



## THE ROLE OF PARENTING IN REINFORCING OR CURBING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

**D. N. Yadav**

Associate Professor, Department Of Political Science,  
Purnea College Purnea .

### **ABSTRACT:**

Parental surveillance, psychological control and negative support aspects such as rejection and hostility have been most closely tied, which account for up to 11 % of the variance of delinquency behaviour. Parent and child, child age, parent information and delinquency type have been moderated by several sizes to indicate that certain parental behaviours are more important in the context or subsamples of the particular context. The study aimed to determine the extent of parents' influence and role in the care and education of children through the model of parents causing youth delinquency as well as the role of parents in reducing juvenile delinquency. In preventing juvenile delinquency, the role of parents is necessary by changing the model of parenthood used. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of the influence and the role of parents in caring and educating children through parenting models that cause juvenile delinquency, as well as the effects the parents' role in the juvenile delinquency reduction.

**KEYWORDS:** Parenting Model, Juvenile Delinquency.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The photo of juvenile delinquency has recently been growing, where the public surprised by the news that came from Depok, West Java some time ago, the public was not only surprised but also surprised by the furious, mixed sorrow and the student at primary school stabbed a colleague with a sharp weapons for the victims to recover their mobile phone. The new baby 13 years old might be questioned for his own villa? In addition, pricking was not only intended to hurt but also to kill, more oppressive because I took the initiative to throw them into the gutter after I did this. The influence of current challenges was, according to Professor Dr. Muthia Hatta, an education expert. The introduction of violence cannot be well blocked by a culture of child violence. Roberto sociologist Robert, meanwhile, reacts to the rise of crime by violence perpetrated against young people closely connected with family circumstances and electronic media impression. Juvenile delinquency as a black circle which never gives up has continued to be increasingly complicated from time to time, through time, year to year and even day to day. The problem of juvenile delinquency is a complicated problem that has occurred in several Indonesian towns. This concern is quite reasonable, given that the children are young people who should have sufficient resources as an heir to the future of the nation.

Child or teenager is an integral part of a nation and a country's human survival. Children are important and are entitled to the right to live, grow, develop and protect against violence and discrimination, as stated specifically in the constitutional state guaranteeing that all children can live, develop. [1]

Parenting is a behaviour pattern that is applied from time to time consistently to children. In terms of negative and positive, the child is aware of this behaviour. Each family has a different parenthood, it depends on the opinions of the families. According to W.I Thomas, I.Susanto quotes four basic needs of children or adolescents: 1) security requirements; 2) response needs; 3) response needs to be recognised; 4) response requirements and experience needs of new people. [2]

### **Definition of juvenile Delinquency**

The word and meaning of the word juvenile delinquency shows the definition of juvenile delinquency based on etymological aspects. Youth synonymous with young people, young people, children or adolescents. Delinquency is the act or the act of children if an adult's act or action is a crime. There are two forms of delinquency: criminal crime or juvenile crime and the status of criminal offence. Juvenile crime eg assassination, robbery, ambush, assault or stealing. In the course of the criminal delinquency, such as: truancy, against parents, guardians or caretakers who are lawful and worthy, they did not want to obey, they cannot control or be unconstrained, or liquor. In several State actors, the offence builder is handed over to the public welfare, but the juvenile criminal justice system is handed over. [3]

### **Parenting Concept Model:**

Parenting concept and model expert argues that the care of children is an important and essential element in the preparation of children for good citizenship. Parents have multiple roles and functions to educate children. Edward's approach is that children and parents interact in order to educate, guide and discipline and protect the child in line with existing social norms in order to arrive at a certain maturity. Parents mentoring the education of their children through parents. As parents educate their children, parents are called parenting in educating their children. Interactions of children and parents tend to use certain techniques that are best considered for the children, in which case it is often the case that some differences in parenting can be identified in a way that parents are able to take into account the needs and circumstances of children parent parents should, on the one hand, determine appropriate parenting.

There were four parenting parents according to Baumrind in 1967:

1. Parent democracy, parenting, prioritises, but does not hesitate to control, the interests of children. Parents with parenthood must be rational and always have a ratio or thinking behind their actions. Parents of this type also have to be static about children's ability, not expect children to overheat or to take an action approach to children is warm.
2. Otherwise, authoritarian pattern of parenting tends to set absolute standards to follow. Regular follow-up of threats was not consulted, for example, if it does not want a bath. This type of parent also tended to force, control and punish if the child did not want to do what the parents did, and this type of parent does not hesitate to punish the child. Also, parents do not know the type of compromise, normally unidirectional communication. Parents of this kind do not need their child's feedback.

3. Permissive parenting usually gives the supervision very loosely. Give children an opportunity to do something without adequate supervision. They do not reproach and warn children when a child is at risk and when they have given very little guidance. But this old man is usually warm, loved so often by his children.
4. Parents of this type who are neglected generally give their children time and a very minimum cost, are spent for personal use, like working or sometimes have saved their children's cost saving. Included in this type of maternal depression physical and psychological negligence. Generally, depressed mothers cannot give their son.

### **The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency**

Delinquency prevention efforts the child or adolescent should be integrated by Kartini Kartono, efforts to control the delinquency or adolescents with preventive measures, punitive and curative measures. Preventive actions that can help prevent delinquency, such as: improving family welfare, environmental improvements set up psychological counseling clinics and others. Penalties action, punitive measures for juvenile or delikuen among others, to punish them according to his ways, so it is considered fair and proper functioning can arouse the conscience. Curative action, is an action to try to cure the delinquency, such as: eliminate all the causes of the emergence of crime, move the naughty children to school better, sprain youth organizations with programs, provide training for teens on a regular basis. Based on the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile delinquency (the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Delinquency Children or The Riyadh Guidelines endorsed and expressed in UN General Assembly Resolution No. 45/112 dated December 14, 1999) socialization of child delinquency prevention is done through the institutions: 15family, education, society and mass media.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

Young parents are often blamed for their children's delinquent behaviour. Parents in some courts are even penalised for their children's antisocial actions (e.g., Bessant and Hil 1998; Drakeford 1996; Dundes 1994). Although both lay and academic theories assume that there is a link between child and crime, it is hard to draw clear conclusions about the magnitude of this connection. The heterogeneity of the studies and their results in the field of research is an important reason for this difficulty. Studies vary in the type of delinquency and the dimensions of parenting to be investigated, how these buildings are measured and in the populations of the samples. In a range of meta-analyses, previous findings concerning the link between parenthood and crime are summarised and integrated. The first objective is to analyse which parent dimensions are associated with crime and the second aim is to determine moderators that affect the association of parenting and delinquency. [4-6]

Research on family history and the relationship to delinquency is both of theoretical and practical importance. Early social disorder teaching (Gove and Crutchfield, 1982; Van Voorhis et al., 1988) and the social bond model of Hirschi have shown interest in the family (1969). Other theories such as Moffitt's (1993 and 2006) and Patterson's (e.g. Patterson and Yoerger) 2002) go further than just explaining the differences in the level of delinquency and looking at how crime changes by age.

The children's hard conduct affects disciplinary strategies of parents and leads to harder and inconsistent penalties and less involvement of parents in the process of socialisation (Patterson 1982). These negative transactions between child and parent increase the likelihood of starting a child in early

childhood, involve many criminal acts and persist in adulthood (Moffitt 1993; Patterson and Yoerger 2002).

Foremost in developing or improving prevention and intervention strategies, insights into such processes are. Interventions must be “theory-driven” and based on sound research to succeed (Kazdin 2001). Consequently, knowledge of the connection between parenthood or crime has implications for policies of prevention and intervention focusing on crime, particularly parent education and training for skills.

Where only one individual is involved and the cause of the crime is traced to individual offenders, organised crime and situational delinquency which involves only one individual and the cause is attributed not to the person but to the culture of the person's home and neighborhoods (Sharma, Sangeet, Bano, 2009). The sociological theories of juvenile delinquency focus on environment, social structures or the process of learning. However, it is common knowledge that a number of factors that play a significant role in young persons' criminal behaviour, individual factors or situational factors can be divided into two groups (Sharma, 2009). [7-11]

Delinquency is a universal problem and it is seen all over the world without exceptions to any specific cultures or religions. Generally, delinquency refers to illegal acts, whether criminal or not, committed by youth under the age of 18. The term juvenile delinquency was officially developed in the United States in 1899, when the first code of juvenile delinquency was enacted in Chicago, Illinois (Shoemaker 2005). The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines a delinquent act as “conduct that is out of accord with accepted behavior or the law” (Merriam-Webster 2006). [12]

A family may influence a person's behavior either negatively or positively both at childhood and adulthood. An intact family can be said to be a functioning union between a mother and a father, so when a break up exist, the turmoil may affect a child to a greater extent. A functioning family is beneficial to a child than a dysfunctional one (Kimani, 2010). Family separation was a great contributor of child neglect which generally leads to child deviant behavior. [13]

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The current researcher has mainly employed a quantitative method in this study. By quantitative method, we mean that a questionnaire was used mainly for the purpose of interviewing a number of parents. The current researcher had to use a separate questionnaire for the children. The objectives of the study here are clearly described by attempts to describe the data collection method, the basic studies design, sample participant information, the data collection tools, processing methods and presentations.

### **Objectives:**

- To understand whether their parents' spending time on children is a major reason for their child's criminal behaviour.
- To examine the children's views on their parents' role.

### **Variables:**

The changes resulting from age, sex and income, parental education and work and parental or child attachment are the independent variable, while the child's criminality is the dependent variable in the present study.

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### Sampling:

In this study, the technique of purposeful and convenient sampling is used. The area in which the present investigator conducted the study was based on the comfort of the current researcher, as time, money and energy were restricted. The method for sampling was used because the purpose of the current researcher was to deal with the teenagers or with their parents. For the children and for their parents, the current researcher had to use two separate questionnaires. Two interview schedules were used for 25 children and 25 parents separately. The study was performed on a few additional interviewees but the same was eliminated if the answer was not satisfactory.

### Data Analysis and Findings

In this section, the current investigator is looking at the specific social questions that are the most important for respondents in today's context. The public has been asked about the three most trivial social problems of today's society in general opinion. There were 11 options, the following three of which were publicly selected.

The next section focuses on groups of children or parental opinions. The frequency table has presented this topic.

The final section consists of a cross-tabulation for children and parents that describes the mutual relationship between parents or their teenage children, the supervision or supervision of their parents and their children to prevent their child's delinquent activities.

**Table-1 Most Important Social problems**

	Frequency	Percent
Unemployment	6	24.0
Corruption	1	4.0
Poverty	2	8.0
Crime	2	8.0
Juvenile Delinquency	7	28.0
Domestic Violence	3	12.0
Political Disturbances	1	4.0
Communal Disturbances	2	8.0
Others	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

Table 1 shows that juvenile delinquency (28 %) followed by unemployment (24 %) and domestic violence is the most important social problem among respondents (12 %).

**Table- 2 Important Social problems**

	Frequency	Percent
Corruption	5	20.0
Poverty	1	4.0
Crime	2	8.0
Juvenile Delinquency	5	20.0
Domestic Violence	2	8.0
Environmental Problem	4	16.0
Moral Degradation	1	4.0
Political Disturbances	3	12.0
Communal Disturbances	2	8.0
Total	25	100.0

Table 2 shows that corruption (20 %), juvenile delinquency (20 %), environmental problems (16 %) or political disturbances represent important social problems (12 %).

**Table-3 Less Important Social problem**

	Frequency	Percent
Unemployment	2	8.0
Corruption	2	8.0
Poverty	2	8.0
Crime	3	12.0
Domestic Violence	3	12.0
Environmental Problem	2	8.0
Moral Degradation	9	36.0
Communal Disturbances	1	4.0
Others	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

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Table 3 shows that the problem of moral degradation was of less importance (36%), followed by domestic violence (12%), criminality (12%), unemployment (8%), corruption (8%), poverty (8 %). Since the study has been carried out in the areas of convenience for the current researcher, it is only an indicative and not totally conclusive assessment of the problem.

#### CONCLUSION:

This study tries to explore parent adolescent relations from an adolescent perspective. The current study will explore parenting, the views of young people on parental guidance, the perception of young people on parental management, and the kind of relationship-based communication between the teenager or the parent.

The current study on "**juvenile delinquency and parental function**" was conducted to understand the mutual relation between the parents or the teenager. Teenagers are a transitional period from children to adulthood and the relationship between teenagers and their parents is crucial. Lack of intimacy, lack of involvement of parents, blame or anger can lead to delinquent behaviour.

The parents should spend more leisure time with their children and try to be their best friend. Parents should also concentrate more in having the knowledge of their child's peers because undue influences of peer groups can lead a child to be a delinquent. So we can come to a general conclusion that, the mutual relationship between the parents and their children should have a friendly bonding to prevent the child to be engaged in further delinquent behavior or activities. Parents should not only sit with their children in making the child study, or meeting their child at the dinner time, but also should have a family casual conversation which can be very helpful in building a child's moral values.

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