



A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF CHILD REARING STYLES ON JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

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Abstract

Adolescence is an important stage in life span, in this stage children goes through lot of Physical changes and psychological change occurs. so the Parents' child rearing style plays a significant role in shaping the children's cognition and decision making , controlling aggression which prevent them from conflict and danger. This is a study about the parenting style of the juvenile in conflict with law, by taking 40 Juvenile offenders from the three government run observation homes in Odisha state. The survey is done by following the close ended questionnaire method. which can help in concluding that the authoritative parenting style is the best method to prevent the young adult from juvenile delinquency or juvenile in conflict with law.

Key words: *Adolescence, observation home, child rearing style.*



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Introduction

The word Adolescence comes from a Latin word ' Adolescere' which mean " to grow up" it is the most important period between childhood to adulthood of lifespan. Adolescence is viewed as a transitional period between the childhood and adulthood. It ranges from thirteen to nineteen years, that is why adolescence are also know as teenagers. It is the period where the individual acquires and adopts the adult behavior and characteristic. Adolescence is recognized as a period to sexual maturity and adulthood as a period after sexual maturity. However Kipke and other scientist tell us that adolescence allows youths, time to acquire new skills, continue brain growth,

including myelination, develop abstract reasoning, learn how to navigate complex social arguments and intimate relationships and develop autonomy and independence.

Brain maturation in adolescence is incomplete. Their goals are more likely to maximize immediate pleasure for which they are willing to do riskier things than they either intend or expect to do. The prevalence of illegal behaviours is lower during adulthood than during adolescence (Menard, 2002, Moffitt, 1993, National research council and institute of medicine 2001). Both arrest data and self report surveys reveal that crime rates peak during adolescence and young adulthood. The arrest rate for serious violent crimes rises rapidly during the adolescent years, reaches its height at age 18 and drops rapidly thereafter. As the gateway to adulthood, adolescence represents a combination of increased accessibility to risk taking opportunities coupled with immature risk attitude, understanding and self regulation (Byrnes; 1998, Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990; Reyna, 1996)

Juvenile justice system:

The Juvenile Justice Acts 2000 defined that Juvenile or the Child means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years and juvenile/ child in conflict with law means a child who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and who has not completed his/her eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence. In the year 2015, the law of Juvenile justice Act is amended that if a child of age 16 to 18 is found with a heinous offence (rape), then the child will be treated as adolescent. A child is known as juvenile in conflict with law when he/she commits a mistake which is against the law and which is not accepted by the society. A child is born innocent, but due to some unhealthy environment, negligence of the basic necessities and wrong company, a child may turn into delinquent or get conflict with law. Large numbers of children in conflict with the law are socio-economic victims, as a result they engage in criminal and status offences. The criminal offences include stealing, arson, rape, drug offence and murder, burglary, pick pocket and armed robbery. However running away from home, malingering, truancy are listed as status offences (Eke, 2004). Okorodudu and Okorodudu (2003) listed environmental factors; social factors, psychical factors, psychological factors; peer group influence, drug abuse and the family factors as causes of delinquency among adolescents. Eka (2004) observes that causes of juvenile delinquency tend to find theoretical explanations in the interaction between biological, environmental and social factors. she believes that the biological

or genetic makeup of individuals can predispose adolescents' for engagement in delinquent activities.

Child rearing styles

Several highly publicized review of research claim that parents are only minor players in children's developments that their impact is overshadowed by the effect of children's genetic markup and the peer culture(Harris 1998,2002). when parents engage in joint problem solving with their adolescent youngsters, establish firm, consistent control and monitor the adolescent where about, research shows strong negative relationship with antisocial behavior(Patterson& Forgatch 1995). Many Longitudinal research suggest that parenting affects children's development, it indicate that the influence of parenting on diverse aspects of children's earlier charectaristics.Baumrind,Larzelere&owens,2010 suggest that parents influence is profound & lasting. some parenting influences cannot be measured easily Many people report memorable moments with parents that made a lasting impression. In contrast, a parent's broken promise or discovered deception can destroy parent child trust and change the impact of future parenting.

The child rearing styles are categories under four major types: The authoritative or democratic, the authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved child rearing style. Authoritative parenting(positive parenting) has positive effect on adolescent, the most successful approach: involves high acceptance and involvement ,adaptive, control techniques, throughout childhood and adolescence authoritative parenting is linked to many aspects of competence that is upbeat mood task persistence, self control, academic achievement, cooperativeness, high self esteem, responsiveness to parent's view and social and moral maturity(Amato&Fowler,2002,Aunola, Stattin,&Nurmi2000,Gonzalez&wolter,2006 Mackey,Arnold&Patt2010, Milevsky etal,2007; steinberg, Darling& Fletcher,1995) . Odebunmi(2007) and Okapko(2006) identifies some factors which will make for positive parenting as: provision of children's needs: good food, shelter, water, love warmth,affection,education,control,monitoring,dialogue,supervision etc

The authoritarian child rearing style is low in acceptance and involvement, high in coercive behavioral control and low in autonomy granting. According to Ang and Groh the authoritarian parenting style constitutes of parents who are often strict, harsh(2006). children of these parents perform poorly in school ,mostly they are unhappy, low self esteem and self reliance and out of frustration the child can commit antisocial acts. Research done by Kakihara etal2010 suggesting that with this parenting style boys are more likely than girls to respond with rebellious and

antisocial acts(Barber& Harmon2002;silk etal-2003). However some researcher revealed that authoritarian parenting yield positive effect on Asian and Indian adolescence(Ang and Goh,2006).While permissive parents are parents whose child tends to be impulsive, disobedient and rebellious. they are over demanding and dependent on adult. various research is done in the parent- child relationship by the psychologist, it suggests that children of this category have poorer academic achievement and more prone to delinquent behavior and health problem than other parenting style. Uninvolved parenting style is that where children are neglected by their parents as a result a child can easily get conflicted with law. Darling 2007 reported that parenting style predicts child wellbeing in the domains of social competence, academic performance, psychosocial development and problem behaviour. on the contrary neglect and poor parenting :lack of love, lack of attention, lack of care and affection, adequate monitoring and supervision can pull the adolescents into antisocial acts and increase the crime rate.

Objective

1. Child rearing style can cause child/juvenile in conflict with law.
2. Juvenile in conflict with law usually come from broken homes through divorce, separation death of one or both parents.
3. Low socio- economic stratum of society is causing Delinquency

Methodology

The design taken in this study is evaluative survey research method in the sense that it seeks to present child rearing style, ignoring the adolescence developmental behavior and economic status as a source of delinquency or juvenile in conflict with law. Sample for this study are taken from the three government run observation at Raourkela boys observation , Berhampur boys observation homes and berhampur girls' observation homes of odisha where the juvenile in conflict with law reside for the ultimate rehabilitaion and social reintegration. sample size is 40.The research tool for the data collection was questionnaires with close ended to facilitate answering and scoring. Data analysis was through simple quantitative analysis i,e percentage means and modes. Items in questionnaire include personal data ,educational ,age and gender of the respondent ,history of employment, nature of offence, family back ground , economic status, parenting style etc.

Discussion

Table 1: age and gender of the children:

Sl.no	Particulars	Male	Female
1	7 to 11	1	0
2	11 to 16	35	4
Total			

The above table indicates the gender and age of the juvenile inmates where it is found that 36 subjects were male remaining 4 were female offenders . Maximum number of male are doing offences than the female.

Table 2: educational qualification:

Sl.no	Particulars	N=40
1	Illiterate	18
2	School drop out	9
3	Schooling up to 5th class	9
4	Education up to 10th class	7

This table explained that among the 40 subjects most of the juvenile are illiterate which is 18 and 9 offenders are drop out from their school, a no of 9 respondents have schooling up to 5th standard an few number of subject having educational qualification up to 10 th standard. education. studies are there who are supporting that early child education can be good strategy for prevention of crime.

Table 3:Past history of employment of the child:

Sl.no	Particulars	N=40
1	Daily wager	10
2	Domestic servant	19
3	Nil	11

Here the table is clearly indicating that 19 out of 40 respondents were earn their livelihood by domestic servant. 10 are working as daily wager for their survival and 11 subjects are neither employed nor working anywhere. poverty is associated with both offending and victimization of the juvenile in conflict with law. Research said that Unemployment is a risk factor for offending between individuals, since unemployed people are more likely than the employed people to be offenders (West and Farrington,1977).

Table 4: Nature of offence of the juvenile:

Sl.no	Particulars	N=40
1	Petty offence	17
2	Theft	16
3	Offence against human body	5

It is clear that out of the total offended more nu of children are caught for doing petty offence and theft, 17 and 16 respectively where as 5 are booked for the offence against human body, that is hurting, quarrelling up to the murder.

Table 5: Types of family:

Sl.no	Particulars	N=40
1	Joint family	10
2	Nuclear Family	30

Table clearly showing that 30 subjects form the total live in a nuclear family where as 10 belongs to joint family.

Table 6: Family Status: occupation of parents:

Sl.no	Particulars	N=40
1	Daily wager	22
2	Small business of own/cultivation	16
3	Government servant	02

It is very clear that among the 40 subjects parents, very few that is , two parents of the juvenile in conflict with law are government servant and 16 are having their own small business(toys shop, grocery etc.). whereas a no of 22 parents of the subjects are daily wager, which is not a small no. This implies that they have to struggle hard to meet their daily needs.

Table 9:Income of the family per month:

Sl.no	Particulars	N=40
1	Below Rs 3000	21
2	3000 to 5000	15
3	Above 5000	4

It is clear that income of the parents of the juveniles, are having money crisis problem. Very low per month on average amount of 3000 to 5000 of 15 juvenile offenders' family and 21 families have less than Rs 3000 per month which indicates that families are suffering from poor condition . such problem include substantial changes in lifestyle due to lack of money and the

inability to purchase needed goods and services. the economics problems associated with SES cause delinquency.

Table10: Alcohol addictions among Parents:

Sl.no	Particulars	N=40
1	Yes	29
2	No	11

It is expressed that most of the parents of juvenile in conflict with law are alcohol users, i.e out of 40 subjects 29 subjects parent are alcoholic.

Table11: Do parents spend enough time with children:

Sl.no	Particulars	N= 40
1	Yes	09
2	No	31

This table clearly explained that parents don't have enough time to spend with their children. out of the total respondents 31 stated that their parent don't have enough time to understand their child's feeling and emotion. sensitive care, love and Affection, attachment and empathetic understanding among the family members , particularly between parent child relationship are the strong and special weapons to cut down any type of stress and helps to overcome critical situation in life.

Table 12: child rearing styles by the subjects' parents:

Sl.no	Particulars	N= 40
1	Authoritative	2
2	Authoritarian	8
3	Permissive	17
4	Uninvolved	13

The above table is showing the parenting style adopted by the parents of the juvenile in conflict with law. here it is clear that most of the parents do not have time for their children and their child rearing style is not good enough. maximum parents fall in permissive and uninvolved child rearing style that is 17 and 13 respectively. These are worst among the parenting style because it is a condition where child grow without proper care and concern ,no monitoring and guidance of the parents. Mostly the neglected child are at high risk to commit antisocial behavior which may lead to juvenile in conflict with law.

Conclusion

In our society child is considered as a precious asset. Parents and teachers play crucial role in the actual development of growth of a child's character. The parent child relationship is important to the field of adolescent psychology because of the known pivotal role that healthy relationships

can have during this critical phase of development. Most of the time their risk taking ability, carelessness, and low decision making, without thinking of consequences make them to conflict with law. which can be reduced by providing the Authoritative parenting style where the parent provide children's needs, good food, shelter, water, love, warmth, education, affection, control, monitoring, guidance etc, which allow the child to develop independence and enforces the consideration of possible consequences in decision making as a result the children exhibit less delinquent behavior. Authoritative parents are described as being both demanding of the child and responsive to the child's needs(Baumrind,1991). Children brought up by lone parents are more likely to start offending than those who live with two natural parents. children of single parents may live in poverty which is strongly associated with juvenile in conflict with law. Along with these education awareness and poverty also play vital role in adolescent delinquency.

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