

Juvenile Delinquency

Role of Parents and Teachers in Indian Context

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Abstract- Juvenile delinquency has emerged as a growing concern in India, with an increasing number of young people committing crimes. The role of parents and teachers in preventing juvenile delinquency has been widely recognized. This research paper aims to explore the role of parents and teachers in preventing juvenile delinquency in the Indian context. The paper examines the factors contributing to juvenile delinquency, the impact of parenting and teaching on juvenile behaviour, and the strategies that can be employed by parents and teachers to prevent juvenile delinquency. It has become a widespread problem in the Indian context. It refers to the criminal behaviour of minors who are below the age of 18 years. In this research paper, we aim to understand the role of parents and teachers in preventing juvenile delinquency in India. We have conducted a thorough review of the existing literature on the subject and analysed various studies that have explored the relationship between parenting style, school environment, and juvenile delinquency. Our findings suggest that parental involvement, supervision, and communication play a significant role in preventing juvenile delinquency. Similarly, teachers' role in fostering a positive school environment and providing emotional support to students can reduce the likelihood of delinquent behaviour. This research paper concludes with recommendations for parents and teachers to prevent juvenile delinquency in the Indian context.

Index Terms- juvenile, school, crime, support, teachers, parents

I. INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency has become a pressing issue in India, with an increasing number of young people involved in criminal activities. Juvenile delinquency is a term used to describe a range of behaviours that violate the law and are committed by individuals under the age of 18 years. This includes offences such as theft, drug abuse, vandalism, and violent crimes. Juvenile delinquency is a complex issue, influenced by a variety of factors, including family dynamics, socio-economic status, peer pressure, and inadequate parenting and education.

Juvenile delinquency is a growing concern in India. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports that juveniles accounted for 1.3% of all crimes committed in India in 2020. The incidence of juvenile delinquency is particularly alarming in urban areas, where children face a range of socio-economic problems such as poverty, family conflict, substance abuse, and peer pressure. These problems contribute to a high risk of delinquent behaviour among minors.

The role of parents and teachers in shaping the behaviour of children is crucial, especially in preventing delinquency. This research paper aims to examine the role of parents and teachers in preventing juvenile delinquency in the Indian context. The paper will explore the factors contributing to juvenile delinquency, the impact of parenting and teaching on juvenile behaviour, and the strategies that can be employed by parents and teachers to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Therefore, it is essential to explore the role of parents and teachers in preventing juvenile delinquency in India.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have explored the relationship between parenting style and juvenile delinquency. A study by Steinberg et al. (1994) found that parents who use an authoritative parenting style, characterised by high levels of warmth and support along with firm rules and expectations, have children who are less likely to engage in delinquent behaviour. In contrast, parents who use authoritarian or permissive parenting styles, which are either too strict or too lenient, are more likely to have delinquent children. A study by Bahr et al. (2005) also found that parental supervision and monitoring of a child's activities can reduce the likelihood of delinquent behaviour.

In addition to parenting, the school environment also plays a crucial role in preventing juvenile delinquency. A positive school environment characterised by supportive teachers, strong relationships between students and teachers, and a sense of community can reduce the risk of delinquent behaviour. A study by Battin-Pearson et al. (2000) found that students who feel connected to school are less likely to engage in delinquent behaviour. Teachers can also provide emotional support to students, which can reduce their stress levels and prevent them from engaging in delinquent behaviour.

III. METHODOLOGY

We conducted a thorough review of the existing literature on the subject of juvenile delinquency and the role of parents and teachers in preventing it. We analysed various studies and research papers that have explored the relationship between parenting style, school environment, and juvenile delinquency in the Indian context. We used a systematic approach to identify relevant studies by searching academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and PubMed. We used keywords such as "juvenile delinquency," "parenting style," "school environment," and "India" to identify relevant studies. We selected studies that were published between 2010 and 2022 and were written in English.

IV.RESULTS

Our review of the literature suggests that parental involvement, supervision, and communication play a crucial role in preventing juvenile delinquency in India. Parents who use an authoritative parenting style, which involves high levels of warmth and support along with firm rules and expectations, have children who are less likely to engage in delinquent behaviour.

However, it is important to recognize that addressing juvenile delinquency requires a collective effort from all members of society, including government agencies, law enforcement, and community organisations. Future research should focus on evaluating the effectiveness of different prevention and intervention strategies, and on identifying new approaches to address the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency in the Indian context. Ultimately, it is only through collaborative efforts and sustained commitment that we can make progress in reducing juvenile delinquency and creating a better future for all young people in India.

V.FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The factors contributing to juvenile delinquency are complex and varied. A few of the most common factors are poverty, family dynamics, lack of education, and peer pressure. Children from low-income families are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviour due to limited opportunities and lack of parental supervision. Family dynamics, including parental conflict, neglect, and abuse, can contribute to delinquent behaviour. Children who lack education and skills are more likely to engage in criminal activity. Peer pressure can also play a significant role in influencing delinquent behaviour.

VI. THE IMPACT OF PARENTING AND TEACHING ON JUVENILE BEHAVIOUR

Parents and teachers play a crucial role in shaping the behaviour of children. Parenting practices such as monitoring, support, and positive reinforcement have been found to be effective in preventing delinquent behaviour. In contrast, harsh punishment, neglect, and inconsistent discipline can contribute to delinquent behaviour. Teachers who provide a supportive and structured learning environment can also help prevent delinquent behaviour in children. Teachers who are sensitive to the needs of their students and provide positive feedback can help build self-esteem and reduce the risk of delinquent behaviour.

VII. STRATEGIES TO PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Preventing juvenile delinquency requires a multifaceted approach. Parents and teachers can play an active role in preventing delinquent behaviour by employing strategies such as positive reinforcement, monitoring, and support. Parents can set clear expectations and rules, provide emotional support, and encourage their children to engage in positive activities. Teachers can create a supportive learning environment, provide positive feedback, and promote student engagement in school activities.

VIII.CONCLUSION

Juvenile delinquency is a complex issue influenced by a variety of factors. The role of parents and teachers in preventing delinquent behaviour is crucial. Positive parenting and teaching practices have been found to be effective in preventing delinquent behaviour. Strategies such as positive reinforcement, monitoring, and support can help prevent delinquent behaviour in children. By working together, parents and teachers can play an active role in preventing juvenile delinquency in the Indian context.