"Impact of Strained Interpersonal Relationship with Parents on Juvenile Delinquency among Delinquent Children: Retrospective Study"

Ms. Talwinder kaur[1] , Mr Srinivasan P[2] , Ms. Manpreet sharma [3]

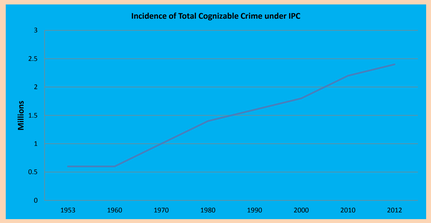
M.M COLLEGE OF NURSING, MAHARISHI MARKANDESHWAR UNIVERSITY, MULLANA, AMBALA , HARYANA (INDIA)

[1] kaurtalwinder001@gmail.com, [2]Vasans85@gmail.com [3]Sharmamanpreet107@gmail.com,

BACKGROUND

A juvenile or child means a person who has not achieved eighteen year of age[1].

Juvenile delinquency characterized by unsociable behavior that is away from parental control and subjected to right action or violation of the law committed by juvenile and not punishable by death or life custody[2].



Source:- Indian Penal Code (1953-2012)

Figure 1 Line graph showing Rate of IPC crime Trends

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess and compare IPR score with parents among case (delinquent children) and control (non delinquent children) group.
2. To determine the association of IPR score with selected variables among case (delinquent children) and control(non delinquent children) group

MATERIALS AND METHODS

RESEARCH APPROACH: Quantitative Research approach

RESEARCH DESIGN: Retrospective case and control design

SETTING: Govt. delinquent home Ambala (case group) and Govt. School Barara (control group).

SAMPLE: One Twenty participants i.e. 60 in case group by total enumerative sampling and 60 in control group by convenience sampling based on matching (age) and homogenity(gender).

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUE: Demographic variables, Specific IPR Variables and Modified Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment Scale were used to collected the data with paper and pencil technique from participants and conduct variable with interview technique from parents.

❖Reliability of the tool was established by Cronbach's alpha and was found to be 0.79 (acceptable range is 0.70-1.00) respectively.

❖Time period of the study was from December, 2015 to June, 2017.

❖The Ethical clearance was obtained from Maharishi Markandeshwar University's ethical committee (MMU/IEC/788). Further the guidelines were followed by according to ICMR (India).

❖The permission was taken to conduct the study in the Delinquent Home (from member of juvenile Justice Board and in-charge of Delinquent home) Amabala and in the Govt. senior Secondary School (from Principal of School) Barara.

❖Introduction were given about research and researcher to participants.

❖ Got the assent from participants, consent from parents and collected baseline data (demographic variable, specific IPR variable) from the participants in case group and conformed telephonic consent from parents and after data collection from the participants got written consent from parents in control group.

❖Collected data about IPR on the basis of **Modified Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment Scale** from the participants in both case and control group.

❖ Participants were asked to fill out IPR related information of pre delinquent period (case group) and their past life from before 2 years back (control group) with paper & pencil technique (self report.).

❖ It took for each group of participants about 40 minutes.

❖ On each day 8-16 participants were covered (case group) and 8-20 participants were covered (control group)

RESULTS

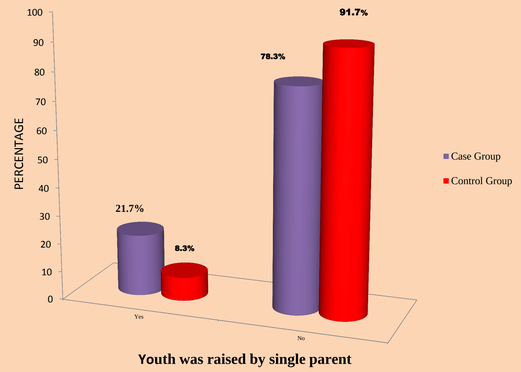


Figure 2 Bar Graph showing Percentage Distribution of Case and Control group in terms of Specific IPR Variables

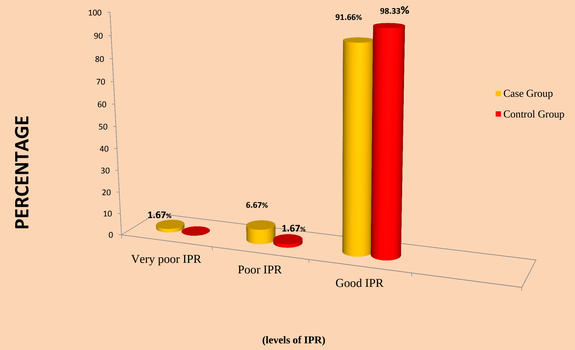


Figure 3 Bar Graph Showing Percentage Distribution of case and control group according to level of IPR

There was a significant difference in mean score between case and control group as shown in table no 1

Table 1 Mean, Mean Difference, Standard Error of Mean Difference and't' value of score of IPR between case and control group

Group	Mean	Mean Diff.	S.D	$S.E_{MD}$	"t" value	P value
Case	70.83					
		3.75	1.90	0.79	4.74	0.01*
Control	74.58					

The mean of IPR score in case group (70.83) was lower than control group (74.58) which indicates increase score of IPR in control group. The calculated 't' value 4.74 is more than the table value i.e 1.984 at d.f(118) which indicate that is a significant difference in the mean score of IPR between case and control group Hence H_1 was accepted and H_{01} was rejected.

Further results explored that there was no significant association of IPR score with selected variables except youth occupation (0.002), father education (0.05) among case group. In contrast control group, there was significant association between IPR score with religion (0.02), place of residence (0.008) and youth was raised by single parents (0.04) as shown in table 2. Hence H_2 was partially accepted and H_{02} was partially rejected.

Table 2 ANOVAs and Independent t-test showing association of IPR score with selected variables (demographic variables) in case and control group

S.no	Demographic Variables	Case (n=60) Mean	F/t value	d.f	p value	Control (n=60) Mean	F/t value	d.f	p value
1.	**Religion**								
	2.1 Hindu	71.00				74.80			
	2.2 Muslim	68.50	0.66	2/57	0.52^{NS}	71.40	5.55	2/57	0.02*
	2.3 Sikh	66.00							
2.	**Youth occupation**								
	3.1 Student	71.60							
	3.2 Child labour	63.40	6.81	2/57	0.002*	-			-
	3.3 Private business	70.86							
3.	**Place of residence**								
	4.1 Rural	71.18				75.22			
	4.2 Urban	70.53	0.48	58	0.63^{NS}	72.67	2.76	58	0.008*
4.	**Father education**								
	7.1 No formal education	66.89				75.80			
	7.2 Primary education	72.61	2.76	3/56	0.05*	75.25	0.50	3/56	0.67^{NS}
	7.3 Secondary education	71.15				74.24			
	7.4 Graduation & above	70.00				75.00			
5.	**Youth was raised by single parent**								
	5.1 No	71.77	0.73	58	0.46	71.80	2.03	58	0.02*
	5.2 Yes	70.57				74.84			

SUMMARY

The study summarized that the mean of IPR score in case group (70.83) was lower than control group (74.58) and 't' value was 4.74 that is significant at the level of 0.05 which indicate that control group have better IPR rather than case group. The finding of this study were consistent with the other study where they found that parents of delinquents boys show rejection and lack of affection. The fathers of delinquent boys used harsh physical punishment and ridicule to discipline their off spring[3].

CONCLUSION

There was a significant difference in the mean score of IPR between case and control group which stated that control group had better IPR than case group. Hence there was a significant impact of strained IPR on delinquency among children residing in delinquent home.

REFERENCES

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