



The Role of Family in Relation to Child in Conflict with Law

Shivali Sharma

School of forensic psychology, National Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar

Dr Krishna Kumar Mishra

Associate professor, School of forensic psychology, National Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar

Abstract: The goal of the study is to determine how much the family unit influences the child's behaviour in the observation homes of Gujarat. the research will help us get an insight into what role family played in the case of such disadvantaged children. The results indicated that juveniles from dysfunctional homes were more likely to engage in delinquent behaviour. The frequency of domestic abuse has a considerable effect on the prevalence of deviant behaviour. The study also demonstrates a connection between parental absence and juvenile delinquent behaviour.

Keywords: Juvenile, Juvenile Delinquency, Family unit structure, Parental absence

INTRODUCTION:

Since ancient times, children have been an integral and significant part of human civilization. From the ancient age to the present, the uncountable finest people in many professions who have guided us to the present are, after all, children at the moment of their birth. At the same time, other characters damaged the generation in which they lived, even though they, too, were once children.

An intact family is headed by two parents (one male and one female). Any deviation from this, regardless of the reason (such as demise, divorce, separation, or desertion), is characterised as shattered (Wilkinson, 1974). The family is one of the most influential institutions on children. The mother provides domestic care while the father, who works outside the home, provides the family's income (Popenoe, 1995). The family is seen as a critical setting in the development of children. A child's identity is created in the home, which is the initial social group in which he or she grows up. It is the first place in the neighbourhood where children are taught the value of life and where fundamental physical, psychological, and spiritual needs are met. When a family is unable to offer this crucial monitoring and assistance, a child's development may be stunted, leading to juvenile delinquency (Wilkinson, 1974).

According to a study, Children's environments have a significant influence on their wellbeing. A child needs a secure, healthy environment in order to grow, learn, and explore. In contrast, a dysfunctional family can hinder a child's development in terms of their social, emotional, and intellectual abilities (family and home, n.d.).

The biological and inherited features, as well as the environment of surroundings and the family atmosphere in which they were born and raised, distinguished the two who were even born as contemporaries. The family is the fundamental unit of society as well as the root of culture. Children's social roles and connections vary significantly when they enrol in school, take part in activities, and interact with peers and people outside of their immediate family. Research suggests that family environments that allow early adolescent participation in family decision-making are linked to beneficial outcomes including self-esteem, self-reliance, contentment with school and student-teacher relationships, positive school adjustment, and advanced moral reasoning (Eccles, 1999).

Despite the busy planning of welfare programmes, laws, and administrative measures over the last few decades, most Indian children have remained in anguish and upheaval. The juvenile is defined under the juvenile justice act of 2000 and its amendment act of 2006 as "a person who has not reached the age of eighteen." The issue of juvenile vagrancy is more severe in metropolitan populations, particularly in industrial districts. Compared to kids from intact families, kids from broken homes have been seen to behave out far more frequently (Canter, 1982). Children from broken households, both boys and girls, were found to suffer badly from parental absence. For example, runaways, incorrigibility, and sexual deviancy in addition to delinquency concerns like vandalism and vehicle trespassing have been linked to girls from single-parent households (Austin, 1978) (Weeks, 1940). It has been noted that male children from dysfunctional families had higher rates of drug and alcohol abuse, promiscuity, property offences, and moving infractions (Weeks, 1940) (Stern, 1984). The lack of a father figure in a family has been blamed for impairing a child's

capacity to adjust and fend off adolescent social pressures. According to Koziy and Davies (1982), The child's adjustment and socialisation are impacted by the loss of one parent, even when the circumstances of one parent's death are not the most crucial element.

Many parents are not conscious of their role as educators or how their parenting influence their children. When the family fails to teach these vital lessons, a child may become delinquent because they are unable to handle the pressures of society. The author claims that because of the link, "family life, among the groups which need it most, might certainly do more in the amelioration and prevention of delinquency and other issues than any one programme yet developed," if means could be discovered to make it happen (Monahan, 1957).

This article's purpose is to examine the relationship between numerous family-related traits and criminal behaviour. It also tries to determine if these factors are directly responsible for "juvenile delinquency" or if a mix of factors from the home and the outside world causes it.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY:

The goal of the study is to determine how much family unit influence the child behaviour in the observation homes of Gujarat. the research will help us get an insight into what role family played in the case of such disadvantaged children. The several family characteristics that were looked at were intact families, single parents, stepparents, grandparents living with the children, intact families, domestic violence, parental absence, the socioeconomic position of the family, and moral education. The study also looks at how these characteristics link to children turning into delinquents, or children who conflict with the law.

HYPOTHESES:

1. Delinquent children come from disrupted families.
2. More domestic violence increases the likelihood that a child may engage in delinquent behaviour.
3. Delinquent children come from lower socio-economic background.
4. Absence of parents increases the likelihood of a child getting involved in delinquent behaviour.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Deviant conduct is described as action or behaviour that goes against commonly accepted cultural norms, encompassing both legally-established regulations and informal social norm infractions. For instance, stealing is a prominent example of deviant conduct that goes against societal standards and can be attributed to sociological constraints like poverty. Homicide is severe deviant conduct that goes against the cultural norm that it is not acceptable to kill another person. Several psychological, biological, and societal factors might influence children's aberrant behaviour.

The literature review will cover a phenomenon related to deviance in children and the influence of family. The family environment act as the foundation of a child's personality. Every important cognitive, social, emotional, and basic skill is provided by the family. It is also reasonable to suggest that a child's decisive character and knowledge begins at home because children are more likely to adapt crucial information and experiences through family environments such as school and community.

According to research conducted by N. Wankhede on prisoners of a government observational home, most children in confrontation with the law are between the ages of 10 and 16, come from nuclear families, have a poor socioeconomic status, and live in urban areas. Counselling targeted at minimising behavioural problems among inmates of juvenile correctional facilities should be offered, according to the research (wankhede, 2003). A child who grows up in a broken home with absent parents is more likely to become a delinquent adolescent (Mullens, 2004). Even though there are several studies on the motivational factors and treatment options for juvenile delinquency, there is still a lack of prior research on the familial reasons as a cluster behind the initiation of criminal behaviour (mugo M, 2006).

In a study by (Popenoe, 1995), The shift from a collectivistic to an individualistic culture has had a severe impact on the family, especially the children. Individual deviation, juvenile delinquency, crime, and loneliness are more prevalent in an individualistic society. According to the study, children from one-parent families are more likely than kids from two-parent families to experience behavioural and emotional problems (Popenoe, 1995).

The majority of the literate point to the ultimate dissolution of the family as the primary causative factor, despite the fact that many other factors have been linked to the rise in delinquency, including unhappy marriages, a lack of parental controls, ineffective parenting, and failure to provide a natural and loving environment (Cernkovich, S. A., & Giordano, P. C., 1987). A disturbance in the home has long been seen as a danger to a child's health and survival because of the basic makeup of people.

Even though the young of many animals are born defenceless, their degree of growth is quick and far higher than that of humans, who need years of care and caring before they can become physically and emotionally independent (Whitehead, 1993). A child will not grow correctly if the family is unable to give them the necessary supervision and support, and this might lead to juvenile delinquency as a result (Mullens A. D., 2004)

If violence pervades all parts of a juvenile's emotional and environmental existence, they tend to participate more in delinquent behaviour (John Hagan and Holly Foster, 2001). Study finds that children who live in permanently disturbed households have greater rates of delinquency than children who live in intact families (Juby, H & Farrington D, 2001). According to a different research, characteristics that affect delinquency include a lack of supervision and a teen's lack of a strong bond with his or her parents (Demuth & Brown, 2004).

Positive parenting techniques in the early years and later in adolescence appear to function as buffers, preventing delinquent behaviour and helping those who are participating in it to stop, according to research by K.N. Wright and K.E. Wright. A young child could witness violence both within and outside the family, since evidence suggests that a variety of exposures to violence are important causes of early adolescent role departures (K.E., 1994).

A connection between poor parental care and significant psychological unease, which can result in criminal behaviour, was discovered by another study. According to J. Chambers and others, a high level of parental control, such as in an authoritarian parenting style, is associated with a quicker first arrest. They also revealed that inadequate parental care, such as that found in permissive parenting, is linked to high levels of teenage discomfort. These findings might also point to the negative consequences of being raised in a permissive or authoritarian environment (Julie, Kevin, Loucks, & Swanson, 2001).

According to the study done by M. Wittenborn, there were no significant links between permissive and authoritarian parenting styles and delinquency rates, however, there was a substantial inverse link between authoritative parenting style and delinquency (M.W., 2002).

Single parent vs two-parent homes are a prominent topic in adolescent delinquency and families. The sort of maternal parenting techniques placed on the kid throughout early adolescence determines the likelihood of juvenile criminality in early infancy (Klein, K. & Forehand, R., 1997). According to Swedish research that was published in the journal *The Lancet*, children who lived with a single parent were three times more likely to commit suicide by the age of 26 or end up in the hospital after trying; however, only 2.2% of girls and 1% of boys experienced this. (2003).

Another factor that plays a major role in juvenile delinquency is maternal employment and healthcare. According to research by M. Weiss and colleagues, children whose moms with BPD are more likely to struggle with impulse control and exhibit borderline characteristics. Even after controlling for childhood trauma, significant functional differences between offspring of moms with and without BPD were found; maternal diagnosis alone accounted for roughly 20% of the variance in child functioning and 8% of the variation in borderline disorder (Weiss, 1996).

J. Hill and colleagues found that full-time mother employment in the first year after delivery had minor but substantial detrimental impacts on children's cognitive results when compared to employment delayed until beyond the first year. For many indicators, multiple imputations produce significantly different results than a whole case approach. The differences between propensity score techniques and regression modelling findings are frequently minor. Coping style was found to be influenced by dysfunctional attitudes (Hill, Waldfogel, Brooks-Gunn, & Han, 2005). According to research findings, the dynamics of the mother-child bond may contribute to the development of a weak self-image, dysfunctional attitudes, and self-punishing coping methods (Szili, 2005).

Fathers play a crucial part in their children's development and capacity for social adjustment. Children's successful adjustment has been related to families with a functional father (Siva Sankara Rao, 2011). Father involvement research has advanced dramatically over the past thirty years. There is currently a wealth of material that identifies some key themes in the parenting styles of males and the impacts of their engagement on the development of their offspring. (Siva Sankara Rao, 2011). Children with participating dads are more likely to display greater cognitive competency and have a higher IQ on standardised intellectual assessments. They have a higher propensity to like school, have a positive outlook on it, engage in extracurricular activities, and finally complete their education. They are less likely to make mistakes, miss class, or act out at school (Radin, 1994) (M.W., 1997). Infants who have their fathers involved in their care are more likely to be securely attached to them, to be curious and eager to explore their surroundings, to relate more maturely to strangers, to react more competently to complex and novel stimuli, and to be more trusting in branching out in their explorations (Pruett, 1997). Father engagement helps prevent delinquent behaviour in kids and is linked to lower teenage drug misuse, less delinquency (Zimmerman, 1995), Lower rates of externalising and internalising symptoms such as acting out, disruptive behaviour, depression, sorrow, and lying. Less drug use, truancy, and theft. Strongly father-identified adolescents had an 80% lower chance of being incarcerated and a 75% lower chance of having an unmarried child. (Furstenberg, 1993).

Studies show that if one sibling engages in criminal behaviour, the other sibling is more likely to do the same. Adolescents who use drugs and engage in criminal activity are more likely to have a sibling who does the same. The traits that lead one sibling to engage in delinquency are shared by his or her sibling, and deviant siblings get closer since they have common interests. Deviance is genetically fixed. Most likely, the connection developed as a result of older siblings modelling interactions between younger siblings (Siegel, 2010). Given their close emotional links and extended time together, siblings may be more likely to have an impact on one another's behaviour, including acting as role models for rebellious peers. Sibling influences on delinquency are thus a crucial area for research and prevention since during adolescence, a sibling-specific risk factor may function across the family and peer domains (Sampson, 1993).

40 million children under the age of 14 are thought to be victims of child abuse and neglect worldwide. In India, child abuse is becoming more common. Due to their large population, India is home to many children who are vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, and neglect (Siva Sankara Rao, 2011).

Recent studies suggest that child maltreatment is the underlying cause of many emotional and behavioural problems, including adolescent crime (Lemmon, 1999). Studies show that adolescents who have suffered abuse are referred to the juvenile court system more frequently than their peers who have not, and that they are also much younger at the time of the initial referral, than peers who have not (Lemmon, 1999). Abused teenagers are more commonly persistent and violent criminals than non-abused adolescents, who are more prone to conduct random, low-risk offences. (Lemmon, 1999). Childhood trauma does offer some insight into the causes of some adolescent offenders' motives. But not all abused kids go on to commit juvenile crimes, and not all criminals have a history of harming children (Child Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency, n.d.)

According to a growing corpus of clinical experience and research, social and economic risk factors are significantly linked to both domestic violence and child abuse. Child abuse and domestic violence have serious repercussions on society. Early childhood trauma, whether caused by physical abuse, neglect, or witnessing parental domestic violence, has been shown to have evident long-term effects on adolescent aggression, adult violent behaviour, and other types of crime. (Widom, 1989).

Children who watch their mothers being physically or verbally abused suffer a variety of consequences. They are typically written off as "victims of domestic abuse" and neglected. Few resources are available in Indian society to help women who are victims of domestic violence since patriarchy accepts it as usual. S. Sengupta conducted research on the impact of violence on kids and teenagers who witnessed their fathers abusing their moms and contrasted the effects on boys and females. According to the poll, women desire a safe environment where they can express their disagreements without being seen as a "threat" to their kids. Additionally, it implies that the abuser has full responsibility for any negative effects on the mother-child connection (Sengupta, 2001).

Joglekar and R. Patel studied the intellectual capacities, personality characteristics, and mental morbidity of delinquents and neglected youngsters, and addressed the significance of the disparities between the two groups. In comparison to the ignored group, a higher percentage of responders in the delinquent group fell into the categories of moderate mental impairment and borderline intellectual functioning (Joglekar, 1997). The neglected children were shown to be more sensitive and impacted by sentiments. Delinquents were discovered to be more submissive, obedient, and composed than the control group. Delinquents were found to be quicker and to tend to breach the law, which suggests a frail superego. The study concluded that there was a clear need for more attention to be paid to the category of "Neglected Children," and that children in observation homes should not be viewed favourably and should be screened as soon as possible to distinguish neglected children from delinquents because the former could become deviant through observation (Joglekar, 1997).

METHODOLOGY:

To fulfil the research object purposive sampling method is used. Fifty-four files against Juveniles were selected for use in this study from Juvenile observation home in Gujarat. Each adolescent had a documented status report or criminal charge made against him by a probation officer, school employee, parent, or law enforcement officer. During this phase of the research, plea bargaining and trial verdicts were not taken into consideration, and each child's innocence was presumptive until the case was decided. The descriptive and analytic research designs were determined to be the most appropriate for this study. This design also aids in the presentation of the respondents' descriptive profiles, namely children/juveniles and their perceived behaviour in connection to the function of family and child development. Second, analytic research design facilitates assessing the links between the variables under research, as well as analysing study variables about the children's/respondents' personal background factors. Cramer's V was used to figure out the association between the familial factor and child delinquent behaviour.

The target population was all the children (male and female) admitted in observation/JJ homes run by the government located in Gujarat. This research examined the association between a child's family structure and the likelihood that they will become delinquent.

Secondary sources of literature were used since child development contains wide variety of subjects. Research papers like American sociological review, previous studies, scholar works, published information, both Indian and non-Indian authors was used. Additionally, websites like ssrn.com, jstor.org, ndltd.org, and infliibnet.ac.in, among others. The primary data was collected through a structured interview schedule during the period of March 2022 to May 2022.

The prepared interview schedule was administered among the children present/ residing / living in the JJ homes and observation homes in Gujarat. The interview schedule begins with a brief explanation of the study's goal and value, as well as words assuaging participants' concerns about participation and the confidentiality of their survey replies. The self-administered interview schedule used is made by Dr. Siva Sankara Rao (2011) with the help of Elliot and Ageton (1980), Buri (1991), Doggett (2002), and the Index of Family Relations questionnaire.

The schedule has been divided into 2 parts, Part A and Part B. Part A included the demographic profile of the children/respondents including Age, Gender, Education, and other details of their family. In Part B, to meet the research objective of ascertaining the role of family variables for children in conflict with law, specific question-items are constructed based on existing body of knowledge in this field.

Table 1.1: Composition of participating juvenile institutions in the sample

Category and name Of the Institution.	No. of Juveniles contacted
Zonal observation home, Ahmedabad	23
Zonal observation home, Surat	28
Observation homes for girls, Vadodara	3
Total	54

The data collected from 54 children/ respondents were prepared in the spreadsheet. Later the data was arranged in orderly manner by counting the frequency of responses to each question. The analysis was carried out by SPSS (statistical package of social sciences 17.0) by means of percentage.

RESULT:

The study attempts to investigate how and to what extent Indian families are influencing the deviant behaviour among their children. The findings support the hypothesis that deviant behaviour of children is greatly impacted by family factors. The results are presented in two parts. Part A presents the socio demographic profile of the respondents. Part B presents the result pertaining to the family background, family environment, moral education and types of offences committed

PART A: Profile of the respondents

Table 1.2: socio demographic characteristic of respondents

Socio- demographic characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Gender-</i>		
Female	3	5.6
Male	51	94.4
	54	100
<i>Age-</i>		
9 – 12	2	3.7
13+	52	96.2
Total	54	100
<i>Education level</i>		
Class 4- Class 6	10	18.5
Class 6- Class 10	34	63.0
College	2	3.7
None	8	14.8
Total	54	100

The table 1.2 revealed that the respondents who are age 13 years and above constitute a large proportion of sample (96.2). The rest aged between 9 and 12 years, which constitute 3.7 percent. In gender differences, most of the respondents, 94.4 percent were male and 5.6 percent were female.

Responses on the educational level showed that 3.7 percent of the respondents have completed their high school and were pursuing college. 63 percent had only secondary education. Finally, the 14.8 percent of participants do not have any formal education.

PART B: Family Factors

Table 1.3

Whom did you live with?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Both biological mother and father.	34	63
2.	Mother only/Father only (due to divorce or separated).	13	24.1
3.	Step parent(s).	2	3.7
4.	Children's Home.	1	1.9
5.	Grandparents.	4	7.4
	Total	54	100

The study in Table 1.3 discloses the data pertaining to relationship between family structure and juvenile delinquency. Only 63 percent of respondents are from intact families, meaning they live with both biological parents. Most juvenile offenders' 37.1 percent are said to belong from dysfunctional families. Of these, 24.1 percent live alone with either of the parent, 3.7 percent with their stepparents, 1.9 percent are from children's homes, and the remaining 7.4 percent live with their grandparents.

Table 1.4

Have you ever felt your family is unhappy one?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes, all the time	18	33.3
2.	Yes, sometimes	12	22.2
3.	Yes, but is rare	7	13.0
4.	Never	17	31.5
	Total	54	100

The findings of the analysis conducted to understand how the family environment affects juvenile delinquency reveal that a higher percentage of respondent's 33.3 percent felt that their family is happy most of the time, while a slightly smaller percentage 31.5 percent felt that they are happy occasionally. 22.2 percent said that they feel that their family is unhappy all the time.

Table 1.5

Do your family members really care about each other?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Pleasant all the time	15	27.8
2.	Mix of pleasant and unpleasantness	36	66.7
3.	Totally unpleasant	3	5.6
	Total	54	100

According to Table 1.5, 66.7 percent of juvenile offenders found their presence in their family to be mix of both pleasant and unpleasant, while 27 percent of respondents said it was a totally unpleasant, and the remaining 5.6 percent found it to be pleasant.

Table 1.6

Is there too much hatred in your family?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes, all the time	30	55.6
2.	Yes, sometimes	6	11.1
3.	Yes, but is rare	8	14.8
4.	Never	10	18.5
	Total	54	100

To learn more about the level of affection in their families, nearly 55.6 percent of the respondents said they felt too much hostility toward them on a regular basis, 18.5 said they felt it rarely, and very few respondents said they experienced either very infrequent hostility (11.1%) or no such thing (14.8%).

Table 1.7

What sort of assault have you experienced?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Shouting /Scolding	20	37
2.	Locking in the room	16	29.6
3.	Beating	17	31.5
4.	None	1	1.9
	Total	54	100

When further inquired more than half of the participants have experienced some of violence like 37 percent scolding and nearly 31 percent have experienced beating. 29.6 were locked up in the room and 1.9 reported no assault at all.

Table 1.8

Which type of injuries you sustained?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No injuries	41	75.9
2.	Bruising	6	11.1
3.	Cuts/burns	3	5.6
4.	Other requiring medical intervention	4	7.4
	Total	54	100

The study on the issue of family violence also revealed that nearly 75.9 percent of the respondents reported receiving no injuries at all, 11.1 per cent reported bruising injuries, 5.6 per cent reported cuts/burns like injuries, and only 7.4 per cent of the respondents who experienced some form of chaos reported receiving injuries requiring medical intervention.

Table 1.9

What is your father's education?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Degree	2	3.8
2	Intermediate	4	7.5
3	SSC or below	26	49.1
4	Illiterate	21	39.6

Participants having father with either SSC or below constitute nearly 49.1 percent of the study sample, participants having fathers who are illiterate constitute of nearly 39 percent, fathers with 7.5 percent of intermediate and little of degree at 3.8 percent.

Table 1.10

What is your mother's education?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Degree	2	3.8
2.	Intermediate	3	5.6
3.	SSC or below	16	29.7
4.	Illiterate	33	61.1

Participants having mother with either SSC or below constitute nearly 29.7 percent of the study sample, participants having mother who are illiterate constitute of nearly 61.1 percent, mothers with 5.6 percent of intermediate and little of degree at 3.8 percent.

Table 1.11

What is your father's occupation?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Unemployed	2	3.8
2.	Petty traders/painter/carpenter/mason/daily wage worker/farmer/barber/mechanic	44	81.4
3.	Office attendant	7	12.9

The result shows that delinquents have high rate of father's who are low paid workers which constitute of 81.4 percent. Those who claimed their fathers are unemployed accounts to 3.8 percent and finally, the respondents have fathers who are employed in clerical jobs (12.9%) which are a bit highly paid compared to daily wage workers.

Table 1.12

What is your mother's occupation?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	housewife	38	70.4
2.	Nurse/tailor	4	7.4
3.	Daily wage worker	12	22.2

The result shows that delinquents have high rate of mothers who are housewives and are not working which constitute of 70.4 percent. Nearly 22.2 percent of the respondent's mother are engaged in low paid jobs such as cook and daily wage worker. Only 7.4 percent of the respondents have reported that their mothers are nurse/tailor.

Table 1.13

What is the total family income?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	3000-5000 per month	4	7.4
2.	5000-10,000 per month	13	24
3.	Above 10,000 per month	37	68.5

According to the table, majority (68.5 percent) of the delinquents came from family earning 10,000 per month. Respondents with total family income between 3000-5000 per month constitutes of 24 percent. Only a little percent (7.4 percent) has the family monthly income as 3000-5000.

Table 1.14

Were you usually left alone without the supervision of parents?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes, all the time	13	24
2.	Yes, sometimes	20	37
3.	Yes, but it is rare	6	11.1
4.	Never	15	27.7

The data analysis shows that 24 percent of the participants were left alone without the supervision of their parents. Whereas 37 percent shows that they were left without supervision sometimes. And 11.1 percent were rarely left alone and 27.7 percent participants were never left alone by their parents.

Table 1.15

Did you have any elders (like grandparents) at home to spend time with you in your parent's absence?			
S.No.	options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes, always	11	20.3
2	Yes, sometimes	10	18.5
3	No	33	61.1

Table 1.15 shows that the participants, 61.1 per cent of respondents did not have any supervision of an adult in absence of their parents, whereas 20 per cent said that there was an elderly present all the time. 18.5 percent were available sometimes.

Table 1.16

How much time do you spend with your family?			
S.No.	options	Frequency	Percentage
1	All hours that I am not in school.	14	25.9
2	4 hrs/day	14	25.9
3	3 hrs/day	5	9.3
4	Bet. 1-2 hrs/day	21	38.9

The results of the analysis of the relationship between family time and delinquent behaviour showed that most respondents, 38.9%, reported spending only one to two hours per day with their family, while 25.9% spent a little more time with them.

Table 1.17

Did your family ever give any guidelines for your behaviour?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes, all the time	42	77.8
2	Yes, sometimes	6	11.1
3	Yes, but it is rare	2	7.4
4	Never	4	3.7

3.7 percent respondents received no guidelines regarding their behaviour. Nearly 7.4 percent of the respondents received some sort of guidelines occasionally, whereas only 11.1 percent of the respondents reported frequent guidelines and 77.8 percent of the respondents reported receiving guidelines all the time.

Table 1.18

Did you ever decide most things for yourself without a lot of direction from your parents?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes, all the time	19	35.2
2	Yes, sometimes	12	22.2
3	Yes, but it is rare	10	18.5
4	Never	13	24.1

According to Table 1.18 findings, around 35.2% of respondents make decisions on their own without seeking guidance from their parents or other family members, and 22.2% make decisions on their own occasionally while seeking guidance on other occasions. Only a very small percentage of responders (18.5 percent) either seldom take independent action or always follow instructions.

Table 1.19

Did your parents direct the children through reasoning and discipline?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	all the time	16	29.6
2	sometimes	7	13
3	rare	5	9.3
4	Never	26	48.1

While further analysing the inputs of the family, it is found that majority of the respondents (29.6 per cent) experienced a good reasoning and discipline on very rare occasions and 48.1 per cent of the respondents reported no such directions. There are 13 percent of the respondents reported their parents directing them through a good discipline often and 9.3 per cent have their parents always directing them through a good reasoning.

Table 1.20

From whom you were taught what is good and what is bad?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Father	17	31.5
2	Mother	28	51.9
3	Grandparents	4	7.4
4	Friends or others	5	9.3

Finally on deep questioning regarding moral education, majority of the total respondents (51.9 per cent) reported received moral education from their mothers. Fathers account less to 31.5 per cent when compared to mothers in case of providing their children better moral education. Almost equal percentages of the respondents reported receiving moral education from their grandparents (7.4 per cent) and friends and others (9.3 per cent).

Table 1.21

What is the reason for being placed in Juvenile home?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Theft	9	16.7
2	Homicide	16	29.6
3	Truancy	26	48.1
4	Drug abuse and others	3	5.6

The categories of offence committed by the juveniles or the offences they are charged with are shown in Table 1.21. The most often committed offence is truancy, which was committed by 48.1 per cent of the respondents. Next order goes to homicide, committed by nearly 29.6 per cent of the respondents and theft by 16.7 per cent of the respondents. The least committed offences were drug abuse by 5.6 per cent of the delinquents.

Table 1.22

Do you ever regret for your mistake and like to re-join your family?			
S.No.	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	47	87
2	Cannot say	2	3.7
3	No	4	7.4

Finally, when asked whether the delinquents regret for their mistake and re-join their family, majority (87 per cent) responded positively and expressed their willing to go home and 7.4 per cent of the respondents expressed their disagreement. There are 3.7 per cent of the respondents who remained undecided

Table 1.23

	Did you experience violence in your home?				
	Never	Time	Rare	Yes, sometimes	
Whom did you live with?	Both biological mother and father	11	4	5	14
	Children's home	1	0	0	0
	Grandparents	2	0	0	2
	Mother only/father only (due to divorce or separated)	4	3	2	4
	Step parents	0	0	1	1
	Total	18	7	8	21

Table 1.23 provides comparative data on family's structure in which child have experienced violence in their homes. The family structures are, (a) Biological mother and father (b) Children's home (c) Grandparents (d) Mother only/ Father only (due to divorce or separated) (e) Step parent. This relationship, with a Cramer's V of .217, was of moderately strong association.

Table 1.24

	Did you ever decide most things for yourself without a lot of decisions from your parents?				
	Never	Time	Rare	Yes, sometimes	
How much time did you spend with your family?	All hours that I am not at school	7	3	1	3
	Between one to two hours daily	1	13	3	4
	Four hours daily	4	2	6	2
	Three hours daily	1	1	0	3
	Total	13	19	10	12

Table 1.25 shows the associations between how much time juveniles spend with their family and their decision-making without their parent's direction. The relationship is statistically significant and strong (Cramer's V = .390).

In this research paper, we focused on juveniles in conflict with the law, examining their development, dysfunctional behaviour, and family dynamics. The study found a significant gender imbalance, with more male respondents than females, and most juveniles were 13 years old or older.

The findings suggest that most of these children are secondary and high school dropouts, with a small number having no formal education. Compared to those who completed schooling, law-violating children were more likely to come from dysfunctional households. Factors such as parental separation or divorce, the death of one or both parents, upbringing by grandparents, and the death of either parent were prevalent in these households.

The research also highlighted a strong connection between family violence and abnormal behaviour, particularly in cases of domestic violence. Many adolescents in the study came from homes with a history of violence, ranging from minor injuries to severe wounds

requiring medical attention. Dysfunctional families were also associated with higher levels of domestic violence, contributing to delinquency among juveniles.

Moreover, most of the juveniles' families had limited time to spend with their children, resulting in decreased family attachment. Additionally, most juveniles lacked the presence of grandparents or elderly family members to provide companionship in their parent's absence. The absence of parental supervision further exacerbated the minors' misbehaviour.

CONCLUSION

The fundamental element of this study is that a child's ability to develop deviant behaviour is greatly impacted by the dynamics of the family and is mostly controlled by that environment. The findings showed that the chance of children exhibiting a type of deviant behaviour that puts them in legal trouble increased when unfavourable family characteristics were present. According to the research, the likelihood of children encountering the law increases as the number of broken homes increases. Domestic violence incidence has a significant impact on the rate of deviancy. The study also shows a link between adolescent deviant behaviour and parental absence. In the end, the study clearly shows that parental participation, strict parental supervision, and monitoring reduce the impact of family on juvenile deviant behaviour. Moreover, half of the children looked to likely regret their actions and rejoin their families, which is another intriguing conclusion from this study.

DISCUSSION

This study is based on the idea that a child's development of deviant behaviour is highly influenced by the state of the family and is mostly governed by that environment. Simply put, the goal of this study is to determine how family influences juvenile delinquent behaviour with a negative approach or progressive child development with a positive approach, as well as how these influences affect the family's atmosphere, even though these influences are partially due to the cause and effect of society. For this, a well-structured pretested interview schedule is developed and administered among 54 juveniles residing both in juvenile and observation homes spread over in Gujarat.

The findings showed that having a dysfunctional home increased the risk that the children would exhibit some kind of abnormal behaviour that would put them in legal trouble. According to the research, the likelihood of children encountering the law increases as the number of broken homes increases. Domestic violence incidence has a significant impact on the rate of deviant behaviour. When compared to other children who have not experienced such things, the proportion of children who have experienced some form of domestic violence is higher among those who conflict with the law. This is in addition to the impact that depictions of violent scenes, crime stories, and violent news have on the developing minds of children at a young age.

The study also shows a link between adolescent deviant behaviour and parental absence. Low levels of parental participation, supervision, monitoring, and closeness are indicative of a high prevalence of adolescent deviant behavioural tendencies. Lack of sufficient moral instruction from parents or other family members has a similar influence on the emergence of aberrant behaviour. Ultimately, the study clearly shows that parental participation, strict parental supervision, and monitoring reduce the impact of family on adolescent deviant behaviour. Although it depends on biological factors, children raised in such families may experience ongoing stress and struggle to control anger and other negative emotions. This may contribute to their involvement in behavioural conflicts, but the larger extent is due to the negative family environment and societal environment, as well as the lack of establishing respect for others and values in human relations.

REFERENCES:

1. Kimani, A. K. (n.d.). *INFLUENCE OF FAMILY STRUCTURE ON JUVENILE DELIQUENCY IN NAKURU CHILDREN'S REMAND HOME A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI*.
2. *Role and Functions of Inspection Committees Constituted u/s 54 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS (NCPCR)*. (n.d.). www.ebaalnidan.nic.in
3. Digital Scholar, M., & Mullens, A. D. (2004). *The Relationship Between Juvenile Delinquency and Family Unit Structure*. <http://mds.marshall.edu/etd>
4. Wilkinson, K. (1974). The Broken Family and Juvenile Delinquency: Scientific Explanation or Ideology? In *Source: Social Problems* (Vol. 21, Issue 5).
5. Canter, R. J. (1982). ABSTRACT * * * Family Correlates of Male and Female Delinquency. In *CRIMINOLOGY* (Vol. 20, Issue 2).
6. Davis-Kean, P. E. (2005). The influence of parent education and family income on child achievement: The indirect role of parental expectations and the home environment. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 19(2), 294–304. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0893-3200.19.2.294>
7. *The Relations Between Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquency Misty Wittenborn*. (2002). http://opensiuc.lib.siu.edu/uhp_theses
8. Wells, L. E., & Rankin, J. H. (1991). Families and Delinquency: A Meta-Analysis of the Impact of Broken Homes* Downloaded from. In *SOCIAL PROBLEMS* (Vol. 38, Issue 1). <http://socpro.oxfordjournals.org/>
9. Patterson, G. R., & Stouthamer-Loeber, M. (1984). Society for Research in Child Development Wiley The Correlation of Family Management Practices and Delinquency. In *Source: Child Development* (Vol. 55, Issue 4). <http://www.jstor.org/URL:http://www.jstor.org/stable/1129999Accessed:18-10-201521:30UTC>
10. Kumar Reddy Bobba, A., Bhanu Kiran, D., Partha Sarathy, N., Professor, A., & Partha Sarathy, N. A. (2018). *A study of health status of juvenile delinquents*. <http://iaimjournal.com/>

11. Hill, J. L., Waldfogel, J., Brooks-Gunn, J., & Han, W. J. (2005). Maternal employment and child development: A fresh look using newer methods. *Developmental Psychology*, 41(6), 833–850. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.41.6.833>
12. Youth Violence and the End of Adolescence. In *Source: American Sociological Review* (Vol. 66, Issue 6). <http://www.jstor.orgURL:http://www.jstor.org/stable/3088877>
13. Chambers, J., Power, K., Loucks, N., & Swanson, V. (2001). The interaction of perceived maternal and paternal parenting styles and their relation with the psychological distress and offending characteristics of incarcerated young offenders. *Journal of Adolescence*, 24(2), 209–227. <https://doi.org/10.1006/jado.2001.0377>
14. Weiss, M., Zelkowitz, P., Feldman, R. B., Vogel, J., Heyman, M., & Paris, J. (n.d.). *Psychopathology in Offspring of Mothers with Borderline Personality Disorder: A Pilot Study*.
15. Spatz Widom, C. (2012). *The Cycle of Violence*. www.sciencemag.org
16. Furstenberg, F. F., & Harris, K. M. (1993). *When Fathers Matter/Why Fathers Matter: The Impact of the Paternal Involvement on the Offspring of Adolescent Mothers*. https://repository.upenn.edu/sociology_papers
17. Zimmerman, M. A., Salem, D. A., & Maton, K. I. (1995). Family Structure and Psychosocial Correlates among Urban African-American Adolescent. In *Source: Child Development* (Vol. 66, Issue 6).
18. *How Men and Children Affect Each Other's Development • ZERO TO THREE*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 8, 2022, from <https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/1075-how-men-and-children-affect-each-other-s-development>
19. Radin, N. (1994). Primary-Caregiving Fathers in Intact Families. *Redefining Families*, 11–54. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-0961-9_2
20. Shodhganga@INFLIBNET: *The role of family in child development vis-a-vis child in conflict with law: an Indian perspective*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 8, 2022, from <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/811>
21. *Dan Quayle Was Right About Single-Parent Families - The Atlantic*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 7, 2022, from <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1993/04/dan-quayle-was-right/307015/>
22. *RACE, FATHER-ABSENCE, AND FEMALE DELINQUENCY | Office of Justice Programs*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 6, 2022, from <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/race-father-absence-and-female-delinquency>
23. *Juvenile Delinquency in Colonial Kenya, 1900-1939 on JSTOR*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 4, 2022, from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3133633?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3Ab4188614f33837ccc28b277a874232b8&seq=1>
24. Mcleod, J. D., & Shanahan, M. J. (1993). Poverty, Parenting, and Children's Mental. In *Source: American Sociological Review* (Vol. 58, Issue 3). <http://www.jstor.orgURL:http://www.jstor.org/stable/2095905>
25. *Role and Functions of Inspection Committees Constituted u/s 54 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS (NCPCR)*. (n.d.). www.ebaalnidan.nic.in
26. Kumar Reddy Bobba, A., Bhanu Kiran, D., Partha Sarathy, N., Professor, A., & Partha Sarathy, N. A. (2018). *A study of health status of juvenile delinquents*. <http://iaimjournal.com/>
27. Patterson, G. R., & Stouthamer-Loeber, M. (1984). Society for Research in Child Development Wiley The Correlation of Family Management Practices and Delinquency. In *Source: Child Development* (Vol. 55, Issue 4). <http://www.jstor.orgURL:http://www.jstor.org/stable/1129999Accessed:18-10-201521:30UTC>
28. Digital Scholar, M., & Mullens, A. D. (2004). *The Relationship Between Juvenile Delinquency and Family Unit Structure*. <http://mds.marshall.edu/etd>
29. Davis-Kean, P. E. (2005). The influence of parent education and family income on child achievement: The indirect role of parental expectations and the home environment. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 19(2), 294–304. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0893-3200.19.2.294>
30. Belsky, J. (1984). The Determinants of Parenting: A Process Model. In *Source: Child Development* (Vol. 55, Issue 1).
31. *Research Abstracts on Social Defence and Trafficking ... - Nipccd*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 4, 2022, from <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/18044542/research-abstracts-on-social-defence-and-trafficking-nipccd>
32. *Family & Home | Urban Child Institute*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 3, 2022, from <http://www.urbanchildinstitute.org/resources/publications/data-book-2013/family-home>
33. *Delinquency in India - A Comparative Analysis | Office of Justice Programs*. (n.d.). Retrieved February 11, 2022, from <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/delinquency-india-comparative-analysis>
34. Kumar Reddy Bobba, A., Bhanu Kiran, D., Partha Sarathy, N., Professor, A., & Partha Sarathy, N. A. (2018). *A study of health status of juvenile delinquents*. <http://iaimjournal.com/>
35. Sinha, Dr. B. (n.d.). *Perception of Academic Expectations of Parents among High School Boys and Girls and their Psychological Consequences*. Retrieved February 11, 2022, from https://www.academia.edu/2579054/Perception_of_Academic_Expectations_of_Parents_among_High_School_Boys_and_Girls_and_their_Psychological_Consequences