to engage in delinquent behaviors as a means of coping with and surviving difficult circumstances.

Research by Hussainat and Matalka (2021) indicated that a person's decision to commit a crime is impacted by a variety of intricate and interweaving social, personal, and environmental factors. Familiarizing with these social and environmental factors of juvenile crime and identifying ways to address them are central to initiatives aimed at reducing juvenile delinquency, and are crucial areas of local government engagement (Acuña-Collado, 2017).

Residents of the coastal region of Kenya have for many years been terrorized by juvenile gangs. In 2017, it was reported that up to twenty juvenile criminal gangs were operating in the county of Mombasa. They went by various names including Wakali Wao, Wakali Kwanza, Born to Kill, Vietnam, Akili za Usiku, 64 Gang, Memory Gang, Watalia Gang, and Crazy Boys (Sanga, 2017). The juveniles maim and kill as they rob their victims. This has been a recurrent problem in the county and has spread to the surrounding counties of

Kwale and Kilifi (Kenya News Agency, 2024). Hence the motivation of this researcher to carry out the research in the coastal area.

Emerging perceptions and public debate in Kenya suggest that the boy child has been left behind in the gender equality agenda. This led to the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) conducting an assessment in eight counties in Kenya to validate the perception. In addition to the aforementioned objective, the commission also sought to identify factors leading to the exclusion of the boy child. In its findings, the commission found out that 92% of the respondents concurred that the boy child had been left behind in the gender equality agenda (NGEC, 2017). Factors that were seen to lead to exclusion of the boy child included family-related issues, drug and substance abuse, peer pressure, and cultural beliefs and practices. This report motivated this researcher to focus the research on the boy child only.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Every parent expects their children to become successful, law-abiding, and respected adults. However, this is not always the case because some parents must contend with their children's involvement in juvenile criminality. The frequency of antisocial and delinquent behavior among adolescents has continued to climb over the past several decades, along with that of other health-threatening behaviors, such as drug abuse, hazardous sexual activities, and suicide. Consequences include incarceration, ostracization by the community, diminished economic position as an adult, and in certain cases, premature death (Acuña-Collado, 2017).

If juvenile delinquency continues to rise in Kenya, there will be an increase in insecurity affecting the quality of life of every Kenyan. In addition, increased pressure on penal institutions will result in an increased economic burden on taxpayers. At an individual level,

consequences of juvenile delinquency include incarceration, ostracization by the community, diminished economic position as an adult, and in some instances premature death. At the community level, there will be decreased development in the country due to a high number of dependents and low skills development. Socially, juvenile delinquency may result in failed marriages, dysfunctional families, and high incidences of gender-based violence.

1.4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate child socialization agents and juvenile delinquency, a case study of Shimo la Tewa Borstal Institution for Boys in Mombasa county, Kenya.

1.5. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

1. To examine the relationship between family-related factors and juvenile delinquency among young offenders at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution.
2. To investigate the relationship between school-related factors and juvenile delinquency among young offenders at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution.
3. To study the relationship between drug use and juvenile delinquency among young offenders at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution.
4. To determine the relationship between socioeconomic status and juvenile delinquency among young offenders at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution.

1.6. Research Questions

The following research questions guided the research:

1. Is there a relationship between family-related factors and juvenile delinquency among the boys at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution?

2. What is the relationship between school-related factors and juvenile delinquency among the boys at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution?
3. Is there any relationship between drug use and juvenile delinquency among the boys at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution?
4. 4.What is the relationship between socioeconomic status and juvenile delinquency among the boys held at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution?

1.7 Significance of the Study

The implementation of preventative measures is required because the rate of delinquency among young children under the age of eighteen is increasing at an alarming rate. In the past few years, the news has reported on a great number of events that are cause for concern. In a report published in the Nation newspaper in 2020, a boy of fifteen years old was responsible for the death of a classmate of the same age who had attempted to kill him by strangling him (Achuka, 2020).

During the same week, the police detained one hundred and five adolescents who were found to be engaging in sexual orgies, smoking, drinking, and partying in a number of different towns, including Kisii, Homa Bay, Nairobi, and Kisumu (Omollo, 2020). On account of the pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus, it was expected of everyone to maintain social isolation. On the other hand, it was reported that some teenagers were throwing parties during this time period. In addition, individuals who are younger than eighteen years old are prohibited from purchasing and consuming alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

In the year 2021, students in Kenya started fires in approximately thirty different schools (Nyamai, 2021). In light of the fires that occurred, nearly three hundred students were arrested and taken into custody in connection with the fires. These instances of defiance are

costly for parents, who end up having to pay punitive fines totaling millions of Kenyan shillings for the repair and replacement of damaged property, all while struggling to pay for their children's school fees. Additionally, individuals who are arrested are immediately confronted with a permanent criminal label.

It is expected that, as a result of this study, researchers, parents, educators, socializing agents such as religious groups, health and social workers, and legislators in Kenya will be encouraged to take part in a new dialogue regarding the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, the aforementioned parties may make use of the findings of research in order to design intervention programs that are aimed at preventing adolescents who are at risk from becoming criminals for themselves.

The research will also provide information that can be utilized to prevent relapse into juvenile delinquency among offenders who have been rehabilitated. Parents can use the data to make reasonable judgments about the necessity of nurturing and caring for their children, with the intention of reducing the amount of delinquent behavior that occurs among children. In conclusion, the findings of this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge concerning the risk factors that play a role in the development of delinquency in adolescents.

The study will provide recommendations to governmental and non-governmental organizations in Kenya that are working toward the establishment of additional Borstal institutions. This is because the needs of Kenyan society require the establishment of additional Borstal institutions. This investigation would be helpful for community authorities and service providers, such as area chiefs, who are working toward the goal of reducing the number of cases of juvenile delinquency. It sheds light on the role that parents play in their children's criminality and gives them the opportunity to address issues related to parental care. If the

caregivers and teachers in Borstal institutions had a better understanding of behavioral issues, such as delinquency, among children who were raised by parents with a variety of parenting styles, the rehabilitation programs in these institutions would be more effective.

1.8. Scope of the Study

The research was conducted in Mombasa County, Kenya, and was focused on young offenders aged between fourteen and nineteen years, at the Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution for boys. The study aimed to investigate the relationship between juvenile delinquency and various risk factors, namely, family-related factors, school-related factors, socioeconomic status, and drug use.

1.9. Delimitation of the Study

This research investigated various risk factors and their association with juvenile delinquency. The study was limited to boys and hence the choice to undertake the research in a boys' only facility. The research was confined to family, school, socioeconomic and drug use related factors. It specifically focused on family-related factors, school-related factors, socioeconomic status, and drug use, excluding other potential factors and populations, such as girls and other age groups or settings.

1.10. Limitations of the Study

Several limitations were identified in the study. Firstly, the study area, being a prison was in a restricted area hence the researcher was not allowed to bring in research assistants. The researcher was able to mitigate this by seeking assistance from the wardens to assist administer the questionnaires to the respondents. Secondly, during the time of data collection, many of the inmates had been released, resulting in the population being lower than initially captured. This was mitigated by adjusting the sample size accordingly.

1.11. Assumptions of the Study

The following assumptions guided the research: That the respondents at the borstal facility have exhibited delinquent behavior prior to incarceration at the institution. Another assumption made in the study was that there exists a link between juvenile delinquency and socialization.

1.12. Theoretical Framework

Theory formation has been acknowledged as a strong basis for understanding human existence and nature across time since it specifies and explains the relationship between concepts. Moreover, scientific theories provide a common scientific foundation for a specific discipline, such as the social sciences. Within the scope of the theoretical review, this study did investigate the connection between a number of socialization factors and the criminal behavior of male juveniles. In this regard, Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and Hirshi's social control theory were utilized for this study.

1.12.1. Hirschi's Social Control Theory

Hirschi's theory of social control (Hirschi 2002) believes that humans are not innately compliant. Rather, conformity is attained by socialization, which involves the establishment of a link between a person and society consisting of four primary components: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. The stronger each component of the social link, the less probable a person will engage in delinquent behavior.

One definition of attachment offered by Hirschi (2002) is "fondness or personal relationships with people." This trait suggests that youngsters who are emotionally invested in their relationships are less likely to engage in antisocial behavior and break the rules at school and in society. Without a sense of belonging, adolescents are less likely to take part in activities

designed to bring people together, which in turn makes them less likely to adhere to parental, societal, or school-imposed standards and values since they see no reason to put any effort into their education.

The second factor is commitment. Hirschi defines this component as the time and energy spent on more traditional pursuits, such as friendships and extracurricular in school. Students are less likely to fail out of school when they put in the necessary time, energy, and resources. Students in elementary and middle school may be less prone to dropout and delinquent behavior if they are challenged academically, participate in extracurricular activities, have opportunities to take leadership roles, and have positive relationships with their teachers, classmates, and friends.

The third element is engagement. Engaging in activities that occupy one's time and discourage criminal activity is what is meant by participation. They are less prone to engage in antisocial behavior if they are actively involved in constructive, regimented activities (good study habits), like school or holding a leadership position on a club or sports team. Despite their best intentions, they simply do not have the time to fully commit to their pro-social initiatives. People are more prone to partake in nontraditional pursuits when they cannot find or join traditional ones that satisfy them and make them feel accepted and at home.

The last of the four elements of social bonding is belief. Even when people do not say what they believe, their views shape society’s view of right and wrong. This shows how much faith young people have in the validity of traditional practices and values, as well as the importance of participating in traditional activities. Moral education is thought to have a direct impact on students’ choices to participate in criminal behavior (Siegel & Senna, 2007). The home is the primary site of value instruction, with the school and community also playing an

important role. When it comes down to it, Hirschi's theory of social control states that people are less likely to engage in antisocial conduct when they have strong ties to their family, school, and other social institutions. According to children.gov, the social control theory posits that crime emerges when these connections are either severed or not established.

1.12.2. Ecological Theory

Urie Bronfenbrenner proposed the ecological systems theory (EST) in 1979, and it states that many environmental systems influence human development. The five environmental layers that contribute to children's development form the basis of the concept. The building blocks of the child's surroundings form the basis of the subsystems. Microsystems, mesosystems, exosystems, macrosystems, and chronosystems are all part of the subsystems. Bronfenbrenner (1979) argues that the microsystem is the most fundamental level of ecological systems theory. It describes relationships with those who have direct contact with children, such as family, friends, instructors, neighbors, and others. This could affect how they engage with the children, which in turn could affect how they act.

Furthermore, the interaction between a child's microsystems is defined as the mesosystem by Bronfenbrenner (1979). The interaction of several microsystem components explains this. A child may form a bad association with their parents, for example, if they are ignored by them. One aspect of the mesosystem that influences children is the connection between their home and school (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). The exosystem layer, as described by Bronfenbrenner (1979), is not directly responsible for an individual's actions but rather includes factors that children come into contact with and have an indirect impact on them, such as family financial limitations or parental unemployment. This indicates that the person is profoundly impacted, even when the child is not engaging.

A macrosystem is defined by Bronfenbrenner (1979) as all of the interconnected social, cultural, political, and economic systems that influence the natural world. Since it is the most pervasive system, the macrosystem influences the child directly. For instance, psychological problems will impact children in areas devastated by conflict. Factors that may influence a child's development include their family's socioeconomic status, the child's race, and the fact that they live in an industrialized nation. All the changes and transitions that happen to a person throughout their lifespan make up their chronosystem. Societal changes, such as economic standing and civil conflicts, as well as changes in family composition, parental employment status, and parental divorce are all part of the chronosystem. This major life transition has the potential to impact not just their marital bond but also their children's behavior (Bronfenbrenner, 1979).

A child's reaction to his or her peers' treatment affects the child and, in turn, affects the peer relationship, as stated by the EST. A child's behavior toward their siblings is influenced by how their parents handle family issues, which can have positive or negative consequences. The most influential factor on a child's growth and development is the parent's outlook on punishment. In contrast to homes where parents are uninvolved and negative influences, those where parents are caring, affectionate, and fair with their children tend to have healthier environments. Both the child's immediate and extended social networks will have positive and negative effects on the child's growth and development. Negative feelings against a teacher stem from an inability to connect with that person. The child may become socially awkward and eventually stop going to school because of this.

Assuming adequate resources are available, a parent's ability to support their children is directly related to their financial situation. However, parents' psychological distress from

poverty and unemployment reduces their capacity to constantly be involved and provide aid. A family will look for cheaper housing if they cannot find work. The child's development will be negatively affected by the change in lifestyle. Delinquent behavior is a coping mechanism for children uprooted by natural catastrophes and ethnic conflicts (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). Many people and things outside of immediate families, according to Bronfenbrenner, have a major impact on children's growth and development.

In 1979, Bronfenbrenner developed the EST to help people understand why children behave differently. This theory shows how many factors impact baby growth and development. An individual's psychological development is affected by each subsystem in its unique way. Those well-versed in the subsystems will be better able to see how children act differently in various social contexts. Family dynamics influence a child's development. Divorce and other lifestyle changes, as well as socioeconomic hardship, cultural values, religious beliefs, political climate, and psychopathology in the family can all have negative impacts. The synergy of health would positively impact children's growth and development.

While parents are the primary caregivers for children in the home, schools also play a crucial role in a child's growth and development. To ensure a positive trend in children's development, community members and counselors need to have knowledge of the subsystems and work together. It is essential to incorporate psycho-educational groups into educational settings so that children can learn living values. Bronfenbrenner EST (1979) shows that a child's level of responsibility and care increases in relation to the degree to which they are free from negative influences. To understand affected children and help them appropriately, stakeholders must implement the ideas espoused in the theory.

1.13. Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework serves as the theoretical foundation for a research study. The conceptual framework below illustrates the variables that guided this research which sought to investigate the relationship between juvenile delinquency and various socialization agents.

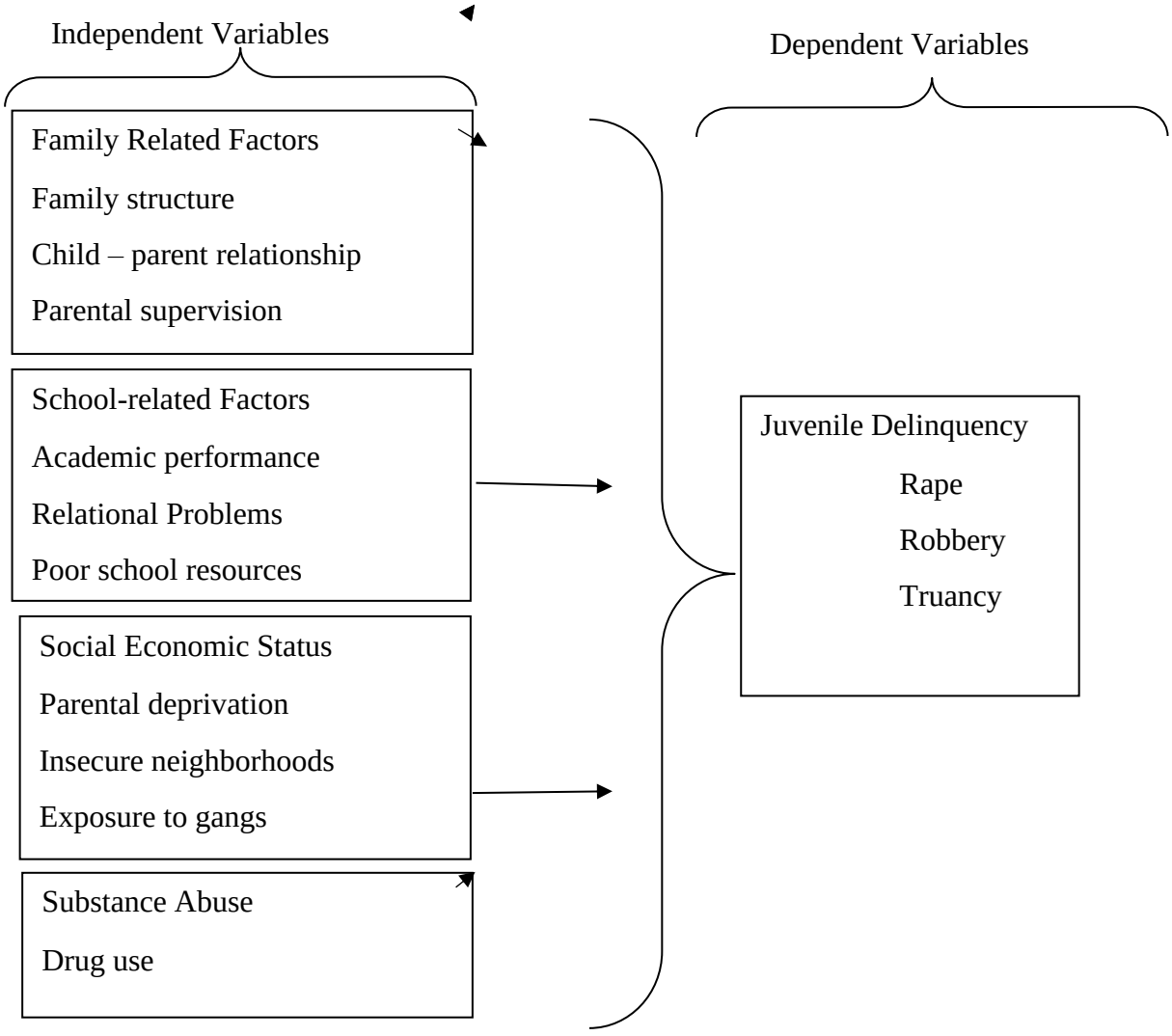


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework: Child Socialization Agents and Juvenile Delinquency (Researcher,2024)

The conceptual framework in Figure 1.1 has four (4) independent variables corresponding to the four objectives of the study. The first objective of the study was to ascertain the relationship between juvenile delinquency and family-related factor, while the

second was to investigate the relationship between school-related factors and juvenile delinquency. The third objective was to investigate the relationship between socio economic status and juvenile delinquency while the fourth was to investigate the relationship between drug use and juvenile delinquency among the inmates at Shimo La Tewa Borstal institution.

The first independent variable was family-related factors whose indicators were family structure, child–parent relationship and parental supervision. The second was school-related factors having the following indicators: academic performance, relational problems and school resources. The third independent variable was socio economic status with the indicator being: parental deprivation, area of residence an exposure to gangs. The last independent variable was substance abuse with drug use as an indicator. All these independent variables were presumed to have an influence on the dependent variable which is juvenile delinquency. Indicators of the latter include criminal activities such as rape, defilement, robbery and truancy.

1.14 Summary

This chapter has presented the basis for the research study by detailing its purpose, statement of the problem, and background of the study. The objectives, research questions, and significance of the study have also been outlined. The chapter also addresses the delimitations, limitations, and assumptions of the study as well as its scope. Additionally, the chapter explains theoretical background guiding the research and presents a conceptual framework that demonstrates the relationships between its independent and dependent variables. The next chapter discusses relevant literature that broaden the understanding of this study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Chapter two discusses empirical literature based on the four objectives of the study namely relationship between family related factors and juvenile delinquency, school-related factors and juvenile delinquency, drug use and juvenile delinquency and lastly socioeconomic status and juvenile delinquency.

2.2 Review of the Literature

2.2.1 Family-related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency

Research findings by Hussainat and Matalka (2012), seeking to study juvenile delinquency and the family environment in Jordan, indicated that certain environmental factors have a significant impact on the development of personality and social behavior in juvenile delinquents. Family size, economic deprivation, parental deprivation, family discipline, interparental relationship, child-parent relationship, and parental acceptance-rejection are some of the factors that are considered to be the factors that contribute to family dynamics.

As part of their research, Hussainat and Matalka (2012) utilized a sample size of 300 individuals, which was then divided into two distinct groups. An initial group consisting of one hundred fifty male juvenile offenders from three different rehabilitation centers in Jordan initially comprised the group. The second group consisted of one hundred fifty adolescents and young adults who were not involved in any criminal activity. These adolescents ranged in age from twelve to seventeen years old and were otherwise developing normally. When attempting to match the two groups of individuals, the criteria utilized included age, gender, education level, socioeconomic status, and place of residence.

According to the findings of another study conducted by Sarwar (2016), there is a correlation between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency. In the course of his research, Sarwar conducted interviews with mothers of troubled children. The information that was used in the study was gathered through qualitative research methods. The findings of the study (Sarwar, 2016) demonstrated that children whose parents exhibited an authoritarian parenting style were more likely to participate in disruptive behaviors and to rebel against those in positions of authority. Children who had parents who invested a significant amount of time in their upbringing were less likely to engage in antisocial behavior, as stated by Sarwar (2016).

In their respective studies, Vuk (2017) and Cho and Braaten (2021) discovered evidence that parenting influences gang participation in both direct and indirect mechanisms. Vuk (2017) investigated the influence of multidimensional parenting styles on gang membership and the factors that moderated this association. The research was conducted with the help of logistic regression models. According to Okello (2020) and Vuk (2017), their findings indicated that being a member of a gang is linked to parenting styles that are less authoritative and more neglectful, authoritarian, and permissive. Going by the findings of the study, the relationship between parenting styles and participation in gangs is partially or completely mediated by feelings of guilt, a lack of self-control, association with peers who engage in criminal behavior, and rationalizations.

In a study conducted in Kenya with the objective of determining the impact of parenting styles on the criminal behavior of adolescents who were enrolled in rehabilitation centers in Nakuru (Kimingiri 2015), findings revealed that parenting styles have an impact on the behaviors of juveniles who engage in criminal behavior. In three juvenile delinquency facilities, a total of 209 participants, including 161 adolescents ranging in age from 10 to 19

years were surveyed using the ex post facto research design. The participants fell into the age range of 10 to 19 years. This research revealed several intriguing findings, one of which was that some juvenile offenders came from households with two parents. In accordance with the findings of the study, the physical presence of parents is irrelevant.

Nevertheless, the characteristics of the interactions that children have with their parents can either raise or lower their likelihood of being involved in criminal activities. According to the findings of the study (Kimingiri, 2015), parents should adopt a parenting style that is both loving and assertive in order to reduce the likelihood of their children engaging in criminal behavior. Furthermore, it was suggested that caregivers should spend a lot of time with children in order to assist them in improving their ability to communicate with and interact with other people (Kimingiri, 2015).

In another study, Mwangangi, (2019) on the role of family in dealing with juvenile delinquency, the researcher looked into the influence that different types of family structures have on juvenile delinquency behaviors. The purpose of the study was to investigate whether or not there is a connection between the characteristics of a family and criminal behavior. One of the objectives of the study was to determine whether or not these factors have the potential to act as catalysts for juvenile criminality. This research considered families that were either married, cohabiting, or divorced. Children who are brought up in households with only one parent are more likely to have behavioral and academic issues, including a propensity for engaging in criminal behavior, as indicated by the findings of the study described above. A particular point that was emphasized was that the separation of children from their fathers is a significant factor in many societal problems, including adolescent pregnancy, criminality, child sexual abuse, and domestic violence.

The shift from a two-parent household to a single-parent household through divorce frequently leads to the loss of economic resources and a decline in child supervision (Mwangangi, 2019). This was one of the findings of the study. Additionally, unfavorable outcomes that occur as a result of a divorce, such as the transfer of children to different schools, have the potential to disrupt the child's regular life as well as the family structures that they are a part of. Such disturbances have been observed to exacerbate poverty and melancholy, as well as to result in inadequate parenting practices, which in turn contribute to high rates of criminal behavior. In addition, these disturbances have increased the likelihood of criminal behavior.

According to the findings of the study, there are a number of significant familial characteristics that contribute to the development of juvenile delinquency. Among these factors are the cohesiveness of the family, the presence of physical aggression within the family, the perspectives of the parents, and the parenting style. With regard to the question of whether or not a child will engage in antisocial or delinquent behavior, the findings of the research indicate that the family is an essential component in the decision-making process.

2.2.2. School-related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency.

In Acuna-Collado's (2016) research, the reasons that respondents gave for dropping out of school were generally classified as either personal or school-related. The specific explanations included a lack of enthusiasm, problems with relationships with teachers, and a lack of comprehension of the assignments that were given in class. This study was carried out in Chile, where a total of fifty-seven convicted felons who were currently enrolled in adult education programs were questioned in order to collect data.

As is the case with the circumstances at home, the conditions at school can be considered indirect causes of delinquency. Several factors contribute to childhood delinquency, as identified in a study by Tieku et al. (2015). These factors include inadequate school resources,

weak attendance laws, and lax enforcement of existingattendance regulations. The purpose of this research was to identify the factors that play a role in childhood delinquency. Another objective of the study was to investigate whether or not delinquent behavior has a relationship with academic performance.

For the purpose of gathering primary data, the research project gathered a sample of forty-nine respondents, which consisted of forty students and nine teachers who were interviewed. The findings of the study (Tieku et al., 2015) indicate that adolescent delinquency can be attributed to a variety of factors, including but not limited to financial constraints, unreliable companions, poor academic performance, and recreational reasons. It was found that classrooms that were overcrowded, had inadequate ventilation, and possibly also had inadequate heating and lighting made it nearly impossible for students to maintain discipline. Children's time is frequently only partially spent, and even when it is spent, it may be done in a manner that is extremely monotonous from the child's point of view. This is because there is a lack of appropriate literature and equipment, as well as insufficient personnel. They are able to plot and carry out devious activities because they have sufficient leisure time thanks to the forced or stolen inactivity.

It was also determined that inadequate school attendance regulations and the insufficient enforcement of those regulations were among the primary factors contributing to the delinquency of adolescents. In order to provide children who are defiant, dissatisfied, or adventurous with the opportunity to play truant without facing severe consequences, numerous loopholes in attendance requirements were discovered. In a similar vein, it was found that making it easy for a child to skip school is made possible by lax enforcement of attendance

requirements. The act of not attending school is considered a form of delinquency in and of itself; however, it frequently opens the door to much more serious consequences.

If nothing is done to address the child's persistent absences from school, the child will eventually stop attending school altogether. Pinquart (2016) found that children whose parents were less involved in their education performed worse academically than children whose parents were more involved in their education. The research gathered information from a total of 362,155 adolescents. According to the findings, adolescents who come from families with low levels of supervision and communication are more likely to drop out of school at alarmingly high rates.

The percentage of students who drop out of school varies greatly from country to country. In their research, Mahoney (2018) found that the completion rate in the United States was 85%. This was in contrast to Korea, which had a completion rate of 95%, and Japan, which had a completion rate of 94 %. In contrast, the report highlights countries with low school completion rates, such as Norway (consisting of 57%), Mexico (62%), and Luxembourg (consisting of 40%). Research conducted by Sang et al. (2013) indicates that students in developing countries have a high rate of dropping out of school each year. To be more specific, according to Sang et al. (2013), approximately 22% of students who are enrolled in primary school and 21% of students who are acquiring high school education drop out of school before graduating.

According to Huisman and Smits (2015), when it comes to the situation in developing countries, people know very little about it, despite the fact that significant investigations on school dropout have been carried out in highly developed countries. Seventy-two% of the disparities in school dropout were attributed to family-level factors, the occupation of one's

father, socioeconomic resources resulting from parental education, and household wealth, according to research that was conducted in 363 regions of thirty developing nations using data for one hundred thirty thousand children (Huisman & Smits, 2015).

According to the data that is currently available in Kenya, thirty-two percent of the primary level students who were enrolled in the year 2009 did not show up for their KCPE examination as was expected after eight years of being educated in the 8-4-4 education system. Sixty-seven percent of the 1,312,100 students who had enrolled in school in 2007 were able to take the final exam in 2014. However, in 2015, thirty percent of the students did not finish their studies, which is a decrease from the twenty-eight percent who did so in 2016 (Mwingirwa 2016).

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reports that the high school dropout rate in Kenya is comparable to that of other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, where male students have a higher prevalence of dropping out of school than female students. Six hundred thirty-three thousand boys enrolled in primary school in 2006, but only four hundred twenty-six thousand boys (67%) graduated in 2013. According to the website www.dailyafrica.com, 69% of the female students who enrolled in 2013 ultimately completed their primary education (Odongo, 2016).

Based on the findings of studies conducted in Kenya (Nyang'au et al., 2016), how parents raise their children affects the academic performance of their adolescents. Academic performance of students was found to be positively impacted by parental monitoring and an authoritative parenting style, according to the findings of the study. According to Mwania and Njagi (2017), research indicates that nurturing approaches are responsible for 86.2% of high school dropouts, while other factors are responsible for 13.8% of these dropouts.

Finally, additional research conducted in Kenya has demonstrated that poverty is linked to higher rates of students dropping out of school. According to the findings of a study that investigated the factors that contribute to high dropout rates in eight high schools located in Igembe North, Meru County, income is a factor that plays a role in the school dropout rates among secondary school learners (Mwingirwa, 2016). To put it simply, being poor made it significantly more challenging to acquire essentials, participate in activities that required some income, and take care of one's siblings, all of which contributed to the accumulation of negative consequences associated with a low household income. Throughout their education, students who came from families with low incomes had a difficult time because they were unable to afford to pay higher tuition. According to the findings of the study, strengthening societal initiatives to alleviate poverty is recommended in order to ensure that all families have the financial means to continue their children's education until they graduate .

2.2.3. Drug Use and Juvenile Delinquency

The correlation between criminal behavior and drug use is indisputable, as evidenced by research conducted in a variety of locations around the world. Abuse of substances has been shown to have a negative correlation with the severity of criminal behavior and acts of violence. In 2016, a research project was carried out in India’s Prayas Observation Home for boys in New Delhi, which is a juvenile detention center that specializes in short-term stays.

The purpose of the research was to investigate the sociodemographic characteristics and patterns of substance abuse among the younger population of New Delhi, in order to determine whether or not there is a connection between drug addiction and criminal behavior. This study included 487 participants, all of whom were incarcerated and ranged in age from eight to eighteen years old. Based on Sharma et al. (2016), the data was obtained through the

use of semi-structured in-person interviews as well as case records from the juvenile facility. The findings of the investigation showed that 86.44 % of the 487 juveniles who were the subjects of the investigation had a history of substance abuse. Robbery and the use of opioids, rape and the use of inhalants, and homicide and cannabis were all found to correlate with one another.

The use of drugs in the preceding year was found to be the most significant risk factor for participation in criminal activities among young people between the ages of 12 and 17 years, according to a separate study that was conducted in the United Kingdom. According to Yayak (2019), youngsters and adolescents who partake in drug use are five times more likely to engage in criminal behavior than those who do not partake in such behavior. Additionally, in order to provide the money that is required to acquire access to the addictive chemical, it is sometimes necessary to engage in criminal activities such as robbery, theft, prostitution, and even murder.

The question of whether or not there is a connection between parenting styles and substance abuse among adolescents has been the subject of a great deal of investigation by numerous researchers. For instance, Buliva (2020) discovered that children whose parents were not paying attention to them were more likely to engage in substance abuse. On the other hand, children whose parents were authoritarian drank more frequently throughout their lives. Additional findings highlighted the significance of parental involvement, communication, and close observation as effective strategies to reduce criminal and risk-taking behaviors in adolescents, delay the introduction of alcohol and sexual activity, increase the number of adolescents who refuse to drink alcohol, and prevent the introduction of drugs.

In a report that was published in 2019, the National Authority for the Campaign Against

Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA) and The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) investigated the extent to which drug addiction is prevalent among students attending primary schools in Kenya. The findings indicate that the average age at which different types of drug abuse behaviors originate varies from person to person. In accordance with the statistics, the typical age at which children began using drugs or substances was eleven years old. The youngest person who was ever documented to have used drugs was four years old. The findings described in the NACADA and KIPPRA reports were consistent with the findings of an investigation that was carried out by the National Institute on Drug Abuse in the year 2008.

It was determined in that study that the median age of first use for cigarettes and alcohol was nine years old, whereas the median age of first use for cannabis was fourteen years old. On average, seventy percent of individuals between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five were aware of hard drugs, whereas only twenty percent of participants between the ages of eight and fourteen were aware of these substances. The participants in the study were asked to keep a record of any substances that they had ever considered using (NACADA & KIPRA, 2019). It was discovered that twenty percent of the students had tried drugs at some point in their lives, ten percent had tried prescription medications, seven and a half percent had tried alcohol as a possible substance, six percent had tried tobacco, three and a half percent had tried miraa, and one and a half percent had tried cannabis.

Similarly, another study that looked at secondary schools in Nairobi County (Mwania & Njagi, 2015) found that the availability of drugs was the reason for 87% of cases of drug abuse, particularly alcohol abuse. According to the findings of the research, additional factors that contribute to the misuse of drugs include severe punishments from caregivers (42%), a

lack of knowledge about substance use among students (29%), and academic pressure (26%). The same study also found that students who had parents who used drugs were more likely to experiment with their own substances. This was discovered by the researchers. Furthermore, it is highly probable that minors who frequently accompanied their guardians to events where drugs or alcohol were freely distributed did, in fact, engage in drug use themselves.

The purpose of the research that Buliva (2020) carried out in Butere Sub-County, Kenya, was to investigate the ways in which authoritarian parenting styles have an impact on the various types of criminal behavior that are encountered by high school students. The findings determined that there is a correlation that can be considered statistically significant between the various parenting styles and the various types of criminal activity involved.

2.2.4. Socio Economic Status and Juvenile Delinquency

In their study, Rekker et al. (2015) discovered that young people were more prone to criminal behavior in years when their parents' socioeconomic status was lower compared to years when it was higher. 503 boys and their caregivers from the community participated in the study. They were evaluated on an annual basis for a period of ten years, ranging in age from seven to eighteen years old. In 1987, this study reached out to a total of one hundred and four boys who were enrolled in the first grade at primary schools in Pittsburgh. The consent to participate in a screening was given by 849 boys and their guardians after they were approached. On the basis of this screening, a total of 257 boys were selected for a longitudinal follow-up based on their antisocial behavior scores (which were in the top 30%). Among the boys, 156 were chosen at random from the remaining respondents. Annually, there were ten waves for the minors who were chosen to participate.

The level of education, household income, employment status, and welfare eligibility were the factors that worked together to establish the socioeconomic status of a family. It was discovered that adolescents who came from families with lower socioeconomic status had a greater propensity to commit crimes in comparison to adolescents who came from families with higher socioeconomic status. When compared to juveniles from high socioeconomic class, those from low socioeconomic status were found to have a threefold increased likelihood of engaging in serious delinquency, a twofold increased likelihood of engaging in severe delinquency, and a nearly twofold increased likelihood of engaging in light delinquency. Last but not least, it was discovered that the socioeconomic status of the family had a negative correlation with the behavior of the delinquent. This indicates that the likelihood of moderate and serious delinquency among adolescents was higher when the socioeconomic status of the parents was lower, as opposed to when it was higher.

Several studies have been conducted in the United Kingdom to investigate the relationship between parenting style and socioeconomic status. Using formal statistical models and survey data from a representative sample of the population, Chan and Koo (2010) aimed to uncover systematic differences in parenting styles relative to the composition of the family and the socioeconomic status of the family. The findings of Chan & Koo (2010) revealed that parents who received a bachelor's degree or higher, those who lived in households with two parents, and those who held salaried jobs tended to adopt a parenting style that was more authoritarian. On the other hand, families that were members of the working class, stepfamilies, and families in which both parents were self-employed or had highly qualified caretakers tended to have more relaxed parenting styles. The study concluded that the most significant factor in determining parenting styles in contemporary societies in the United Kingdom is not

the education of the parents or the societies in which they live. Rather, it is the family structure that is most significant.

This investigator also evaluated a number of studies from Kenya, the majority of which were conducted by Kenyan researchers (Buliva et al., 2019; Mwania & Njagi, 2017). The researchers had conducted research on adolescents who were of school-going age. The studies found that children in secondary school are more likely to engage in antisocial behavior, in families where their parents have an authoritarian parenting style, a negligent parenting style, or a permissive parenting style.

A study that was carried out in Bungoma County, Western Kenya, discovered that the majority of young offenders come from households with low incomes. Approximately 83 juvenile offenders who were housed in institutions and approximately one hundred juvenile offenders who lived in the community were surveyed in the study. The research study included a survey that was administered to a representative sample of juvenile offenders in order to collect data. The results showed that, there is a significant decrease in the amount of crime and violence that occurs within the family as the family's financial situation improves (Wamunyinyi, 2016).

2.3 Summary of Review of Literature and Research Gaps

The current researcher’s assertion that juvenile delinquency is a persistent and growing global problem was validated by the review of the relevant literature, which confirmed the statement's validity. It is further evidence that no nation can afford to ignore the problem of juvenile delinquency because of the numerous negative repercussions that it has on the offender, the victim, the family, and the larger community. According to the literature review that was carried out by Matalka and Hussainat (2012), Acuna-Collado (2016), Tieku et al.

(2015), and Rekker et al. (2015), the majority of the studies that were examined were carried out in other countries rather than in Kenya.

This is a concrete example of a research gap that the researcher in question intended to fill. In addition, Mwangangi (2019) conducted a study on institutionalized youth in Kenya in Kenyan facilities that were run by the Department of Children's Services. This study was conducted in Kenya. When conducting this study, the researcher focused on the Borstal Institution, which is managed by the Department of Prisons. Additionally, the findings of this investigation demonstrated that the majority of the studies that had been reviewed in the past concentrated on individual risk variables rather than multiple risk factors. This uncovered a gap in the research that this study would attempt to fill by investigating multiple risk factors.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter details the methodology used to carry out the study. It details the study's design, research site, population of interest, study sample, data collection methods as well as data processing and analysis procedures. An extensive portion of the chapter is devoted to a synopsis of the study's methods and data management. Finally, the study's predicted and predictor variables and the methods used to gather data were discussed. Data analysis, and legal and ethical considerations are reviewed in the chapter's last section.

This study utilized a mixed research design that comprised of quantitative and qualitative analysis. In order to guide the study's design and aid in the collection and analysis of data, quantitative methods were employed. In order to collect quantitative data, a representative sample of male inmates at the Shimo la Tewa borstal institution were asked to fill out a standard questionnaire. The data collected from the focus group discussion with the Borstal institution wardens was qualitative.

3.2 Research Design

This study's planned research methodology combined quantitative and qualitative research approaches. Mixed methodology allows the researcher to corroborate findings, provide context, follow up on ideas, and use the strengths of each method. The quantitative research design is predicated on the scientific or statistical study of numerical quantitative data (Obwatho, 2014). The present study employed a questionnaire to measure the sample's demographic background and to contextualize the research.

A qualitative research design is one that cannot produce clear results using statistical or quantitative methods (Obwatho, 2014). Among the advantages of the design are the thorough examination of processes and meanings within the context of the participants, and the production of more specific data – quotes, descriptions of circumstances and occurrences, as well as the meanings that individuals assign to their experiences. In this study, focus group discussions with prison wardens were conducted to collect qualitative data.

3.3. Research Site

The research was undertaken at the Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution in Mombasa County, Kenya's coastal area. Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution is a Juvenile Corrective Training Facility that serves boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years who have violated the law. This institution was formed in 1963 by a legislative act (Cap 92 Laws of Kenya). There are just two correctional facilities of this type in Kenya: Shikusa Borstal in Western Kenya, and Shimo La Tewa Borstal, the site of this research study.

The institution falls under the Prisons Department and derives its mandate from the 2010 Kenyan Constitution, Chapter 92, the Children's Act, the Probation Act, Chapters 62 and 90, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Rules on the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Liberty, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). Boys are sentenced to three years of training and rehabilitation by children's courts in cooperation with case probation officials, who help devise the aftercare program. The Institution currently houses boys from the Central, Eastern, and Coastal areas of Kenya, according to the Institution's head warden.

The researcher lived in a region characterized by a high prevalence of juvenile gangs. The gangs would instill fear among residents and steal their valuable possessions. The

researcher's motivation to focus on a study involving boys only stemmed from the fact that these gangs were exclusively composed of boys. The region also experienced a significant influx of underage individuals being enlisted into terrorist organizations. The majority of the juveniles were ultimately sentenced to a three-year term at the Shimo La Tewa Borstal institution for the purpose of rehabilitation. Prior to settling on the topic of this study, the researcher visited the Institution and engaged with the boys incarcerated there. The researcher's desire to investigate child socialization agents and juvenile criminality was influenced by this history.

3.4. Target Population

A target population is the complete group concerning whom a researcher seeks to make conclusions (Obwatho, 2014). According to the institution's admissions registry, the target population for this study consisted of 240 juvenile inmates at the Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution and 48 wardens.

3.5. Study Sample

This section describes the sampling procedure, sample size and data collection tools utilized in the study.

3.5.1. Sampling Procedure

In the current study, the researcher utilized simple random sampling to sample 60 boys to fill in the questionnaires. In addition, simple sampling was employed also employed to sample 18 wardens to participate in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD). In a descriptive research, a sample size of 10-50% is acceptable (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Consequently, a sample size of 25% was used for this research.

3.5.2. Study Sample Size

The breakdown of the numbers making the target population is provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Sampling Frame

Category	Population	Sample Size
Inmates	240	60
Wardens	48	19
Counsellor	1	1
Total	289	80

Source: Shimo La Tewa Borstal Admissions Register, 2023

Table 3.1 shows that the institution holds a total of 240 inmates, from with a sample of 60 inmates selected for the study. Further, there are 48 wardens employed at the institution, with 19 of them being included in the study sample, together with the one resident counselor.

3.6. Data Collection

3.6.1. Data Collection Instruments

According to the study questions, the researcher selected the appropriate data gathering tools. The variables were measured using questionnaires. There were four distinct groups of instruments (section A, B, C and D). Section A was used to collect demographic information about the respondents, including their age, level of education, and information regarding family-related issues. The offenses committed by respondents were detailed in Section B's collection of data on the dependent variable. Section C was used to collect data on school-related issues; Section D: socioeconomic factors; and Part E: drug usage. In addition, the researcher utilized open-ended questions to collect qualitative information from instructors and wardens during interviews and focus group discussions.

3.6.2 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments

The pilot group was determined by random selection. Piloting helps uncover ambiguous questions, allowing for their revision until they express the same meaning to all subjects (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The pilot study was undertaken one week before the main study at the Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution. Twenty boys were chosen at random to

take part in the pilot study. There were two main goals for the pilot phase, and they were to determine reliability of the data collection instruments and consequently their validity. Nevertheless, the pilot group did not participate in the final research.

3.6.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

Reliability quantifies the consistency of measurements (Kothari, 2004). It refers to the instruments used to study, observe, and measure the variable being investigated. The questionnaire was deemed to be reliable. This was achieved by benchmarking in collaboration with the supervisor.

3.6.4. Validity of Research Instruments

Validity quantifies the extent to which research instruments measure the required information and, as a result, provide accurate interpretation of results (Kothari 2004). The researcher ascertained the validity of research instruments by discussing with the research supervisor to compare instrument questions with research goals. This was achieved by benchmarking and interaction with the research supervisor.

3.6.5. Data Collection Procedures

The researcher first applied for and received a research permit from Africa Nazarene University. Then, the researcher applied for a research permit from the National Council for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) for the study area. In addition to the above permits, the research was also required to get authorization from the Commissioner of Prisons to carry out the research. Having acquired the required permits, the researcher visited the Shimo La Tewa Borstal institution to schedule an appointment for data collection. The researcher then proceeded to collect data within a period of two weeks starting with the pilot study and later on the main research. The research was assisted by one warden to hand out the

questionnaires. This was necessitated by the fact that unauthorized persons are not allowed within the precincts of the Borstal Institution. Sixty students were chosen at random to take part in the study. However, care was taken to choose boys who could read and write for ease of comprehending and filing out of the questionnaires.

3.7. Data Processing and Analysis

The purpose of data analysis is to enable the researcher to discover significant information and draw valid conclusions (Obwatho 2014). The data was analyzed in accordance with the study's variables and objectives. The quantitative data was examined using percentages and frequencies, then displayed using tables, bar graphs, and pie charts. The qualitative data from the interviews and FGDs was thematically examined in accordance with the study's goals.

3.8. Data and Ethical Considerations

The distinction between right and wrong is determined by ethical standards or norms. Ethics assist in determining the distinction between acceptable and inappropriate conduct (APA, 2017). Ethical norms are intended to prohibit the fabrication or falsification of data, hence promoting the quest of knowledge, the fundamental objective of research. Ethical considerations protect the researcher from deceit, promote informed consent, privacy, confidentiality and ensure that data are accurate.

The researcher was keen to observe ethical considerations in relation to this specific study. First, the researcher obtained permits from all the required stakeholders including Africa Nazarene University, NACOSTI and the Commissioner of Prisons. The research questionnaire offered instructions on how to complete the questionnaire. The researcher described to the respondents the purpose and scope of the research and assured them that their responses would

be kept confidential. To protect anonymity, the participants' names were not requested on the surveys. The researcher also made it clear that the participants would remain anonymous and that any information gathered would be kept confidential. Throughout the study, the researcher treated the participants with dignity and provided only true facts derived from the reports, without adding anything or changing anything. To protect academic integrity, the researcher would utilize a similarity index to detect instances of plagiarism. Referencing was correctly done to ensure credit was attributed correctly to other authors' works.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the findings of the study. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to analyze the data. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was utilised to analyse the quantitative data. Qualitative data was analysed in light of how different elements relate to and affect one another, as well as the study's aims, questions, and objectives. Results were presented using frequencies and percentages as well as pie charts and bar graphs. A total of 60 questionnaires were filled in by the inmates for the quantitative data. For qualitative data, 2 focus group discussions were held. One group had 10 participants while the other group had 9 participants comprising of wardens and the resident counsellor.

4.2 Response Rate

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Category	**Sample Size**	**Response**	**Response Rate (%)**
Inmates	60	60	100
Wardens	19	19	100
Counsellor	1	1	100
Total	**80**	**80**	**100**

Table 4.1 indicates that all eighty people who were supposed to respond showed up. One hundred percent of the respondents gave their answers. According to Kothari (2012), a response rate of fifty percent is considered to be average, sixty percent to seventy percent is considered to be adequate, and seventy percent or higher is considered to be excellent. It can be deduced from this that the response rate of one hundred percent was sufficient for conducting analysis, drawing conclusions, and reporting.

4.3 Subject of the Study

The study aimed to investigate various socialization agents namely family related factors, school-related factors, drug use and social economic factors and their relationship to juvenile delinquency. To this end, this section detailed the demographic characteristics of the study subjects.

4.3.1. Respondents by Gender

The study wished to establish the gender of the respondents. All the respondents were male. This is because Shimo la Tewa Borstal Institution is an institution for boy child offenders. The findings are in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	60	100.0

All the respondents were boys (100.00%), as was intended in the study.

4.3.2 Respondents by Age

The study intended to find out the respondents' respective age groups. The findings are in shown in Figure 4.1.

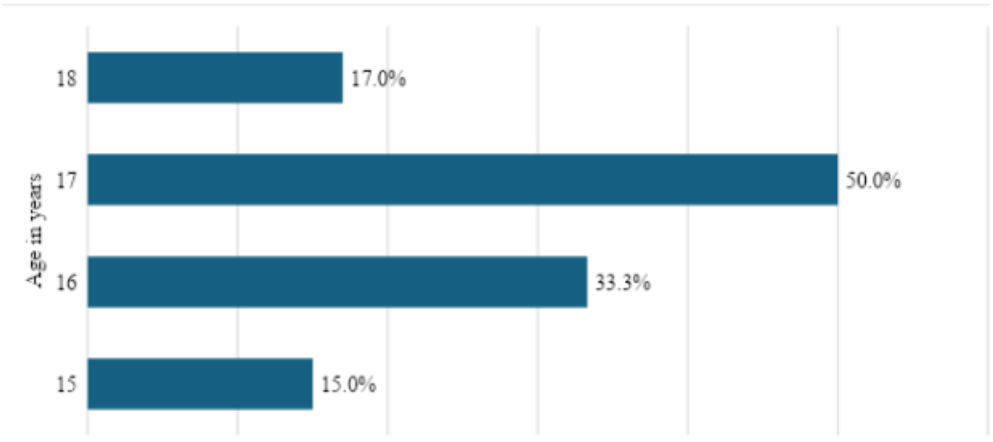


Figure 4.1: Respondents by Age
Source: Researcher (2023)

Figure 4.1. shows that majority of the respondents were aged 17 years, making up to 50%, followed by 16 years at 33.3%, and then 18 years at 17%. A small minority were reportedly aged 15 years, at 15%. This shows that all age categories were factored.

4.3.3 Respondents by Education Level

The study intended to find out the respondents' education level. A questionnaire was used to collect the demographical information. The findings are shown in Figure 4.2.

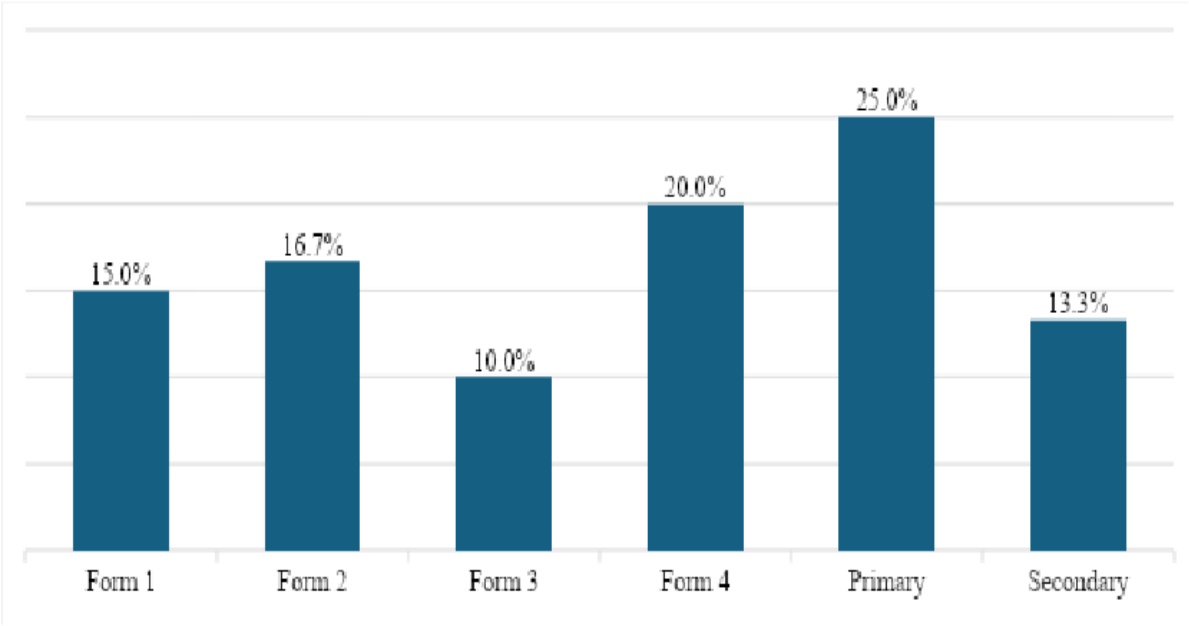


Figure 4.2: Respondents by Education Level
Source: Researcher (2023)

Figure 4.2 presents the educational level distribution of respondents. The data reveals a varied range of educational backgrounds among the participants. Specifically, 25% of respondents have primary education level, representing the largest group compared to 13.3% at secondary level. These findings highlight the varying levels of educational attainment within the sample population, which may influence their perspectives and experiences related to the study's focus.

4.3.4 Duration of Stay at Borstal Institution

The study also intended to establish how long the respondents had stayed at the institution. A questionnaire was used to collect demographical data. The findings are shown in Figure 4.3.

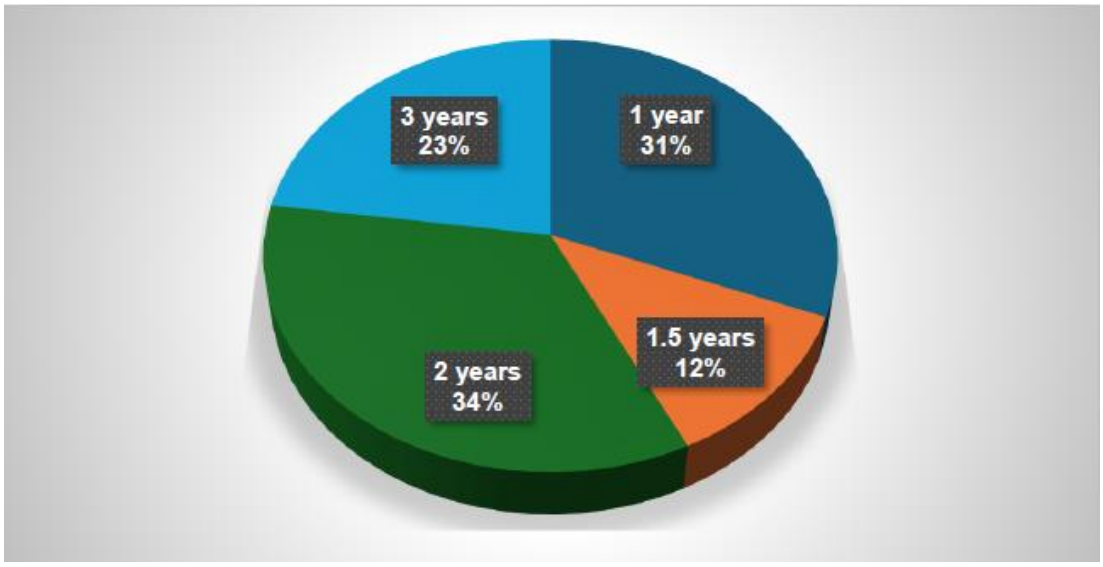


Figure 4.3: Duration of Stay at Borstal Institution
Source: Researcher (2023)

Figure 4.3 indicates that majority of the respondents had stayed in the institution for 2 years (34%). Others had stayed for one year (31%). Those that had been at the institution for 3 years were 23% while 12% had been in the institution for 1.5 years. Inmates at the Borstal institution are held for a maximum term of 3 years regardless of crime committed.

4.3.5 Respondents by Offences Committed

The study intended to find out which offences the inmates had committed prior to being committed to the institution. A questionnaire was used to collect the data. The findings are shown in Figure 4.4.

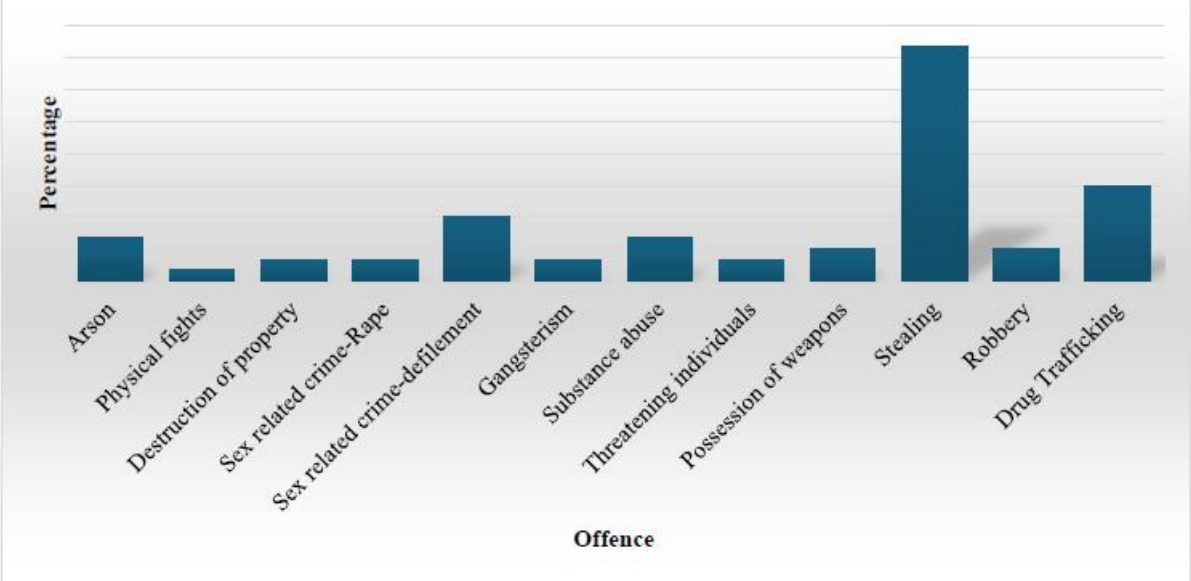


Figure 4.4: Respondents by Offences Committed
Source: Researcher (2023)

A majority of the respondents (36.7%) had committed the offence of stealing followed by drug trafficking at 15.0%. Sex related crime- defilement was rated third at 10.0%, arson and substance abuse at 6.7% respectively, with possession of weapons and robbery each at 5.0%. Other offences had negligible ratings namely rape, threatening individuals, gangsterism, destruction of property and physical fights.

From the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), the wardens and counsellor submitted that majority of the offenders had been sent to the institution as a result of being charged with serious crimes which would have warranted punitive punishments if conducted by an adult. Such crimes include robbery with violence, arson, using and possession of illegal substances. For minor crimes, the juvenile courts usually sentence the minors to probation. Some break the probation rules and end up in the institution. Some of the inmates were repeat offenders who were caught engaging in criminal activities after being released from the Institution.

Participants of the FGDs also highlighted the issue of boys being taken to court and consequently jailed for being found having sexual relations with young girls of their own age.

Even though the activity is consensual between the minors, once the girls' conceived, many boys are taken to court and charged with defilement. This is a tragedy impacting the lives of many boys especially in the coastal region.

4.4. Research Analysis, Findings and Interpretation

4.4.1. Relationship Between Family Factors and Juvenile Delinquency

The study intended to establish the relationship between family related factors and juvenile delinquency. To collect this information, a questionnaire was filled by the inmates regarding their families. The information collected in this section related to parent – child relationship. The findings are in Table 4.3. The views of other stakeholders such as wardens and counsellor were captured during FGDs in verbatim and narratives.

Table 4.3: Parent - Child Relationship

Concerns	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
My parent/guardian is an alcoholic	20	33.90%
I have an absent parent/guardian	6	10.20%
My parents fight at home	4	6.80%
I lack parental guidance	11	18.60%
My parent/guardian is addicted to drugs	1	1.70%
I am unfairly penalized for my wrongdoings	11	18.60%
I do not have a good relationship with my parents	7	10.20%
Total	**60**	**100.00%**

Table 4.3 indicates that alcoholism among parents/guardians was quoted as the leading factor affecting the parent- child relationship among the boys at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution at 33.9%. Lack of parental guidance and unfair penalization for wrongdoings also had a major contribution to juvenile delinquency at 18.6% each. Lack of a good relationship with the parents (10.2%), absent parents (10.2%), fights between parents (6.8%), and parents'

addiction to drugs were also mentioned as concerns of the inmates regarding their relationships with their parents.

In the opinion of the wardens and counsellor during the focus group discussions, parental neglect contributed to many of the juveniles being involved in crime. Many of the boys had left home and were living with other relatives or with other gang members. In addition to the concerns enumerated above, the wardens reported that many of the boys had conflict with their step fathers when their mothers remarried and these conflicts resulted in many of them being forced to leave their homes. Culturally, it is more difficult for boys to be accepted in their new families when their mothers remarried than it is for girls.

With regard to marital status of the respondents' parents, a questionnaire was used to collect the data from the inmates. The findings are in Figure 4.5.

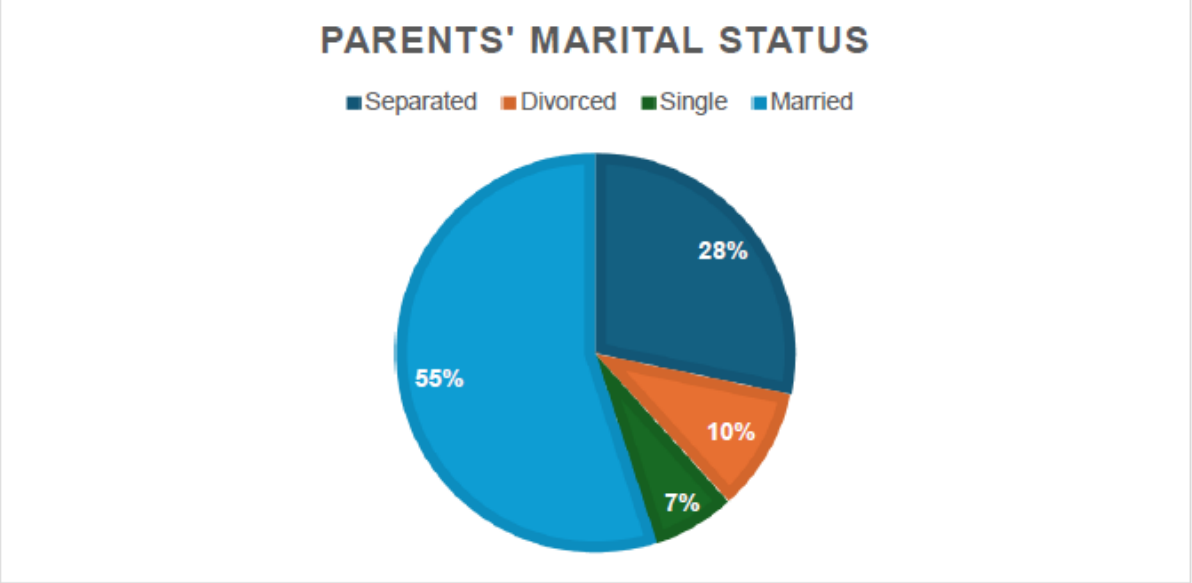


Figure 4.5: Parents' Marital Status
Source: Researcher (2023)

As presented in Figure 4.5, majority of the respondents had their parents or guardians being married (55.0%). Those whose parents or guardians were separated formed 28.3%,

followed by those whose parents were divorced at 10.0% and a minority number had their parents or guardian being single (6.7%).

The study intended to find out the number of siblings that each of the respondents had. A questionnaire was used to collect this information. This information was to guide in assessing the relationship between family related factors and juvenile delinquency. The findings are shown in Figure 4.6.

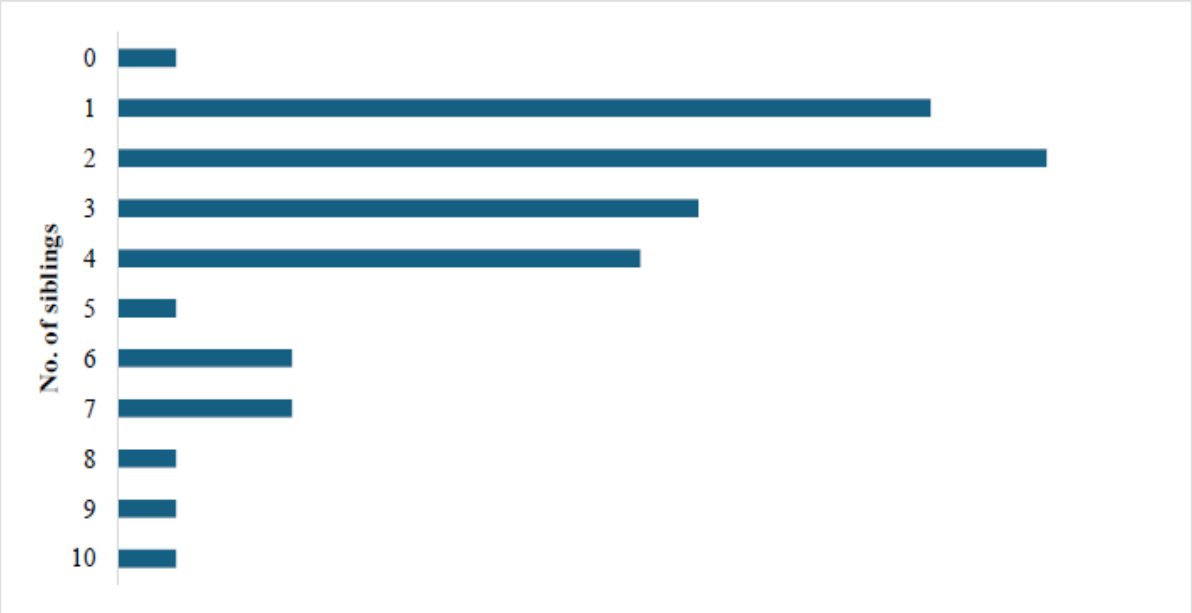


Figure 4.6: Number of Siblings
Source: Researcher (2023)

Figure 4.6 reveals that majority of the respondents had two siblings (26.7%). The other respondents had one sibling (23.3%), 3 siblings (16.7%) and 4 siblings (15%). 5% of the respondents had 6 or 7 siblings while 1.7% had none, 5, 8,9 and 10 siblings.

The study also intended to find out who the respondents resided with prior to being committed to the Borstal institution. A questionnaire was used to collect this information. This information was to guide in assessing the relationship between family related factors and juvenile delinquency. The findings are shown in Figure 4.7.

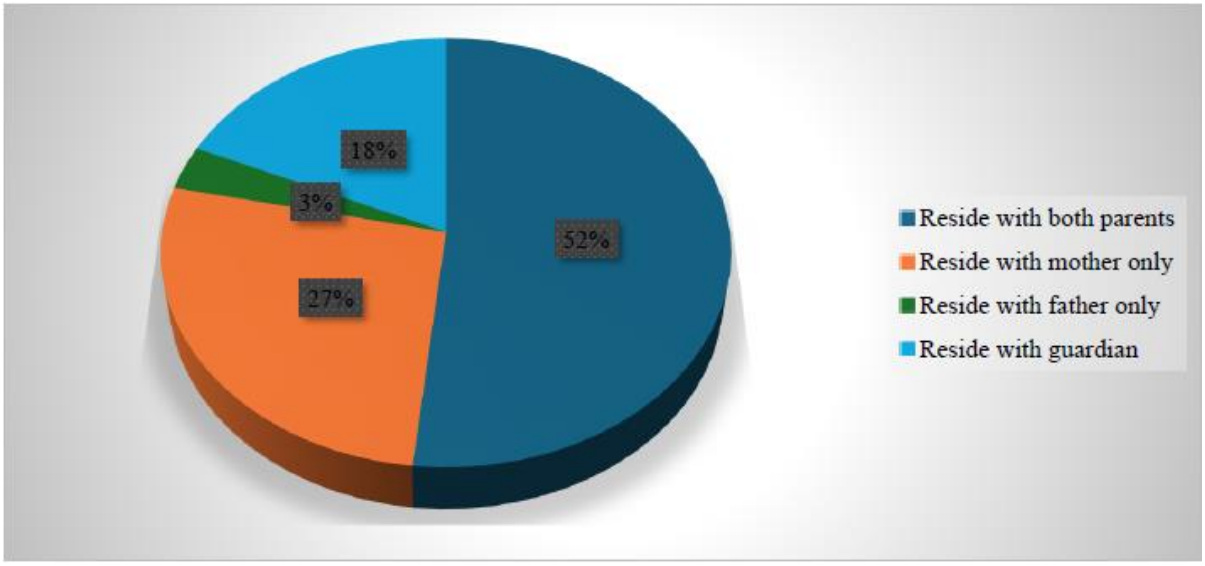


Figure 4.7: Living Arrangements
Source: Researcher (2023)

The breakdown presented in Figure 4.7 shows that majority of the respondents reported to have stayed with both parents (51.7%). Others stayed with mother only 26.7%, guardian 18.3% and a small minority resided with their father only at 3.3%.

4.4.2 Relationship Between School-related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency

The study intended to find out the relationship between school-related factors and juvenile delinquency. In relation to this objective, the respondents filled out a questionnaire on several school-related factors. The results are shown on Figure 4.8.

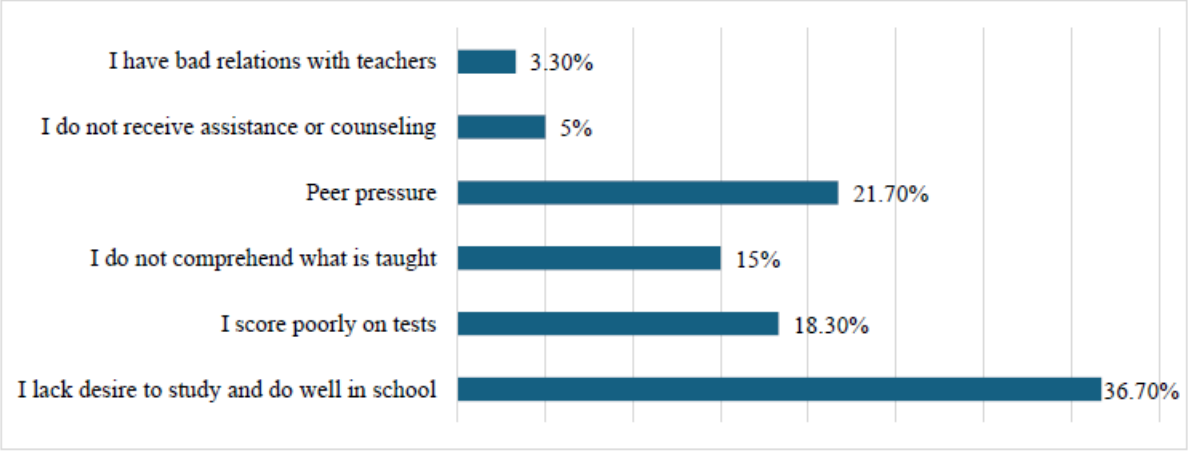


Figure 4.8: School-related Factors
Source: Researcher (2023)

As noted in Figure 4.8, lack of motivation to study was mentioned as the leading school-related cause of juvenile delinquency at 36.7%. Other important factors were peer pressure at 21.7%, failure to receive assistance from parents or teachers at 21.7%, scoring poorly on tests at 18.3%, and failure to comprehend what is taught 15.0%. Bad relations with teachers had a minor contribution at 3.3%.

Peer pressure was a recurring theme as an important risk factor for juvenile delinquency. This was expressed during the FGDs. The wardens observed that peer pressure was responsible for many of the offenders joining gangs. In relation to the school-related factors, there was a consensus during the focus group discussion that many of the parents of the offenders did not attach much importance on education of their children mostly due to parental negligence.

4.4.3 Relationship Between Drug Use and Juvenile Delinquency

The study intended to find out the relationship between drug use and juvenile delinquency. In relation to this objective, the respondents filled out a questionnaire on instances of drug use. The results are shown on Figure 4.9.

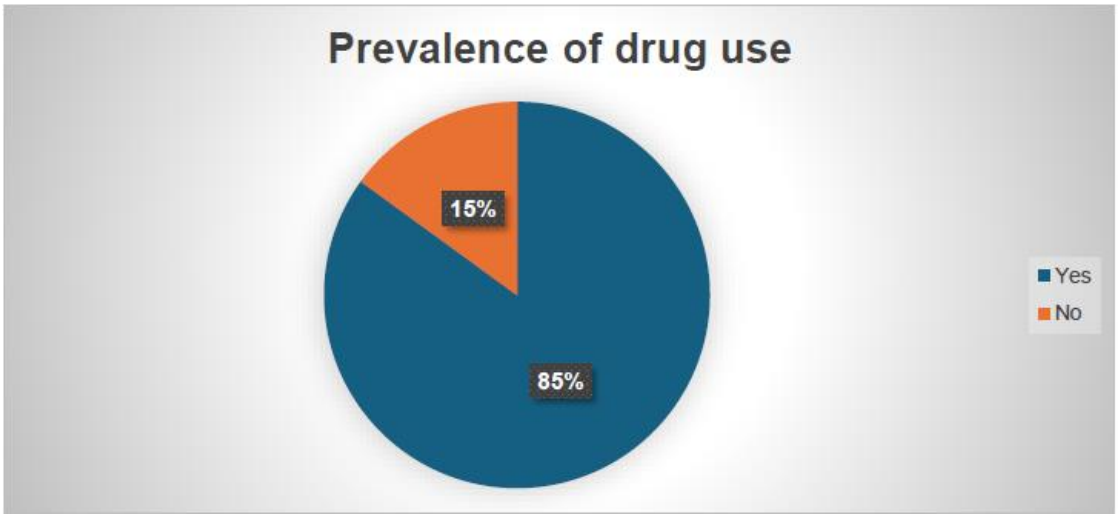


Figure 4.9: Prevalence of Drug Use
Source: Researcher (2023)

As shown in Figure 4.9, a majority as high as 85% of the responded reported having ever used drugs, while 15% had never used any drugs. This indicates a significant prevalence of drug use among the study participants, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to address this issue.

The study intended to find out the relationship between drug use and juvenile delinquency. In relation to this objective, the respondents filled out a questionnaire giving information on drugs that they had used. The results are shown on Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Drugs Used by Inmates

Drug	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Cannabis/Bhang	6	12.60%
Miraa/Muguka	6	12.80%
Heroine	4	9.00%
Alcohol/Chang'aa	6	12.90%
Cocaine	5	8.90%
Tobacco/Kuber	5	10.80%
Brown Sugar	3	6.90%
Inhalants (Glue)	3	6.30%
Cigarette	6	12.60%
Amitriptyline	4	7.30%
Total	**48**	**100.0%**

According to findings summarised in Table 4.4, the drugs commonly used by the boys at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institute were: alcohol (12.9%), miraa/muguka (12.8%), bhang (12.6%), cigarettes (12.6%) and tobacco/kuber (10.8%). Other less commonly abused drugs were heroin (9%), cocaine (8.9%), brown sugar (6.9%) and glue (7.2%) as well as prescription drugs like Amitryptoline. This highlights that while some substances were widely used, others were less common.

4.4.4. Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status and Juvenile Delinquency

The study intended to find out the relationship between socioeconomic status and juvenile delinquency. In relation to this objective, the respondents filled out a questionnaire giving information on their parents' level of education. The results are shown on figure 4.10.

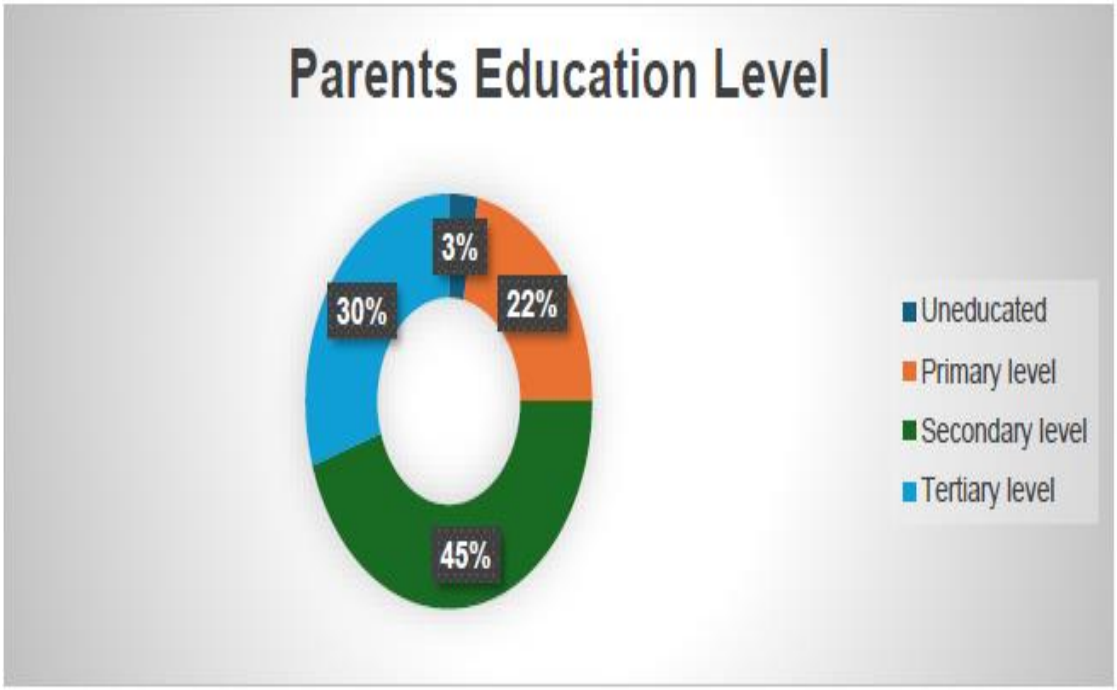


Figure 4.10: Parents' Level of Education
Source: Researcher (2023)

As shown in Figure 4.10, most respondents (45.0%) reported that their parents had a secondary education. Tertiary education was reported by 30.0% of the respondents, while 21.7% had parents with primary education only. A small minority (3.3%) indicated their parents had no formal education.

The study further intended to find out the relationship between socioeconomic status and juvenile delinquency in relation to their parents' employment status. The respondents filled out a questionnaire giving information on. The results are shown on table 4.11 below.

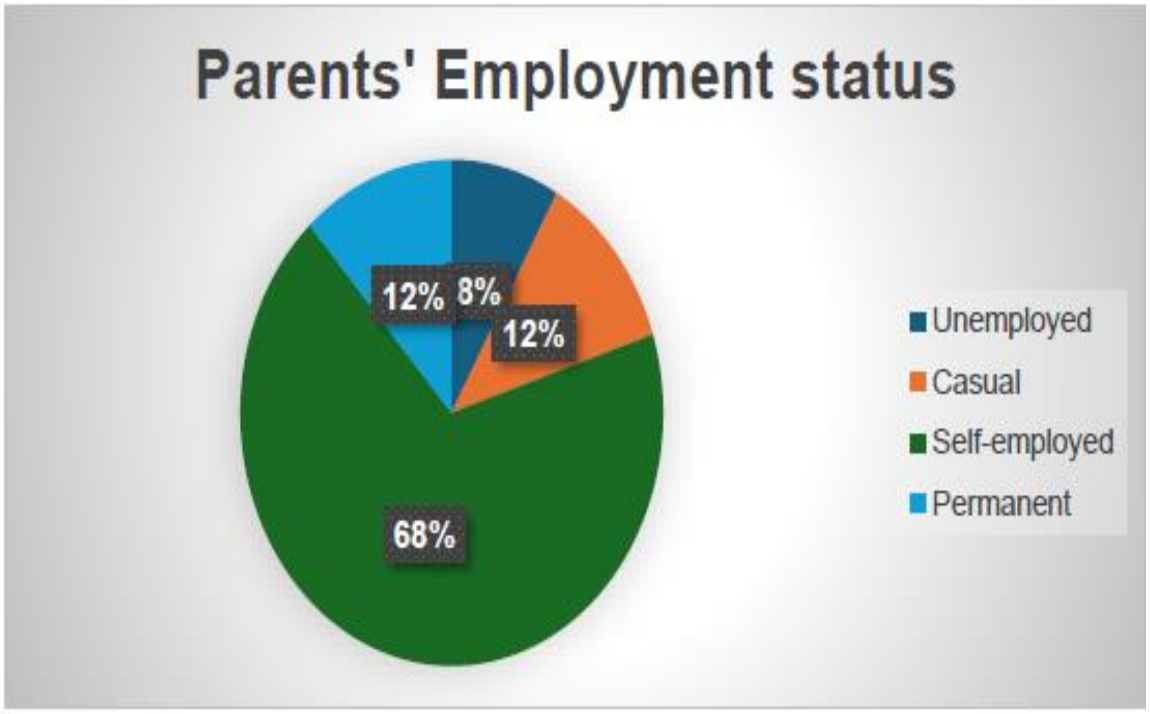


Figure 4.11: Parents' Employment Status
Source: Researcher (2023)

A majority of the respondents had their parents being self-employed at 68.3%. A small percentage of parents were casual labourers at 11.7%, 11.7% were permanently employed and 8.3% were unemployed.

The study intended to find out the relationship between socioeconomic status and juvenile delinquency in regard to their neighbourhoods. In relation to this objective, the respondents filled out a questionnaire giving information on their areas of residence. The results are shown on Figure 4.12.



Figure 4.12: Neighbourhood Issues
Source: Researcher (2023)

Selling of drugs in the neighborhood had a major contribution to juvenile delinquency at 66.7%. Other neighborhood factors were criminal gangs operating near homes at 18.3% and the presence of drinking establishments in the neighborhood at 15.0%. From the Focus Group Discussions, the wardens submitted that children were at high risk of being recruited into trafficking of drugs especially those that lived in neighbourhoods known for drug use and distribution.

In addition, the researcher sought to explore the respondents' level of satisfaction in regard to having their basic needs met. To this end, they were asked to fill out a questionnaire giving information detailing different levels of satisfaction of their basic needs. The results are shown on Figure 4.13.

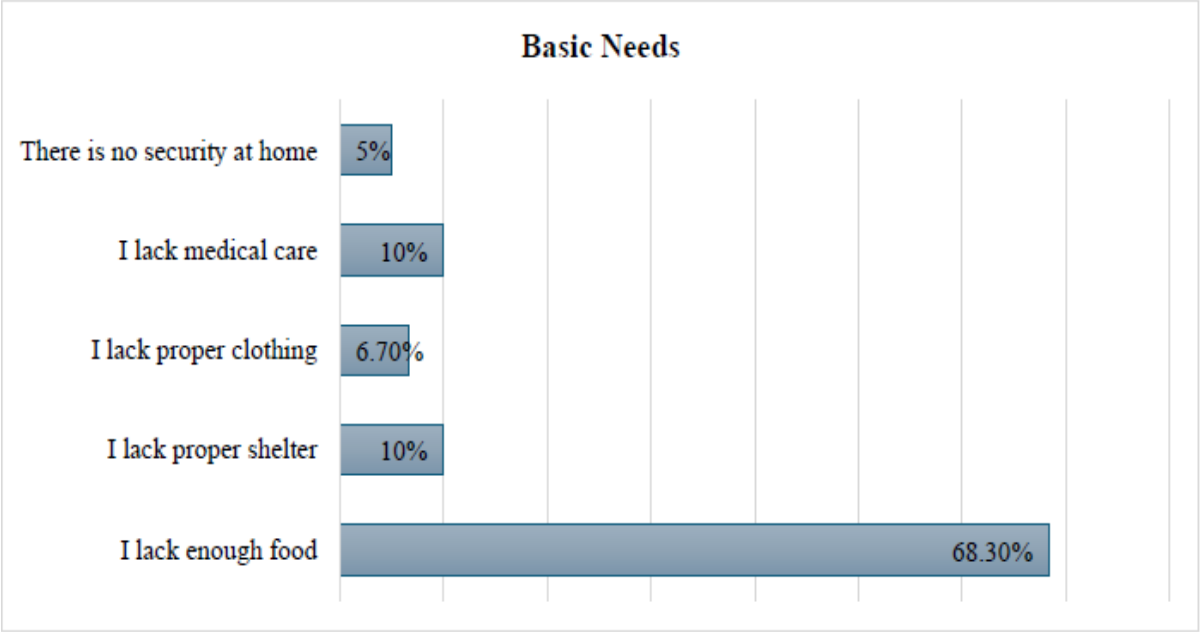


Figure 4.13: Basic Needs Satisfaction Rate
Source: Researcher (2023)

Majority of the respondents at 68.3% reported lacking enough food. Other basic needs that the respondents lacked included lack of proper shelter at 10.0%, lack of medical care at 10.0%, lack of proper clothing at 6.7% and lack of security at home 5.0%.

Data collected form the FGDs clearly pointed to poverty as a major factor contributing to juvenile delinquency. Some of the boys had dropped out of school to seek casual jobs to be able to meet their basic needs such as food. Such casual jobs include on construction sites, in herding animals or carrying out manual tasks such as farm work. In addition, some boys are absorbed into the informal transport sector as motor bike drivers. In taking up these jobs, the young boys interacted more with older men who most times ended up introducing them to activities such as sexual activities, taking of alcohol and other substances. Some ended up in the institution after being arrested for possession or selling of illicit drugs.

It was also reported that many of the boys in this category of casual labourers were exploited by their employers since they were minors. As a result, they got lower pay compared

to adults and this pay would be insufficient to meet basic needs and sometimes those of their siblings who they were also supporting. Consequently, some were drawn into criminal activities to supplement their low incomes. Such activities included stealing, robbery and sale of illegal substances. It was for being involved in these activities that they were arrested and incarcerated at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the research findings and makes conclusions and recommendations for the study. This chapter also incorporates qualitative data which was collected from focus group discussions with prison wardens at the Borstal Institution. During the focus group discussion, the participants were asked to discuss factors contributing to juvenile delinquency. The wardens were grouped in three groups of ten each and the focus group discussions held on different days with each focus group. Selection of the group members was randomly done and was influenced by the availability of the wardens since they work in shifts. Both genders were represented in the discussion groups. The last section of the chapter suggests areas for further studies.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 Relationship Between Family-related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency

The primary aim of this study was to investigate the correlation between family-related factors and juvenile delinquency among male individuals at the Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution. According to data from Table 4.3, the three predominant family-related factors were centered around the parents. 33.9% of individuals had a parent or guardian who suffered from alcoholism. This indicates a parent who is neglectful and lacks the ability to properly care for their child. These results concurred with the findings of a study that was carried out in Sweden by Mollerstedt (2019), in which it was discovered that children who had parents who were alcoholics had a higher prevalence of externalizing psychopathology in comparison to children who did not have alcoholic parents.

The purpose of the research paper was to investigate whether or not there is a connection between the presence of alcoholism in the home and the criminal behavior of young people. The findings of the study led to the conclusion that, yes, there is a connection between having parents who are alcoholics and the criminal behavior of young people. The findings of the study indicate that being raised in a family that struggles with issues such as substance abuse frequently leads to difficulties in terms of finances, a lack of a strong social network, psychological issues, and criminal behavior in either childhood or adulthood.

While examining parenting styles within the homes of research participants, the results revealed some concerning trends. 18.6% of the research subjects experienced a lack of parental guidance, while an additional 18.9% perceived their parents' treatment as harsh. This indicates an authoritarian parenting style, which is further characterized by ineffective communication. Additional factors related to parenting include the absence of parents or guardians and conflicts between parents within the household. In these homes, children receive little or no nurturing and care. Specifically, the disintegration of connections within these families, particularly those between siblings, parents and children, and spouses, contributes to the creation of an environment that is conducive to the development of criminal behavior.

It is worth noting that these findings agree with the findings of a study that was carried out in Nakuru. The study investigated the impact of various parenting styles on the criminal behavior of adolescents who were receiving treatment in rehabilitation facilities. The findings of a study conducted by Kimingiri (2015) indicate that various parenting styles have an impact on the criminal behavior of juveniles. During the course of this research, it was also found that a number of juvenile offenders were born into families that included both of their parents. Having a mother and father is not the single most important component of successful parenting,

according to the findings of this research. In contrast, the nature of the interpersonal relationships that children experience while interacting with their parents is a significant factor in determining the likelihood that they will engage in criminal behavior. According to the findings of the study (Kimingiri, 2015), parents should adopt a parenting style that is both loving and assertive in order to reduce the likelihood of their children engaging in criminal behavior.

According to the findings of the research that was carried out for this study, the structure of the family is not the most significant factor in determining juvenile delinquency. This is because 55% of the respondents on table 17 had married parents and lived with both of their parents. Furthermore, the highest percentage of respondents had two siblings, which accounted for 26.7% of the total, while two siblings accounted for 16.7% of the total.

The findings of the study also demonstrated that a low level of education among a parent is not directly associated with delinquent behavior. However, it may have an effect on the income generating capability of the parent. This was demonstrated by the fact that 75% of the parents of the respondents had either a secondary school education or a tertiary education. Consequently, this highlights the fact that the manner in which a parent or guardian raises a child and the relationship that they have with that child has the greatest impact on the child's behavior and personality.

Because of this, it is essential for parents to be present in their homes and to foster an environment that is filled with love, acceptance, and communication in order to foster a healthy relationship between their children and themselves. Additionally, it is the responsibility of parents to provide their children with direction and to serve as a model of sobriety and positive values. Within a setting that is characterized by love and acceptance, an authoritative parenting

style helps to cultivate discipline. In terms of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency, this was identified as the most significant factor. The following are some of the additional family-related factors that were noted: broken homes, a lack of parental attachment, parenting styles, and a lack of guidance and positive values from parents.

5.2.2 Relationship Between School-Related Factors and Juvenile Delinquency

The second objective of this study was to investigate the association between school-related factors and juvenile delinquency among boys who were admitted in the Shimo La Tewa Borstal institution. Specifically, this section looked at two different kinds of factors: those that were related to school and those that were related to peer pressure. Thirty percent of the inmates who participated in the survey reported that they lacked the motivation to perform well and excel in their academic pursuits. A quarter of the inmates felt that they did not receive the necessary assistance from their parents and teachers in order to improve their academic performance. 15% of the inmates felt that the academic material that they were being taught was too difficult for them to handle.

These findings highlight the importance of parents being actively involved in their children's academic progress and the importance of their involvement. In order to prevent students from falling behind in their academics or giving up on their education, it is important for schools and parents to collaborate in order to provide poor performers with guidance, counseling, and motivation, as well as support. Pinquart (2016) found that children whose parents were less involved in their education performed worse academically than children whose parents were more involved in their education. The research gathered information from a total of 362,155 adolescents. According to the findings, adolescents who come from families

with low levels of supervision and communication are more likely to drop out of school at alarmingly high rates.

The decision to drop out of school was influenced by a number of factors that were related to the educational environment. The fact that boys who dropped out of school were more likely to commit crimes such as stealing, joining gangs, taking drugs, and fighting led to their arrest and incarceration at the institution. A number of other boys were taken into custody for offenses that were committed at school, including setting fire to and destroying school property. On the other hand, it was observed that some parents did not participate in the academic development of their sons. As a consequence of this, the boys never had the motivation to comprehend the significance of education, which led to a lack of motivation to continue their education and put in additional effort. In the event that such boys skipped school, their parents did not show any concern, particularly in the event that the boy skipped school in order to earn some money that he would then bring back to the house. The boys are doomed to a life of manual labor and a lack of financial stability as a result of this.

Another factor that contributed to the failure of the boys at the Borstal institution to continue their education was the absence of support from either their parents or their teachers, particularly for those who were slow learners. In situations like these, some parents and teachers would make the students who performed poorly in class repeat the classes. Some of the boys were forced to learn alongside younger students, and as a consequence, they were ridiculed and shamed for their poor academic performance, which ultimately led to a decrease in their sense of self-worth.

The results of this study correlate with those of Acuna-Collado (2016) in which the reasons for dropping out of school were identified as a lack of enthusiasm, relationship issues

with teachers, and a lack of comprehension of classwork. This study was carried out in Chile, where a total of fifty-seven convicted felons who were currently enrolled in adult education programs were questioned in order to collect data.

Drug use in schools was the most common factor that affected boys, accounting for forty percent of the total, according to the evaluation of peer pressure in schools. Bullying incidents accounted for twenty-five percent of the total. All of these factors play a role in the decision of children to stop attending school. According to the findings of a study that was conducted in Canada and utilized information gathered from statistics on 362,155 adolescents, neglectful parenting styles are associated with children or adolescents having lower academic performance (Pinquart, 2016). It was discovered that adolescents who were neglected and who dropped out of school at alarming rates came from households in which there was little to no supervision and poor communication.

It was also observed that the boys' involvement in criminal activities was largely influenced by the influence of their peers, which was a significant factor. It was especially prevalent among the young men who had been convicted of offenses such as setting fires, destroying school property, and engaging in the use of illegal substances. A significant number of the young men would confide in the wardens that they had been influenced by their peers to begin experimenting with various substances, particularly bhang. Immediately after beginning to use the drug, they developed an addiction to it and began engaging in illegal activities such as stealing in order to acquire the funds necessary to purchase the drug.

The research that Khan (2018) conducted in Pakistan indicates that these findings are consistent with the existing body of literature. Based on the findings of the study, it was discovered that when males experience peer pressure to engage in activities that are considered

to be risky or delinquent, they are more likely to do so than females. Based on the findings of the study, the following factors were identified as potential predictors of deviant peer pressure: a lack of parental supervision, poor self-control, an unorganized neighborhood, an abundance of friends, and a lack of rejection from peers.

5.2.3 Relationship Between Drug Use and Juvenile Delinquency

The third objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between drug use and juvenile delinquency among the boys who were housed at the Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution that was being investigated. According to the findings of the study, 85% of the inmates at Borstal had a history of drug use, whereas alcohol (12.9%), miraa/muguka (12.8%), bhang (12.6%), cigarettes (12.6%), and tobacco/kuber (10.8%) were the drugs were most frequently used by the boys held at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institute. Other substances that were abused less frequently included glue (7.2%), brown sugar (6.9%), heroin (9%), cocaine (8.9%), and glue (7.2%). Prescription drugs such as Amitryptoline were also abused.

A recurrent theme among juvenile offenders was reported to be drug use among minors, according to the wardens who were in charge of the facility. Using substances that are associated with drugs raises the likelihood that children will become involved in other criminal activities, such as stealing in order to acquire the drugs or trafficking the drugs. It is important for parents, schools, community leaders, and government agencies to collaborate in order to educate children about the health risks associated with drug use. In order to prevent children from engaging in drug abuse, it is imperative that laws regarding drug use be strictly enforced.

The relationship between substance abuse and delinquency was discussed during the Focus Group Discussions and two conclusions emerged. The first one is that substance abuse frequently results in delinquency, and the second one is that criminal behavior could most

likely result in drug use in adolescents. Both of these were found to be true in the case of inmates of Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution. There are a number of factors that were seen to be connected to the beginning of drinking at a rather young age. An example of this would be if other members of the household were addicted to drugs, which would then lead to the adolescent beginning to experiment with drugs. It indicates that the child has easy access to drugs because they have the misconception that using drugs is not a negative thing to pursue.

It was also noted that some of the young offenders were able to easily obtain drugs within their neighborhood, thus increasing the likelihood of developing an addiction to these substances. As a result of the trauma they have experienced, some of these young people developed a dependency on drugs as a result of being subjected to physical and emotional abuse. It is possible that the trauma was brought on by a number of factors, including neglect within the family and financial hardship.

These findings are consistent with those found in a study conducted in the United Kingdom, which demonstrated that the most significant risk factor for participation in criminal activities among young people between the ages of 12 and 17 was an individual's history of drug use in the preceding year. According to Yayak (2019), youngsters and adolescents who partake in drug use are five times more likely to engage in criminal behavior than those who do not partake in such behavior. As an additional point of interest, in order to acquire the money required to acquire the addictive chemical, it is sometimes necessary to engage in illegal activities such as robbery, theft, prostitution, drug trafficking, and even murder.

5.2.4 Relationship Between Social Economic Status and Juvenile Delinquency

Among the boys who were housed at Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution, the final objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between socioeconomic status and

juvenile delinquency. 45% of respondents had parents who were self-employed (68.3%), 11.7% were casual laborers, and 8.3% were unemployed, as shown in Table 6. During the course of the interviews that were conducted regarding the type of self-employment that their parents were involved in, it became clear that the businesses in question were of a small or micro scale and did not offer the parents a significant amount of income.

Three-fifths of those who participated in the survey reported that they did not have sufficient food (45%), medical care (25%) and clothing (15%). It was also reported that they did not have adequate shelter (15%). The majority of juvenile offenders were accused of committing theft (30%) and robbery (15%) as the offenses that led to their arrest and incarceration at the Shimo la Tewa Borstal institution. Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that poverty is a significant factor in the development of juvenile delinquency.

Other studies have shown that juveniles who have a low socioeconomic position are more likely to commit crimes than those who have a high socioeconomic rank (Rekker et al. 2015). The findings of this study lend support to the findings of other studies. In addition, the strain that families experience as a result of financial strain frequently leads to increased levels of stress, which can exacerbate conflicts between parents and children and lead to inadequate supervision, all of which contribute to an increased likelihood of juvenile delinquency. The socioeconomic challenges that households face are made even more difficult by the presence of unemployed individuals, particularly in the case of grandparents or parents.

Not only does unemployment reduce household income, but it also poses a threat to the stability and authority of parents. Having higher levels of stress, depression, and anxiety may make it more difficult for caregivers to properly watch over and assist their children when they

are having trouble finding work or when they are placed in unstable work environments. As a consequence of this, young people may experience feelings of abandonment, neglect, or frustration, which may lead them to engage in criminal activity as a means of obtaining attention, excitement, or financial means.

When it comes to delinquency, the environment in which young boys are accommodated is also a significant factor. An atmosphere in which illegal substances (such as khat, cigarettes, and bhang) are sold within the neighborhood is a catalyst for criminal activity. It has been determined that a number of community-related factors are contributors to the problem of juvenile delinquency. The municipality in which one resides is one of these factors. When there were criminal gangs in an area, there was a high probability that young boys living in that area would be recruited into those gangs.

In addition to this, the fact that boys lived in neighborhoods where drugs were readily available was a contributing factor in the fact that boys had access to drugs in their neighborhoods. A number of other community or external factors included being exposed to sexual activities at a young age through abusive practices such as sodomy and incest. The child may become so traumatized by these abuses that they decide to flee their home or resort to unhealthy coping mechanisms such as substance abuse. It was also observed that certain drug lords employ minors as mules in order to transport drugs into residential areas and schools.

During the Focus Group discussions, the counsellor and wardens emphasized on a complexity in law that has resulted in many boys being charged with defilement. This is in the Sexual Offenses Act. In order to address issues in which children are involved in violence, abuse, and exploitation at the hands of others, whether they are adults or minors, the criminalization of sexual offenses committed against children plays an important role in the

protection of children. Conducting sexual activity with a child is considered a criminal offense in Kenya, according to Act No. 12 of 2006, which is known as the Sexual Offences Act. In accordance with the Act, a person is considered to have committed the crime of defilement if they have committed an act that causes penetration to a child. Consequently, this indicates that any individual who engages in sexual activities with a minor is responsible for their actions and ought to be charged with defilement charges.

The existence of sexual relationships between minors has been around for a very long time. However, the problem of sexual activity between minors that is consented to by both parties is a complicated one that has not yet been solved. The Sexual Offenses Act and the Penal Code of Kenya do not contain any specific provisions that would address the issue of consensual sexual activity between minors. Under the law, children are not allowed to give their consent to any sexual activities. In addition, it is essential to take into consideration the fact that a number of the sexual relationships between minors are not voluntary and may possibly constitute elements of rape. If the law does not acknowledge this, the courts will charge an adolescent with defilement even in situations where one of the parties did not consent, such as in the case of very young babies and toddlers, which will facilitate injustice.

Consent is required in sexual relationships, according to the position that has been consistently supported by the judicial system. On the other hand, the Sexual Offences Act44 stipulates that minors are not permitted to give their consent to sexual activity. The courts ruled in the defilement cases Bonu v. R45 and Ezekiel Cheruiyot Koros v. R46 that a girl who is younger than 18 years old is unable to give consent. This principle was applied in both of these cases. The conclusion that can be drawn from this position is that consent is not a valid defense in cases involving defilement. Moreover, Kelvin Kaminya v. R48 decided that the crime of

defilement, in contrast to the crime of rape, could be committed even if the act was performed with the consent of the victim.

While the High Court of Kenya was in the process of prosecuting a defilement charge in the case of POO v. Director of Public Prosecutions & Another in 2017, the court faced yet another constitutional challenge. In this particular instance, two minors had engaged in sexual activity; however, only the male was brought to justice for his actions. Using the grounds of gender discrimination, the male petitioner filed a lawsuit against the office of the DPP. He argued that section 3 of the office of the DPP Act required the DPP to act impartially and to observe gender equality. According to the decisions of the courts, there was, in fact, discrimination, and rather than prosecuting the accused, both of the minors should have been considered victims of the offense rather than perpetrators of the offense.

Another defilement law case involving minors was brought before the courts in the same year, 2017, and it was a difficult one. The case in question was known as GO v. Republic, and it involved a male who was 15 years old at the time of the offense being charged with defilement, while the female who was 17 years old was not charged with the same offense. An allegation of gender discrimination was made by the male petitioner. The courts came to the conclusion that the appellant should not have been held solely responsible for the offense; rather, the blame should have been divided between the two perpetrators. Both minors should not be sent to prison, but rather be protected from sexual activity that could be harmful, according to the courts. The male was placed on probation, and the sentence was overturned.

It is possible to draw the conclusion from this analysis that the court, in the majority of decisions concerning this matter, makes the assumption that the majority of sexual relationships are initiated by the boy, and the girl plays the role of the victim, even though this

may not be the precise case. Furthermore, it is still evident that the problem of discrimination has not been adequately addressed in the defilement law on consenting minors. This is because it is evident that the boy is still responsible for the consequence in situations where both offenders were minors.

Being incarcerated as a juvenile results in the child having a criminal record, which has repercussions that extend into the later years of the child's life. In addition, there is violation of their right to privacy, their right to dignity, and their right to survive and develop as adolescents when they are subjected to the criminalization of sexual activity that occurs between minors with their consent. Such boys are bitter and angry at the system for perpetuating injustice and unfairness against them. When minors are subject to the criminalization of consensual sexual activity between themselves, they are less likely to seek information regarding their sexual and reproductive health out of fear of being arrested and discriminated against.

In a paper that she wrote in 2016, Dr. Anna High makes a distinction between "bad sex" and "wrongful sex." According to the author, "bad sex" refers to sexual activity between two minors who have given their consent, whereas "wrongful sex" refers to the sexual exploitation of one minor by another. She suggests that there is a need for a reformulation of laws against sexually consenting adolescents. The law should be limited to "wrongful sex" between minors rather than simply fornication (bad sex), as she suggests she believes this would be more appropriate.

5.3 Summary of Main Findings

It has been observed that juvenile delinquency is the result of a complex interaction between a number of different factors, some of which may be inward or external. Familial

aspects are included in the category of external factors. These include parenting styles, the relationship between parents and children, and the values that are held by the family. The following are some of the family-related factors that were discussed: broken homes, a lack of parental attachment, parenting styles that are neglectful, and a lack of guidance and positive values from parents. Another factor that contributed to the development of juvenile delinquency was the presence of alcoholism and drug addiction among parents.

The second objective of this study was to investigate the association between school-related factors and juvenile delinquency among boys who were enrolled in the Shimo La Tewa Borstal institution. The findings of the study demonstrated that there are certain school-related contributors to the development of juvenile delinquency. A lack of motivation, pressure from peers, an inability to comprehend academic material, and difficulty in tests are some of the factors that contribute to test anxiety. In the event that these risk factors are not arrested, it will lead to the withdrawal of minors from school.

This, in turn, leads to the minors engaging in activities that are considered to be illegal. In addition to the above objectives, the study also aimed to investigate the relationship between drug use and juvenile delinquency. The results of the study do emphasize that drug use in minors is a strong risk factor of offending. This is due to the fact that to access drugs, the minors engage in criminal activities to fund the habit. In addition, use of the substances increases aggressiveness and inclination to carry out criminal behaviors.

Lastly, the purpose of the study was to investigate the connection between socioeconomic status and the involvement of juveniles in criminal behavior. The findings of the study provide compelling evidence that a significant number of young people are driven to engage in criminal activities as a means of acquiring fundamental necessities for themselves

and, in some cases, their siblings. When it comes to the misbehaviour of adolescents, it is abundantly clear that there is a connection between poverty and criminal activity. As a result of the financial difficulties that they face, children who come from low-income families—many of whom are the offspring of unskilled laborers—are forced to give up their education and turn to criminal activity as a means of satisfying their unfulfilled needs.

Based on the findings of research, it has been found that adolescents who have jobs are more likely to engage in criminal behavior than those who do not have jobs. The feelings of inferiority and unhappiness that are fueled by poverty contribute to the development of criminal impulses. The multifaceted nature of juvenile delinquency, which encompasses socioeconomic, familial, individual, psychological, and economic factors, provides evidence of the complex causality that underlies this phenomenon. Initiatives aimed at rehabilitation need to take into account all of these different factors in their entirety.

There are also other external factors, such as the community. When it comes to whether or not a young person will offend, the community and the values that it upholds are also factors to consider. Among these values are beliefs that are cultural and religious in nature. Other external factors include those that are associated with school, the availability of drugs and other substances, and the use of these substances, as well as problems such as abuse. All of these factors interact with one another to determine whether or not a minor will commit an offense. Consequently, the likelihood that a child will develop into a criminal increases in proportion to the number of risk factors that the child possesses.

During the course of this research, a number of risk factors were identified. These risk factors included difficulties in school, pressure from peers, poverty, drug use, and proximity to or access to alcohol and drugs. The significance of the role that parents play in the lives of

their children is a recurrent theme that became apparent throughout the course of the research. The primary responsibilities of a parent include providing direction to their children, supervising them, communicating with them, and utilizing various parenting styles. Due to the fact that these roles are neglected, the likelihood of children becoming involved in juvenile delinquency is increased.

5.4 Conclusions

In light of the fact that prevention is preferable to treatment, it is imperative that society look for ways to prevent juvenile delinquency from occurring by reducing the circumstances in which the minor may be tempted to commit infractions. In order to be effective, efforts to prevent criminal behavior must involve engaging with young people on all levels. This calls for our entire society to make efforts that are consistent and deliberate in order to assist in motivating our younger generation to behave in a positive manner.

Once the minors have been placed in corrective facilities, the majority of them are subjected to social exclusion and stigma, and it is challenging for them to reintegrate into the community once their time spent in the corrective facility has come to an end. It is of the utmost importance that the government, parents, teachers, religious leaders, and members of the community collaborate in order to guarantee that policies designed to correct and reform juvenile delinquency address the aforementioned issues in order to prevent instances of regression.

Based on the findings of this study, it is abundantly clear that efforts to reform juvenile offenders need to be expanded to include parents, as they are major contributors to the delinquency of their children. It is possible that juvenile offenders will have a difficult time reforming once they are released from correctional facilities, which will lead to recidivism if

the external factors, such as those related to the family, the school, and the socioeconomic environment, are not addressed.

According to the findings of the study, the researcher is also grateful for the efforts that are made by counsellors and wardens in prisons to assist inmates in their efforts to reform. Programs that assist in the rehabilitation, counseling, and reformation of juvenile offenders have been established by the government through the participation of a variety of stakeholders. During the time that the data was being collected, a number of the inmates had just finished taking their national examinations while they were in the Borstal institution. In order to guarantee that the inmates do not miss out on their educational opportunities while they are incarcerated, the teacher wardens exert a great deal of effort.

5.5 Recommendations

This study recommended the following:

a) The researcher recommended that parents and other caregivers spend quality time with their children in order to be on the lookout for evidence of delinquent or criminal behavior with their children. When children feel that they are safe enough to talk to their parents about their concerns, anxieties, and hopes, it can be beneficial for them to improve their communication skills. Furthermore, it is essential for parents to demonstrate appropriate conduct and to be present in order to guide and discipline their children.

b) The religious community also has a responsibility to play by teaching adolescents on the significance of abstinence until marriage and engage them in constructive activities that will keep minors from venturing in underage sex and other delinquent activities. Children should be involved in religious activities and programs. Not only do these activities keep

children occupied and out of trouble, but they also teach them valuable lessons that they can apply throughout their lives.

c) For the Borstal Institution to include parents and guardians of offenders in counseling programs with the purpose of teaching parenting skills to the parents and assisting in the process of mending relationships between the parents and their children.

d) In order to encourage students to continue their education and strive for academic success, schools and educationists should look for ways to motivate students. Further, students who are having difficulty catching up with the content of their academic coursework should have access to support services. Parents are expected to take an active role in the programs and disciplinary procedures that their children participate in at school. The competency-based curriculum, which seeks to cultivate the competencies of each child based on their individual strengths and talents, should be embraced and supported by both schools and parents.

e) The government, through its various security agencies, to crack down on illegal substances in order to prevent those substances from falling into the hands of minors. Additionally, the government should enforce laws that govern the sale of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit substances in order to restrict the access that minors have to these substances.

f) The government, community leaders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist in keeping students enrolled in school by offering financial assistance and developing strategies to alleviate poverty in order to prevent children from dropping out of school due to financial hardship. They should also place a higher priority on targeted efforts to reduce socioeconomic inequities. For the purpose of reducing juvenile delinquency and

encouraging positive youth development, it is essential to have access to economic opportunities, educational opportunities, and vocational training.

g) Policymakers to create and implement policies that empower adolescents and their families by addressing the underlying socioeconomic disparities. This will promote informed decision-making and holistic well-being among the adolescents and their families.

h) Kenya as a state ought to implement new policies after revising the issue of consensual sex between minors. This revision should include a revision on the policies and legislations that have already been established, such as amending section 8 of the Sexual Offences Act to accommodate the criminalization of consensual sex between minors and making the section gender neutral. Additionally, Kenya ought to make certain that minors are protected from predators, both adults and other minors. The problem of discrimination against the boy will be resolved as a result of this.

i) It is the responsibility of parents to ensure that their children are not exposed to inappropriate content and to instill in them the values that are appropriate for their age group. Among these measures is providing them with the sexuality education that is recommended. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of parents to educate their children about the possibility of being charged with defilement, which is one of the consequences of engaging in sexual activity with a minor, even if the sexual activity is voluntary.

j) For members of the counseling community to offer their time and expertise as a form of volunteer service in the community, religious communities, and correctional institutions in order to assist in the provision of counseling services.

k) When it comes to juvenile offenders, the efforts that are made to correct the situation should place a greater emphasis on rehabilitation than on punitive measures.

5.6 Areas of Further Research

The Shimo la Tewa Borstal institution served as the basis for this study, and the findings indicate that there is a requirement for a comparative study that also encompasses all of the Borstal institutions. In addition, a longitudinal study that is conducted over a longer period of time has the potential to produce more concrete findings regarding the factors that contribute to the development of juvenile delinquency. In order to compare the factors that influence juvenile delinquency in girls, it is necessary to conduct studies that are extremely similar to those conducted on boys.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Questionnaire for Inmates

Below is a questionnaire consisting of 5 sections. A, B, C, D and E constitute the five portions.

SECTION A: Demographic Information

Specify your gender Male [ ] Female [ ]

1. Age……. years
2. Education level
3. How long have you been in this institution? .....years.
4. Whom do you stay with? Check the necessary box

Relative	Yes	No
Reside with both parents		
Reside with mother only		
Reside with father only		
Reside with guardian		

5. What is your parent/ legal guardian's marital status? (tick)

Marital Status	Yes	No
Separated		
Divorced		
Single		
Divorced		
Married		

6. How many siblings do you have? …….. (brothers and sisters)
7. What is the level of education of your father, mother, or guardian? (Tick on the relevant box)

Relative	Uneducated	Primary Level	Secondary Level	Tertiary Level
Father				
Mother				
Guardian				

8. What is your father's, mother's, or guardian's current employment status?

Relative	Unemployed	Casual labour	Self employed	Permanent
Father				
Mother				
Guardian				

SECTION B

Indicate the level of juvenile offenses by marking the appropriate box and evaluating them as follows:

	Offence	YES	NO
a	Arson		
b	Physical fights		
c	Destruction of property		
d	Sex related crime - rape		
e	Sex related crime - defilement		
f	Gangsterism		
g	Substance abuse		
h	Threatening Individuals		
i	Possession of weapons		
j	Stealing		
k	Robbery		
l	Drug trafficking		
m	Murder		

SECTION C

What variables connected to the family contribute to juvenile delinquency? Check the boxes as indicated.

(TRUE, FALSE)

Factors	Statement of Opinion	TRUE	FALSE
Parental/guardian related factors	My parent/guardian is an alcoholic		
	I have an absent parent/guardian		
	My parents fight at home		
	I lack parental guidance		
	My parent/guardian is addicted to drugs		
	My parents/guardian are too busy to spend time with me.		
	I am unfairly penalized for my wrongdoing.		
Basic needs related factors	I lack enough food		
	I lack proper shelter		
	I lack proper clothing		
	I lack medical care		
	There is no security at home		
Neighborhood related factors	Drugs are sold (khat, cigarettes, bhang) in our neighborhood		
	There are several drinking establishments near our home.		
	Criminal gangs operate near our home		

SECTION D

What school-related elements contribute to the delinquency of adolescents? Check the boxes as indicated.

(TRUE, FALSE)

Factors	Statement of Opinion	TRUE	FALSE
	I lack desire to study and do well in school		

School-related factors	I score poorly on tests		
	I do not comprehend what is taught		
	I do not have learning material		
	I do not receive assistance or counseling		
	I have bad relationships with teachers		
School Peer Pressure	Bullying occurs in school		
	There exists gang membership in school		
	There is evidence of drug abuse in schools		
	There are instances of damage of school property		
	Theft is present in school		

SECTION E

1. Have you ever used drugs?

Drug use	Yes	No

2. If yes, which drugs have you ever used? Mark the appropriate box.

Drug	**Yes**	**No**
Cannabis/Bhang		
Miraa/muguka		
Heroine		
Alcohol/chang'aa		
cocaine		
tobacco/kuber		

Brown sugar		
Inhalants (glue)		
cigarette		
Amitryptoline		

Appendix B: Focus Group Questions for Wardens and Resident Counsellor

1. In your opinion, how does the family environment contribute to juvenile delinquency?
2. In your opinion, how does the school environment contribute to juvenile delinquency?
3. In your opinion, how does use of drugs contribute to juvenile delinquency?
4. In your opinion, how does socio economic status influence juvenile delinquency?
5. In addition to the factors outlined above, which other factors contribute to juvenile delinquency?
6. What do you think needs to be done to prevent boys from engaging in crime?

Appendix C: Introductory Letter

AFRICA NAZARENE
UNIVERSITY

12th June, 2023

RE: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Ngugi Josephine **(16S03DMCP003)** is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University, in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Counseling Psychology Department. She has finished her course work and has defended her thesis proposal entitled: - ***"Child Socialization Agents and Juvenile Delinquency: A Case Study of Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution For Boys".***

Any assistance accorded to her to facilitate data collection and finish her thesis is highly welcomed.

Dr. Simon Obwatho
Ag. DVC, Academic Affairs

Appendix D: NACOSTI Research Permit

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **744841**

Date of Issue: **25/August/2023**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Miss.. Josphine Wambui Ngugi of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Mombasa on the topic: Child Socialization Agents And Juvenile Delinquency: A Case Study of Shimo La Tewa Borstal Institution For Boys for the period ending : 25/August/2024.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/23/29074**

744841

Applicant Identification Number

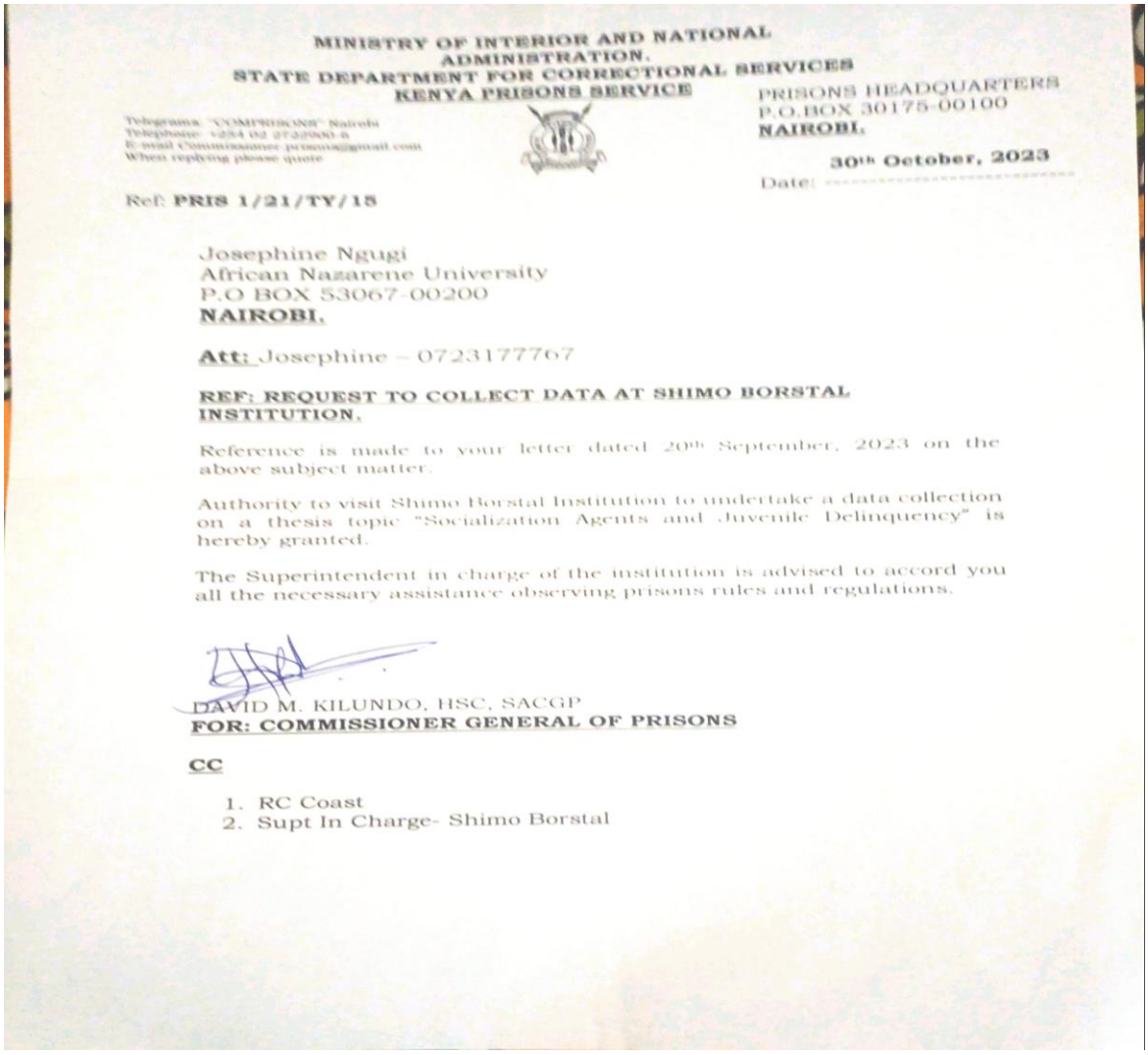
Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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See overleaf for conditions

Appendix E: Approval Letter - Kenya Prisons



MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
KENYA PRISONS SERVICE

Telegrams: "COMPRISONS" Nairobi
Telephone: +254 02 2720980 6
E-mail Commissioner.prisons@gmail.com
When replying please quote

PRISONS HEADQUARTERS
P.O.BOX 30175-00100
NAIROBI.

Date: 30th October, 2023

Ref: PRIS 1/21/TY/15

Josephine Ngugi
African Nazarene University
P.O BOX 53067-00200
NAIROBI.

Att: Josephine – 0723177767

REF: REQUEST TO COLLECT DATA AT SHIMO BORSTAL INSTITUTION.

Reference is made to your letter dated 20th September, 2023 on the above subject matter.

Authority to visit Shimo Borstal Institution to undertake a data collection on a thesis topic "Socialization Agents and Juvenile Delinquency" is hereby granted.

The Superintendent in charge of the institution is advised to accord you all the necessary assistance observing prisons rules and regulations.

DAVID M. KILUNDO, HSC, SACGP
FOR: COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF PRISONS

CC

1. RC Coast
2. Supt In Charge- Shimo Borstal

Appendix F: Map of Study Area

