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The psychological & social problems of juvenile delinquency children at selected remand homes

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Abstract

Background: Juvenile delinquency is a problem that only affects not just one particular society; delinquent youth can be found around the globe. There are many theories about the best solutions to curb the negative behaviors of these individuals, including enrollment in extracurricular activities, juvenile rehabilitation, and changing the family structure.

Methodology: A quantitative approach with descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The samples from the selected from remand homes of Vijayapura district by using non probability purposive sampling technique. The samples of present study comprises of 70 children suffering with juvenile delinquency. The tools used for data collection was structured pediatric symptoms checklist.

Results: The psycho-social problems, the mean score of subjects was 26.30, standard deviation was ± 10.13 , median was 26, and range was 8-62 as against possible range of 0-70. Majority 39(55.7%) of subjects were had moderate nature of problems, 25(35.7%) of subjects were had mild nature of problems and remaining 06(8.6%) of subjects were had severe nature of psycho-social problems and the significant association found between gender and levels of psycho social problems

Conclusion: The children with juvenile delinquency from selected remand homes had mild to moderate nature of psycho social problems. They are need of Counseling sessions and social support to minimize the psycho social problems and lead a normal life in future.

Keywords: Psycho social problems, children, remand homes, juvenile delinquency

Introduction

Child development is a important process, where physical and psychosocial development are vital components. Many theories have attempted to organize their observation of behaviour in to a description of principles on set of stages. Each theory focuses on a particular part of development. Most developmental theories group children in age groups by common characteristics ^[1].

Child who develop a negative attitude towards his or her psychological development because of criminal offences, generally those children have to keep in place to avoid the lost. Offence during childhood generally termed as juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is a problem that only affects not just one particular society; delinquent youth can be found around the globe. There are many theories about the best solutions to curb the negative behaviors of these individuals, including enrollment in extracurricular activities, juvenile rehabilitation, and changing the family structure. Many people however, recognize that there is not likely to be a single correct answer. Changing the prevalence of troubled and troublemaking youth will likely require a combination of solutions ^[2].

Juvenile delinquency is not necessarily a trait of bipolar disorder, although it is possible for a person with bipolar disorder to act on impulse while experiencing an episode. To use Justin's example, shop lifting, an adult in a manic episode may spend all of their money without thought or reason, where a child/youth may not have money to spend which may lead to shop lifting. In a manic episode Justin is right the lines between right and wrong can be blurred, thus the person suffering may make poor decisions and can find themselves in trouble with the law ^[3].

Juvenile delinquency is the involvement in criminal acts by a juvenile between the ages of 10 and 17. An individual's behaviour is called 'Delinquent' when a person deviates from the course of a normal social life. If a juvenile under the age defined under a law displays behaviour that may prove to be dangerous to society and/or to him, he may be considered a juvenile delinquent. Juvenile criminals are any criminals that are under 18 years of age,

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including boys and girls [4]. A juvenile delinquent is an incorrigible or habitually disobedient young person. In recent times, due to several causes and circumstances, these illegal activities are growing rapidly. Young children below the age of 18 years who are at a higher risk of becoming delinquent life in difficult circumstances. They are surrounded by an environment where parental alcoholism, poverty, family breakdown, overcrowding, violent conditions in the household, the rising HIV/AIDS scourge, or the death of parents during armed conflicts are predominant. To elaborate these better following are the factors which trigger this delinquent behaviour among the children [5].

In worldwide, according to 1997 juvenile crime statistics, 1700 juveniles were involved in 1400 murders that year. Juvenile crime statistics show that crimes committed by juveniles are most likely to occur on school days. Between 1993 and 2012, juvenile crime statistics, murder accounted for 5% of violent crimes, 12% of rape, 14% of robbery, and 12% of aggravated assault [6].

So the society plays an important role in the improvement of delinquents when they release from the prison. When they come back to the society psychosocial problem faced by them, because the person who came from the prison the society had the negative attitude towards him, if society shows the negative attitude to him he may become so much annoyed and also disturbed in his cognitive thinking and he became the antisocial and starts to makes offence in the society [7].

Objectives

1. To assess the Psycho-Social Problems of juvenile delinquency children in selected remand homes.
2. To find out an association between the levels of psycho social problems among juvenile delinquency children of selected remand homes with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be a statistical association between the levels of psycho-social problems among children with Juvenile delinquency of selected remand home with their selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

Methodology

Research approach

A quantitative research approach.

Research design

Descriptive survey design.

Study setting

Remand homes of Vijayapura district, Karnataka.

Population

Children with Juvenile delinquency.

Results

Section 1: Description of selected personal variables of participants

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of participants according to socio demographic variables N=70

Subjects Characteristics	Frequency f	Percentage (%)
Age in years		
10-12	18	25.7

Sampling Technique

Non probability purposive sampling.

Sample Size: 70

Source of Data Collection

Primary and secondary data will be collected from the Children suffering with juvenile delinquency.

Method of data collection

Interview technique.

Tools of data collection

The tool for data collection was divided into 2 parts which consists of demographic data and pediatric symptom checklist

Part 01: Demographic data

It included the personal and socio-demographic data which includes Age, gender, educational status, religion, place of residence, duration of stay in remand home and taking medications for psychiatric problems.

Part 02: Pediatric symptom checklist

Through the thorough review of literature structured Pediatric Symptom Checklist was prepared for the present study. The Pediatric Symptom Checklist is a psychosocial screen designed to facilitate the recognition of cognitive, emotional, and behavioral problems so that appropriate interventions can be initiated as early as possible. Included here are two versions, the parent-completed version (PSC) and the youth self-report (Y-PSC). The Y-PSC can be administered to adolescents ages 11 and up. The PSC consists of 35 items that are rated as "Never," "Sometimes," or "Often" present and scored 0, 1, and 2, respectively. The total score is calculated by adding together the score for each of the 35 items. Total scores ranges between 0-70

The score is further divided arbitrarily as follows

Classification	Score
Mild nature	0-23
Moderate Nature	24-46
Severe Nature	47-70

Procedure of data collection

Study was approved by the institute ethical committee. Formal administrative permission was obtained by administration of remand homes. Samples were selected as per the sampling criteria. The purpose of the study was explained and co-operation required from the respondents was explained to them and confidentiality was assured. Consent to participate in the study was obtained from each sample. The data was collected by self-administration of checklist method.

13-14	30	42.9
15-16	15	21.4
17-18	07	10
Gender		
Male	62	88.6
Female	08	11.4
Education		
Primary school	27	38.6
High school	27	38.6
PUC	16	22.9
Religion		
Hindu	35	50
Muslim	25	35.7
Christian	10	14.3
Others	00	00
Place of residence		
Rural	26	37.1
Semi urban	38	54.3
Urban	06	8.6
Duration of stay in remand home		
Below one year	28	40
2-3 years	29	41.4
4 years and above	13	18.6
Taking medications for psychiatric problems		
Yes	52	74.3
No	18	25.7

Section 2: Description of findings related to psycho-social problems among children with juvenile delinquency
The description of psycho-social problem scores among children with juvenile delinquency

Table 2: Mean, standard deviation, median, and range of psycho social problems scores of subjects

Psycho-Social problems			
Mean	SD	Median	Range
26.30	10.13	26	8-62

The data presented in the Table 2 shows that, area wise and total description of scores of psycho-social problem scale. The psycho-social problems, the mean score of subjects was

26.30, standard deviation was ±10.13, median was 26, and range was 8-62 as against possible range of 0-70.

Description of findings related to level of bio psycho social problems among participants

Table 3: Level of Psycho social problems of participants

Mild Nature (0-23)		Moderate Nature (24-46)		Severe Nature (47 and above)	
f	%	f	%	f	%
25	35.7	39	55.7	06	8.6

The data presented in the Table 3 shows that the majority 39(55.7%) of subjects were had moderate nature of problems, 25 (35.7%) of subjects were had mild nature of

problems and remaining 06 (8.6%) of subjects were had severe nature of psycho-social problems.



Fig 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects according to their level of psycho-social problems

Section 3: Description of findings related to association between the psycho social problems among subjects with their selected demographic variables

The computed Chi-square value for association between levels of psycho social problems among children's with juvenile delinquency of selected remand home is found to be statistically significant at 0.05 levels for socio demographic variables gender where as it is not found significant for socio demographic variables like age, religion, education, place of residence, duration of stay in remand home and taking medications for psychiatric problems at 0.05 levels.

Conclusion

All children with juvenile delinquency from selected remand homes were willingly participated in the study. The children with juvenile delinquency from selected remand homes had mild to moderate nature of psycho social problems. They gave free and frank responses. Further, the conclusion drawn on the basis of the findings of the study includes:

1. Children with juvenile delinquency from selected remand homes were had mild to severe nature of psycho social problems.
2. There was significant association found between the gender of participants and their levels of psycho social problems.

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