

A Critical Analysis On Child's Behaviour In Single Parent Family Leading To Juvenile Delinquency "Socio Behavioural Approach"

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ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Children under single- parent family have higher risk of indulging in crime during their adolescence. Such Children are prone to juvenile delinquency easily as they are considered as vulnerable children. Reasons for single parent also has a vital role to deal with the delinquency of the juvenile.

Keywords: Single Parent family, Juvenile Delinquency, Single Mother Family, Single Father Family, Externalizing problem behavior, Bowlby's attachment theory.

1. INTRODUCTION

Delinquency in youth the entire world is being harmed by the problem of juvenile violence, both within and outside of schools. This has been going on for a while; it is not a recent development. A juvenile delinquent is a person who, usually under the age of 16, performs an act for which they would have been prosecuted as an adult. Stated differently, male and female offenders who are typically under the age of sixteen are considered juvenile delinquents. Family structure has been found to be one of the key factors promoting delinquent behavior. With exception of alcohol consumption, children from divorced homes were more likely to engage in delinquent conduct overall. Children who grow up in conflict-ridden homes, have little supervision, or face parental rejection are the most likely to become delinquents. Boys from households with lone parents are predicted to engage in more delinquent conduct than boys from families with two parents.

A child's involvement with criminal parents is one of the many factors that contribute to their delinquent behavior. parental neglect and abuse, insufficient parental supervision, age of parents at childbirth, attitudes toward violence, history of drug use by parents, mental illness in the family, birth order, size of the family, parents' education, socioeconomic status, and parental child separation. Unfavorable family traits, such as inadequate parental guidance, are frequently researched as potential predictors of future criminality or delinquency, and kids from these households are thought to be more vulnerable or inclined to commit crimes than kids from other homes. The family is one of life's most effective socialization systems. They instill in kids the ability to restrain inappropriate conduct, postpone satisfaction, and respect others' rights. As early as preschool or the first few grades of elementary school, antisocial and violent behaviors may start. The family plays a critical role in raising law-abiding children.

Studies have found a link between gender disparities in criminality and family structure. Studies show that compared to children from biological homes, children from single-parent or stepfamily families may experience lesser levels of control. Youngsters from single-parent households or those whose marriages have broken down due to divorce or separation are more prone than those from two-parent households to exhibit a variety of behavioral issues, including delinquency. Children may feel confused, angry, or hopeless during a separation in the house, which may lead them to act in a way they may not have in the past. A number of factors, including acceptance, negligence, protection, indulgence, reality, lenient standards, moralism, freedom, discipline, and poor marital adjustment, affected the children's behavior. There are additional elements that contribute to children's self-esteem than their parents' relationship. Children's behavioral issues can be triggered by parent dissatisfaction with their own relationships. Children's misbehavior was also significantly influenced by the emotional bond between the parents.

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

- Family Background: The primary socializing mechanism for youngsters is their family. Families teach children the fundamentals of right and wrong. Children's personalities can be shaped by their families. The parents have the most significant function in the family. The most significant causes of juvenile delinquency may include broken homes, single-parent families, split families, frequent heated arguments leading to a lack of confidence and trust between parents, Criminal parents and arguments between parents.
- Economic factor: Family financial difficulties are the root cause of juvenile criminality. In an attempt to elevate their standing, they go the wrong route.
- Psychological factor: Feeling deprived and inferior among peers can be a result of mental diseases or other psychological issues such as despair, frustration, anger, or hyper behavior displayed by parents.
- Peer group effects: Peer groups are a powerful factor that can lead to delinquent behavior in kids and teenagers. Delinquency in young people can also be brought on by rejection from peer groups.

Classification of problem behavior

Adolescents and others who deal with them are greatly impacted by externalizing issue behavior, which includes physical aggressiveness, provocation, and property destruction, and internalizing problem behavior, which includes withdrawal, anxiety, over excitement, and depression. Out of all of these, externalizing problem conduct is typically defined as behavior that transgresses social standards and infringes upon the property and personal rights of others. Scholars further classified subcategories of externalizing problem behavior, such as disobedience, emotional disorders, attention issues, overt violence, and covert aggression (rule-breaking and delinquent behavior), attention problems, and emotional disorders.

Remedies for Juvenile Delinquency

- The family ought to have a good outlook on society and life in general. The consequences of disobeying laws enacted by the government for the improvement and safety of the public should be explained to children by their parents.
- It is the responsibility of parents to uphold justice, equality of rights, and the rejection of prejudice.
- From an early age, parents should make sure their kids interact with people their own age and understand appropriate social behavior.
- To guarantee that their children feel comfortable sharing everything and everything with their parents, parents should cultivate a positive and amicable relationship with their kids.

Types of Single-Parent Families

1. Divorce-based: Divorce-based single-parent households are those in which the marriage contract is dissolved by legal means and minor children reside with one parent.
2. Widow-based: In widow-based families, one parent has passed away while the other continues to live with their little children.
3. Unmarried-based: Single men and women raising their children in the same home make up unmarried-based families.
4. Separated-based: Families that are separated based on separation maintain their marriage status but do not cohabit.
5. Families consisting of lone individuals: Single-based families, these families use medical technology to give birth autonomously, with women preserving their eggs and males contributing sperm.

Causes of Single Parenthood

1. Divorce: In many households, divorce is a primary contributor to single parenthood. One of the most obvious effects of the recent decades of family upheaval has been the rise in divorce rates. The total breakup of a marriage through legal means is called a divorce, and it may involve questions about debt distribution, property split, parenting time, child support, child visitation, custody, and access. A child's psychological health may be impacted by divorce. A child affected by it may have increased levels of sadness, decreased life satisfaction, a diminished sense of personal control, anxiety, depression, and a higher need for mental health care. Economic, mental, emotional, and physical effects of divorce include melancholy and anxiety. Children with divorced parents are more likely to experience health issues, emotional instability, social interaction issues, and academic failure.

(a) Infidelity is the primary reason for divorce in most cases. The majority of divorces are almost always the result of adultery, either by the husband or the wife. An affair, an extramarital relationship, adultery, oral sex, kissing, fondling, emotional connections beyond friendship, relationships formed online, the use of pornography, and other behaviors are all considered forms of infidelity. Any act of disloyalty in a marriage committed by one partner is called infidelity. The problem of adultery varies throughout societies. What social norms define as an act of infidelity A might not be the same as what culture B considers to be the act. Infidelity in certain societies is defined as egregiously participating in sexual immorality outside of marriage. There are several types of infidelity: emotional, combined sexual and emotional, sexual, and online. Three types of adultery can be distinguished: emotional, sexual, and full investment infidelity. Composite infidelity, physical infidelity, and emotional infidelity are the three categories of adultery.

(b) Financial incapability: This is yet another common reason why marriages end in divorce. One cannot undervalue the impact of financial inability on the divorce process. Numerous submissions have indicated that the strain of financial incapacity on family life is substantial and negatively affects the family's well-being. Being unable to make ends meet can result in poverty and uncertainty. Children raised in such circumstances often have fewer expectations for a solid future in the economy. Children may drop out of school if there is not enough financial support in the home.

(c) Incompatibility: Incompatibility is another reason for divorce. Differences in social standing, class, society, culture, health, or family history could make the pair incompatible. Variations in these traits may eventually cause changes in the couple's interactions, which may ultimately result in divorce.

d) Misconduct: In marriages, misbehavior by either the husband or the wife is likely to result in divorce. Intoxication, aggression, infidelity, disobedience, and other antisocial behavior are examples of behavioral misconduct.

2. Separation: This is a scenario in which the husband and wife, whether they live together or not, are living apart. A husband and wife may decide to separate by mutual consent, or they may decide to part ways and get out of the house. Similar to divorce, separation does not immediately end a marriage but can eventually result in divorce. In many marriages, the grief of separation can be felt. Feelings like loneliness, depression, grief, failure, lack of confidence, jealousy, and guilt are possible outcomes. The act of a husband and wife splitting up is called separation. The demands of a work, like as being in the military, might lead to separation because of the requirement that the spouse be relocated to different areas, sometimes even outside the country, for service. However, if the couple does not handle their separation amicably, it could ultimately lead to a divorce.

3. Desertation: This is an additional Single Parenthood channel. When one partner in a marriage deserts the family, it is called desertion. It is a circumstance where one partner in the marriage gives up on their primary duties or commitments to one another. Because one spouse leaves the marriage without following the formal divorce procedures, desertion is sometimes referred to as the poor man's divorce. Desertion is the deliberate, long-term separation of one spouse from the other without the other's agreement, without good reason or reasonable suspicion.

It occurs when one party willfully and purposefully disregards the demands of the other party, failing to meet those wants even if they are fully aware that doing so could have detrimental effects on that other party.

4. Death: Single parenthood results from the death of either the guy or the woman in a marriage. In a married couple, becoming a single parent naturally occurs by death. It could happen early on or toward the end of the marriage. One of the most difficult things that may happen in a marriage is the death of one spouse, no matter how old they are. The length of the marriage, whether the death was unexpected or not, the support system that each partner receives from the other, the other partner's financial status, and—above all—whether the other partner is able to eventually find meaning in the tragedy will all influence how the other spouse handles their grief.

5. Unexpected Pregnancy: Being a single parent might also result from an unexpected pregnancy. This is one instance where a woman became pregnant unexpectedly. Pre-marital sex is more common among young people, and if the right precautions (contraceptives) are not taken, this could result in an unintended pregnancy. Unwanted pregnancies typically began as unplanned pregnancies, although on rare occasions, planned pregnancies might turn out to be unwanted pregnancies. Because of the detrimental effects that unwanted pregnancies have on the social and health consequences for both women and their offspring, they have grown in importance in society.

Effect of Single Parent Homes on Juvenile Delinquency

There are mental, emotional, and psychological effects on children nurtured by sole parents. Single working parents usually have poor parent-child connections because they don't have enough time to support their children in overcoming the frustration of having only one parent at home. Offspring hailing from single-parent households are prone to participating in unlawful activities. As a result, the kids frequently use criminal activity as a means of expressing their aggression. Children raised by sole parents are likely to have witnessed events like abuse and parental conflict, which can lead to criminality.

2. CONCLUSION

One of the biggest factors affecting children's health, along with rising rates of juvenile criminality, eating disorders and depression, teen suicide, and abuse, is the absence of fathers from their lives. Establishing a consistent dinnertime and monitoring homework by parents can significantly influence their child's emotional well-being. Research has indicated that a positive parent-child bond helps reduce delinquent conduct in children.

First and foremost, since youths from sole parent households frequently have low organized upbringings with greater absenteeism rates, society ought to increase supervision over youngsters. In an attempt to find comfort, they may often visit bars and internet cafés. Negative trends can easily impact children due to the complicated social contexts in these regions. Their attitudes and opinions may even become skewed with time. This may have a role in the rise of externalizing problems like fighting and theft. For children who don't have access to educational resources because of their financial situation, the government can provide more subsidies to

single-parent households. Family members should be urged to spend more time with their children, providing them with support and acting as positive role models. Strengthening student mental health within the educational system to a priority. Single-parent pupils should receive encouragement from their teachers on a regular basis to help them feel more confident. It is critical to recognize that further research, augmentation, and improvement are required for a thorough and complex comprehension of this topic.

It is necessary to create new frameworks that explain how single-parent families often grow. In the remaining portion of this paper, we suggest one avenue for future research on family transitions by describing the experiences of single-mother families using a model of normative development. Additionally, it seems that if a divorced parent no longer resides with them, the children have a decreased likelihood of becoming criminals. Divorce does not have to be detrimental in such circumstances. This is noteworthy since, when considered in isolation, divorce and parental crime both raise the likelihood of committing crimes.

According to Bowlby's attachment theory, children who experience parental separation and grow up with only their biological father are thought to exhibit the highest degree of juvenile delinquency, while children who are born to a single parent and grow up with only their biological mother are thought to exhibit the lowest level.

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