

An Analytical Study on the Relationship Between Parental Influence and Juvenile Delinquency

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ABSTRACT

This critical study aims to examine the complex relationship between parental influence and juvenile delinquency. The research explores various factors within the realm of parental influence that contribute to the development of delinquent behavior in juveniles. By critically analyzing existing literature, empirical studies, and relevant theories, this research sheds light on the multidimensional nature of this relationship. Additionally, it investigates the impact of different parenting styles, family dynamics, and parental involvement on juvenile delinquency. The research method followed is descriptive research. The data collected through questionnaire and the sampling size is 206 collected through convenient sampling. The findings of this study provide valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers, aiding in the development of effective intervention strategies to prevent and address juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: Parental influence, Juvenile delinquency, Parental styles, Behaviour, Adolescence.

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency poses a significant challenge to societies worldwide, with far-reaching implications for individuals, families, and communities. Parental influence is considered one of the key factors that shape the behavior of juveniles and their susceptibility to delinquent activities. This critical study seeks to examine the multifaceted connection between parental influence and juvenile delinquency, recognizing that this relationship is influenced by a multitude of factors, including parenting styles, family structure, socioeconomic status, and parental involvement. The relationship between parental influence and juvenile delinquency is a subject of paramount importance in criminology and psychology. Juvenile delinquency, characterized by antisocial and criminal behavior among minors, poses significant challenges for individuals, families, and society as a whole. Parental influence, encompassing various factors within the parent-child relationship, has been widely recognized as a crucial determinant of a child's propensity towards delinquency. The influence of parents on their children's behavior is multifaceted and complex. Parenting styles, family dynamics, socioeconomic status, and parental involvement all play significant roles in shaping a child's development and susceptibility to delinquent behavior. Researchers and scholars have extensively investigated this relationship, aiming to understand the mechanisms through which parental influence influences juvenile delinquency. Several theories, including social learning theory, attachment theory, and strain theory, provide frameworks for understanding how parental influence affects the development of delinquent behavior in juveniles. These theories propose that parenting practices, parental modeling, and the quality of the parent-child attachment significantly impact a child's behavior and their engagement in delinquency. Understanding the relationship between parental influence and juvenile delinquency is crucial for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. Effective intervention strategies can be developed based on this knowledge to prevent and address juvenile delinquency. By identifying risk factors and promoting positive parenting practices, society can foster healthy family environments that reduce the likelihood of delinquent behavior in children. This critical study aims to delve into the complexities

of the relationship between parental influence and juvenile delinquency. By critically analyzing existing literature, empirical studies, and relevant theories, this research contributes to our understanding of this intricate association and provides insights for effective intervention and prevention strategies.

OBJECTIVES

- To know whether specific parenting styles contribute to higher or lower rates of child delinquency.
- Investigate the role of family dynamics in shaping delinquent behavior.
- Assess the influence of parental involvement in preventing or addressing juvenile delinquency.

PARENTAL STYLE AND DELINQUENCY

parenting styles significantly influence a child's likelihood of engaging in delinquent behavior. Authoritative parenting emerges as the most beneficial style, promoting positive outcomes and reducing the risk of delinquency. Conversely, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting styles are associated with higher rates of child delinquency due to various factors such as lack of warmth, excessive control, or neglect. Recognizing the impact of parenting styles on child development is crucial for implementing effective interventions and support systems to foster healthy parent-child relationships and reduce delinquency rates in communities. Family dynamics have a profound influence on a child's development, including their susceptibility to delinquent behavior. The quality of relationships, communication patterns, and overall functioning within the family unit significantly shape a child's attitudes, values, and behaviors. Parental involvement is widely recognized as a crucial factor in both preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency. The level of parental engagement and the quality of parent-child relationships significantly impact a child's behavior, attitudes, and overall development.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **Rosemary Kakonzi Mwangang (2019)** The overall purpose of the study was to explore the relationship between various family-related factors and crime. The study also attempted to ascertain whether those factors can act as causative agents for “Juvenile Delinquency.”
2. **DeAnna Haris Mckoy (2012)** The purpose of the study is to examine the association between parental control and delinquency and parental control in adolescence and young adult criminal behavior. Unexpectedly, parents' college education was positively associated with delinquency in young adulthood. Ways to practice parental control and implications of results are further discussed in this study.
3. **Elizabeth Cauffman, et al., (2008)** This study examined the interrelations between parental relationships, romantic relationships and antisocial behavior among female and male juvenile delinquents. Findings suggest that girls who engage in self-reported delinquent behavior are more likely to experience a high degree of anti-social encouragement by romantic parents.
4. **Machfeld Hoeve, Wilma Smeenk et al., (2009)** This study was conducted to determine whether the association between parenting and delinquency exists and what the magnitude of this linkage is. Both dimensions of warmth and support seem to be important. Implications for theory and parenting are discussed.
5. **Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan (2018)** 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 efforts the parents' role in the juvenile delinquency reduction.
6. **Henry Poduthase (2012)** The purpose of this study was to explore and compare, from the adolescent's perspective, the parent-adolescent relationship among adolescents who have engaged in delinquent behavior and those who have not. These adolescents were living in a happier family environment with fewer family fights and greater communication.
7. **Misty Wittenborn (2002)** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relations between Diana Baumrind's (1971) parenting styles and juvenile delinquency and to evaluate the relations between parental style and self-reported delinquency. For this study, it was hypothesized that a permissive parenting style was highly correlated to high levels of delinquency.
8. **Cashen M. Boccio (2017)** The current study addresses this gap in the literature by examining the influence of changes in family structure during adolescence on delinquent involvement both cross sectionally and

- longitudinally. Comparatively less research has attempted to examine the long-term impact of shifts in family structure on delinquent and criminal involvement.
9. **Rebecca L. Fix (2018)** The present study collected information on demographics, parent–child attachment, self-control, and delinquency from 350 confined male adolescents. Moreover, understanding whether self-control and parenting impact delinquency in a similar fashion for all juveniles or are differentiated by race/ethnicity would more precisely describe the developmental course of the acquisition of self-control.
 10. **Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990)** recognize that beyond self-control, opportunity to engage in delinquent acts is a necessary contributing factor to delinquency. In fact, opportunity may mediate the relationship between self-control and delinquency, such that individuals lower on self-control will be at increased risk for delinquency only when they have opportunities to be delinquent.
 11. **Chhaya Tomar, Dr. Ravindra Kumar (2018)** This paper provides a proper definition of bad parenting, signs of bad parenting, impact of bad parenting with the help of previous researches and guides the parents how children should be treated so that they should remain away from delinquency.
 12. **Anshu Shekhawat (2023)** In this research paper, the aim was to understand the role of parents and teachers in preventing juvenile delinquency in India. They 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.
 13. **Kimingiri George Warari (2015)** The researcher administered questionnaire to the juvenile delinquents in order to collect information on their previous parental experiences. The findings from the researcher suggest further research on the influence of modern society on juvenile delinquency.
 14. **Evans Onsando, Margaret K. Mwenje et al., (2021)** The study was guided by Baumrind’s parenting styles theory which categorizes parenting styles on the basis of responsiveness and demandingness in the parenting role. The findings point to the critical role the parenting style plays in the development or prevention of juvenile delinquency.
 15. **Mike Tapia, Courtney Clare (2018)** When the sample was split by parent gender, authoritarianism held up across both groups, but permissive and neglectful parenting was only significant for fathers. Independent of parenting style, boys have higher delinquency levels than girls. The strength and magnitude of this relationship is nearly identical in separate equations for mothers and fathers.
 16. **Jeff A. Asher (2006)** This paper determines if in a sample of parents and guardians of felony adjudicated juvenile, a greater proportion of the juveniles live in homes with predominantly authoritarian parenting styles. The results of the study indicate two things: parents/guardians identified most closely with an authoritarian style of parenting; and there was not an association between an authoritarian parenting style and more serious felony offenses.
 17. **Hanik Endang Nihayati, Arina Qonaah (2020)** There is a relationship between parenting with the level of juvenile delinquency in flats. Therefore health workers can carry out adolescent posts to reduce juvenile delinquency in flats.
 18. **Yaschica Williams (2006)** The purpose of this study was to examine how parenting style interacts with other variables related to characteristics of the child (i.e., race/ethnicity, class and gender) in producing delinquency. This research also integrates the traditions of criminology and psychology.
 19. **Jonel Mark Daligdig Sarno (2020)** The primal purpose of the study was to find out which domain of parenting styles best influenced aggression of juvenile delinquents. The results of the study reveal that there was an evident and significant relationship between parenting styles and aggression among the identified juvenile delinquents.
 20. **Judith Kivandi Buliva (2020)** The purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between parenting styles and forms of delinquent behaviour among Secondary School Students. The findings of the study will be useful in formulation of policies to be used in the education sector that may assist learners manifesting forms of delinquent behaviour.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

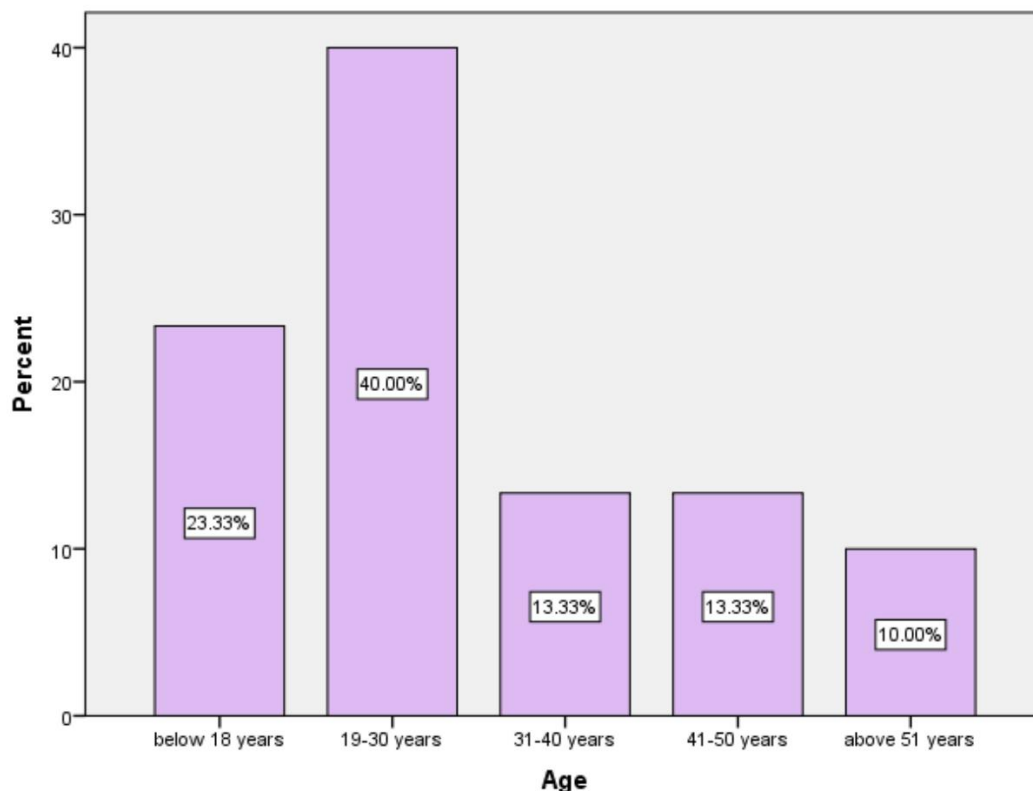
Understanding the specific mechanisms by which parental influence contributes to juvenile delinquency remains a complex challenge.

METHODOLOGY

The research method which was adopted for this research is empirical research design. The researcher has adapted a convenient sampling method. The data for it to be collected with the help of a survey with a questionnaire. A total 212 samples were collected out of which all the samples were collected by simple random sampling method. The sample frame was taken near Poonamallee, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The independent variables are age, gender, occupation, educational status, living area. The dependent variables are that by improving the child's social skills parental involvement in their child's extracurricular activities help prevent Juvenile delinquency. The researcher had used chi square and bar graph for pictorial representation.

ANALYSIS

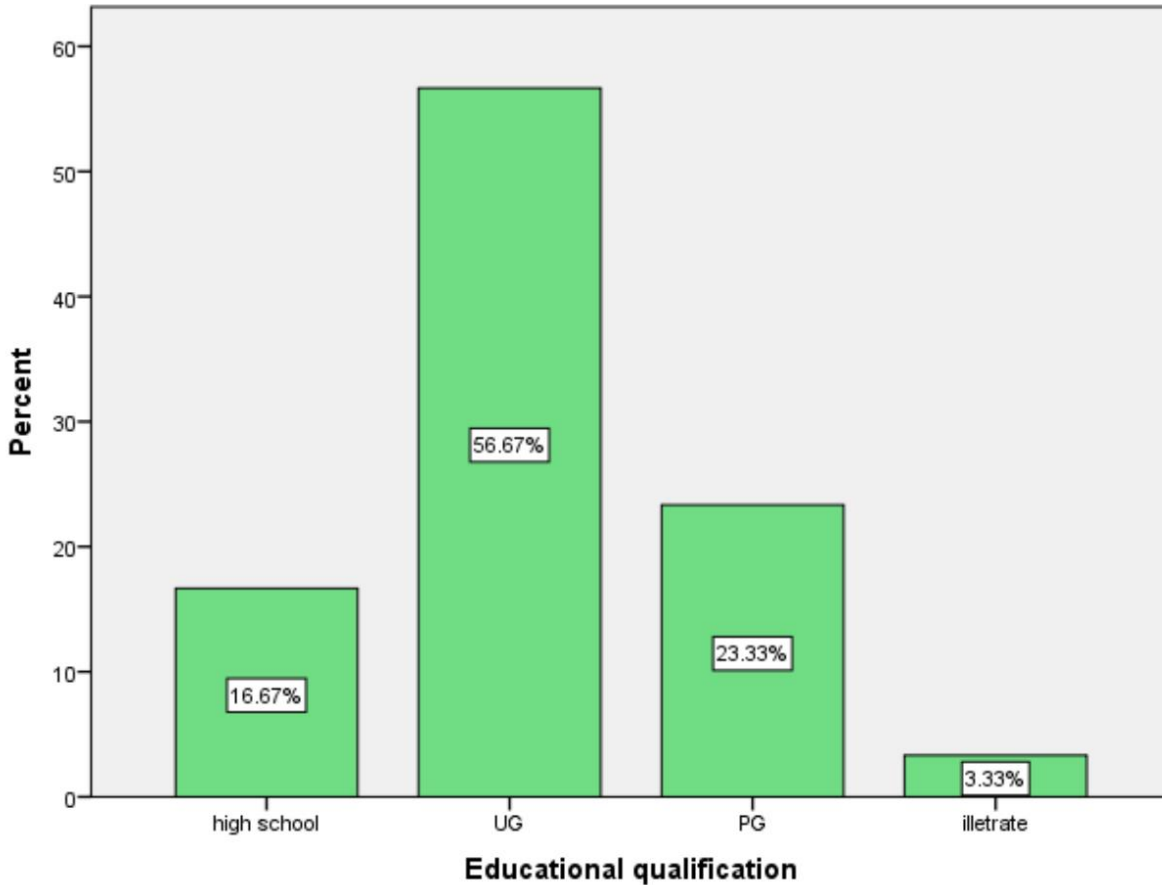
FIGURE 1
AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONSES



Legend: Age wise distribution of the respondents

Inference: The figure shows the age wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 212 respondents, the majority of the respondents (47.17%) are between 21-30 years, 23.58% of the respondents are below 20 years of age, 16.98% of the respondents are above 41 years and 12.26% of the respondents are between the age range of 31-40.

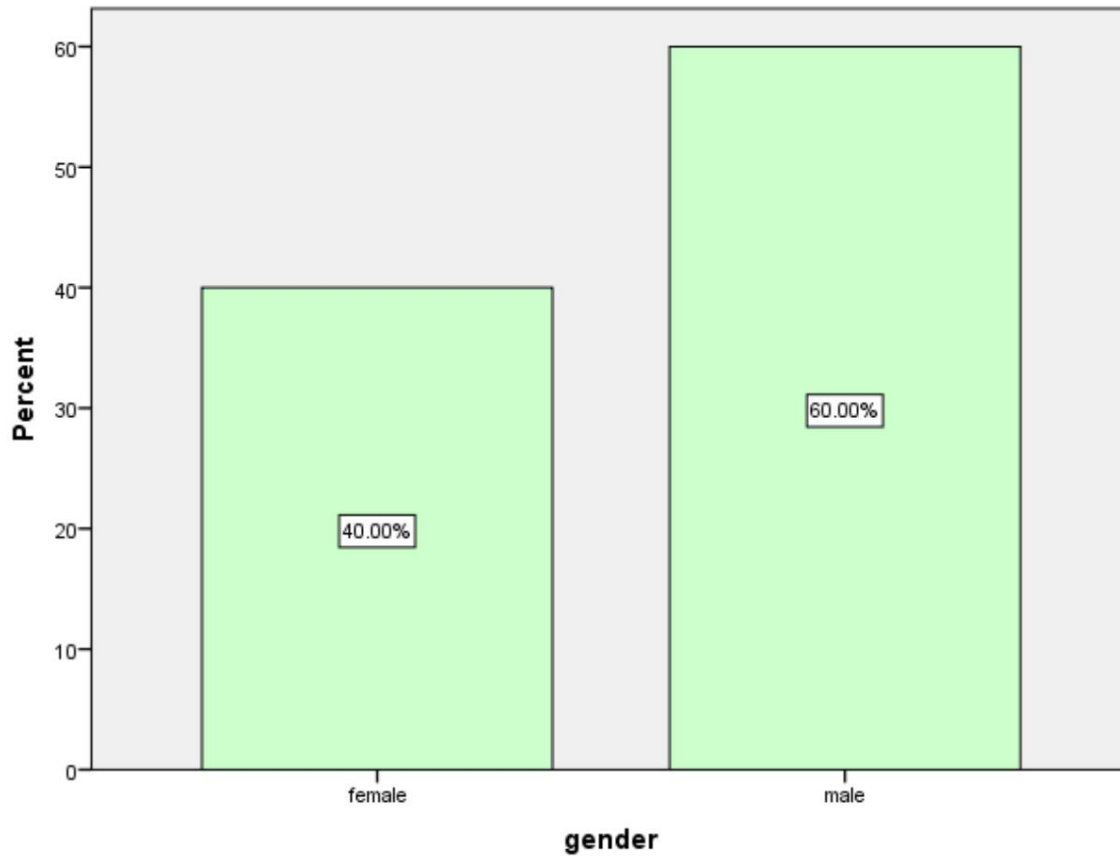
FIGURE 2
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS



Legend: Educational qualification wise distribution of the respondents.

Inference: The figure shows the educational qualification wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 212 respondents, majority of the respondents (59.96%) are SSLC graduates. 16.98% of the respondents are Postgraduates, 12.26% of the respondents are Undergraduates, 11.79% of the respondents are Highschool graduates.

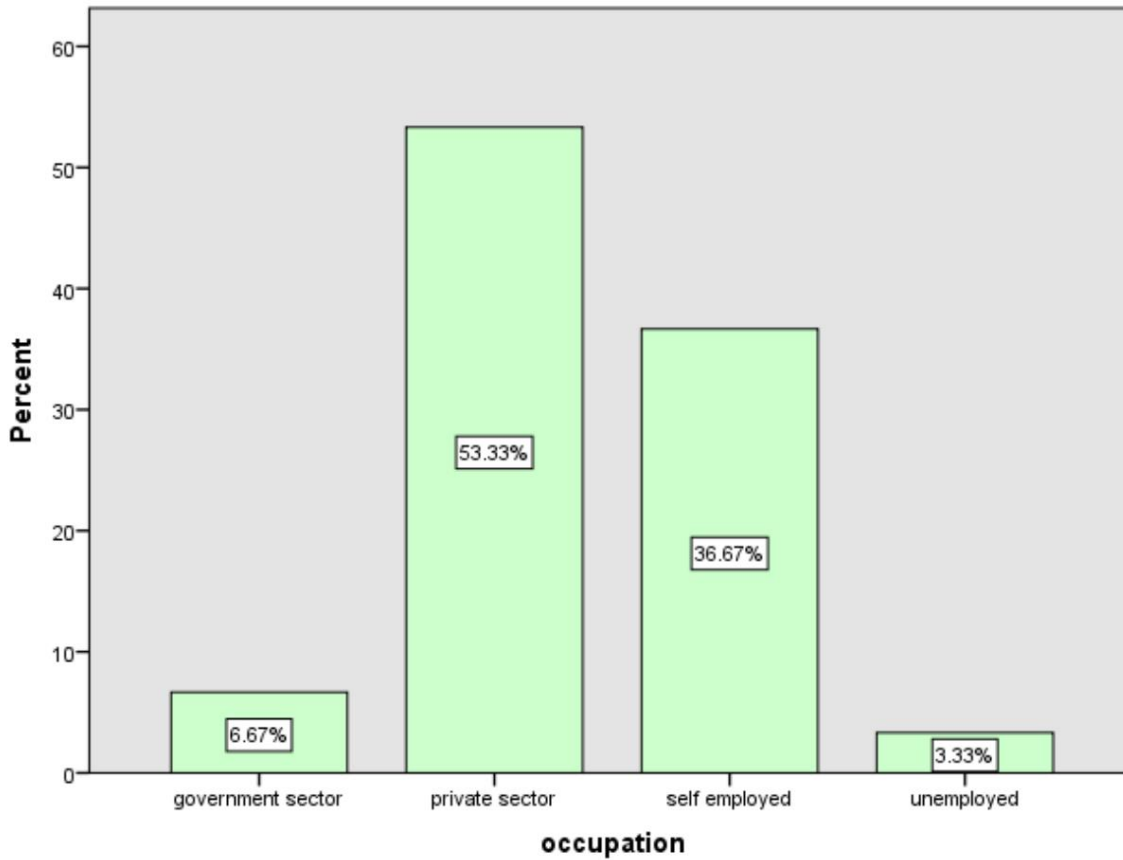
FIGURE 3
GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS



Legend: Gender wise distribution of the respondents

Inference: This figure shows the gender wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 212 respondents, majority of the respondents (46.70%) are females. 41.04% of the respondents are males and 12.26% of the respondents belong to the other category.

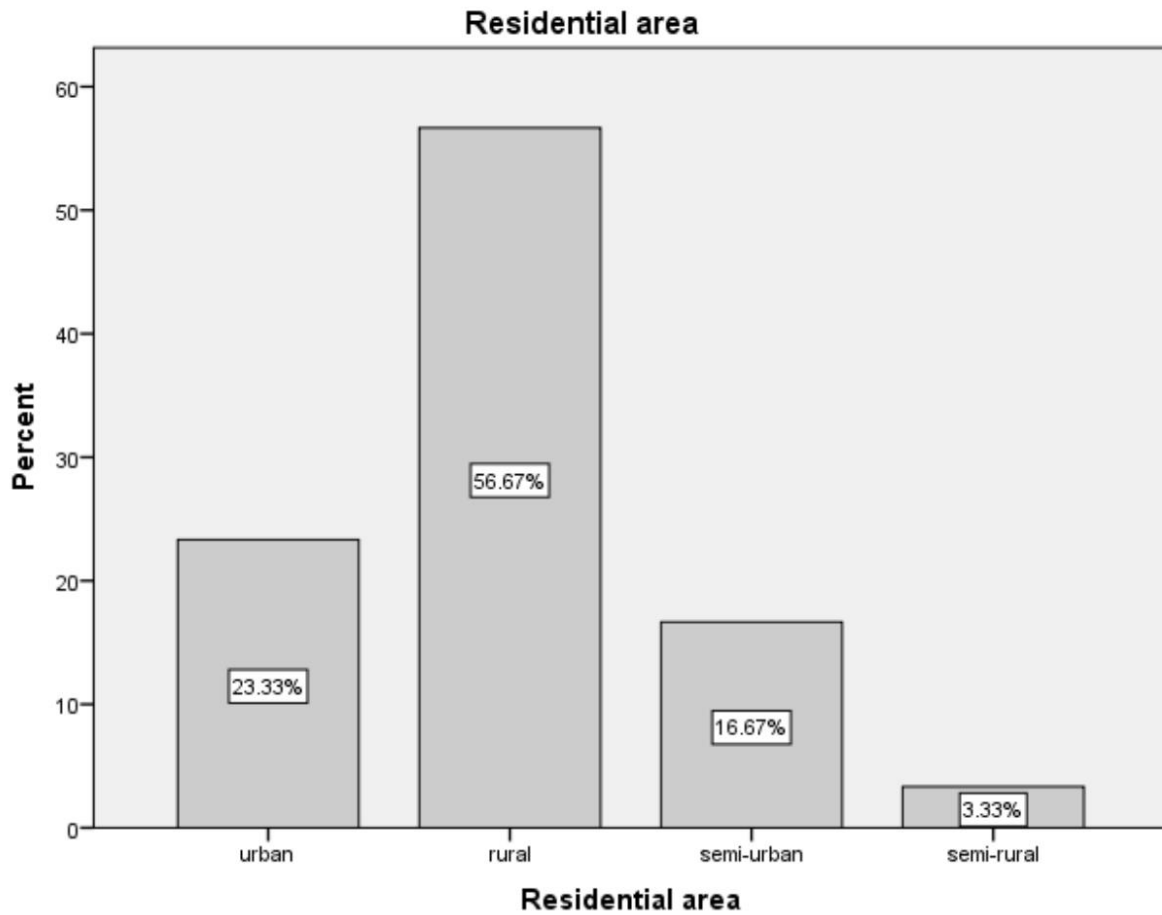
FIGURE 4
OCCUPATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS



Legend: Occupation wise distribution of the employees

Inference: This figure shows the occupation wise distribution of the employees. Out of 212 respondents, the majority of the respondents (34.91%) are students. 29.72% of the respondents are unemployed, 23.58% of the respondents are private employees and 11.79% of the respondents are government employees.

FIGURE 5
LIVING AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

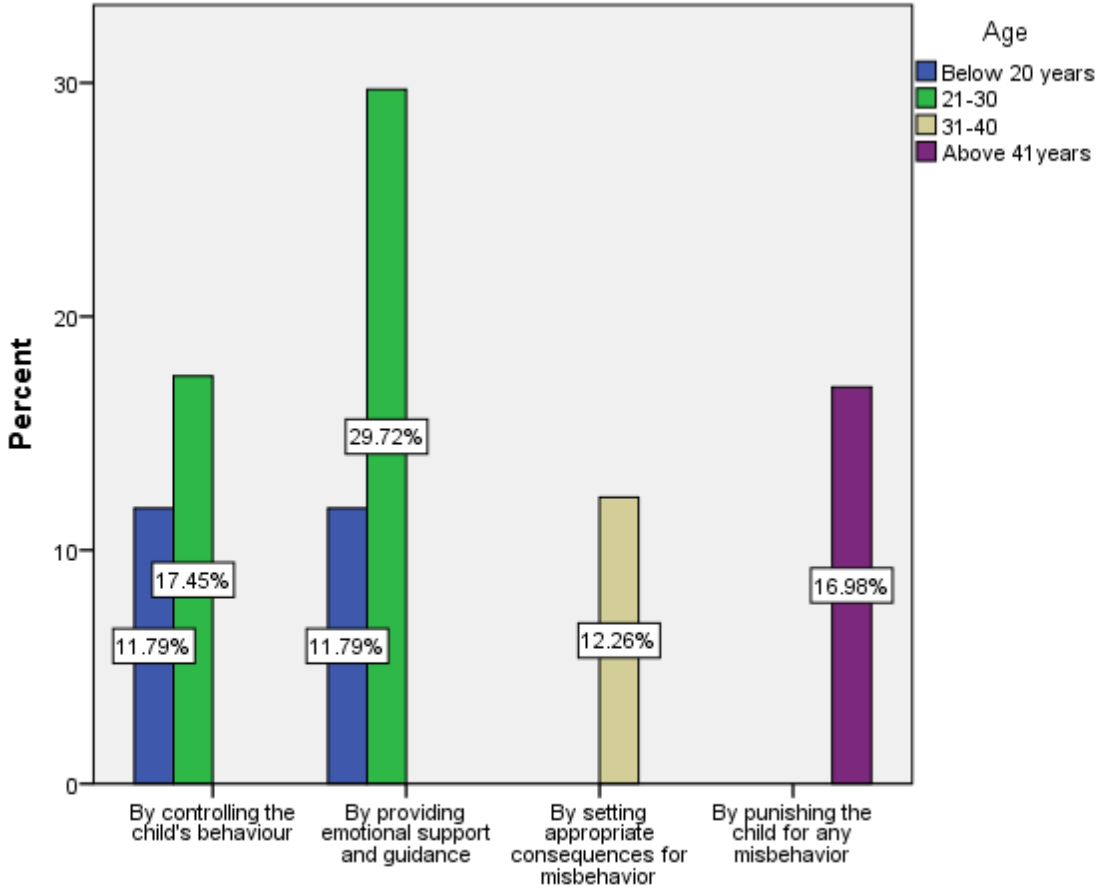


Legend: Living area wise distribution of the employees.

Inference: This figure shows the living area wise distribution of the employees. Out of 212 respondents, the majority of the respondents (56.02%) are from urban and 41.98% of the respondents are from rural.

FIGURE 6

THE PRIMARY WAY IN WHICH PARENTAL INFLUENCE AFFECTS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



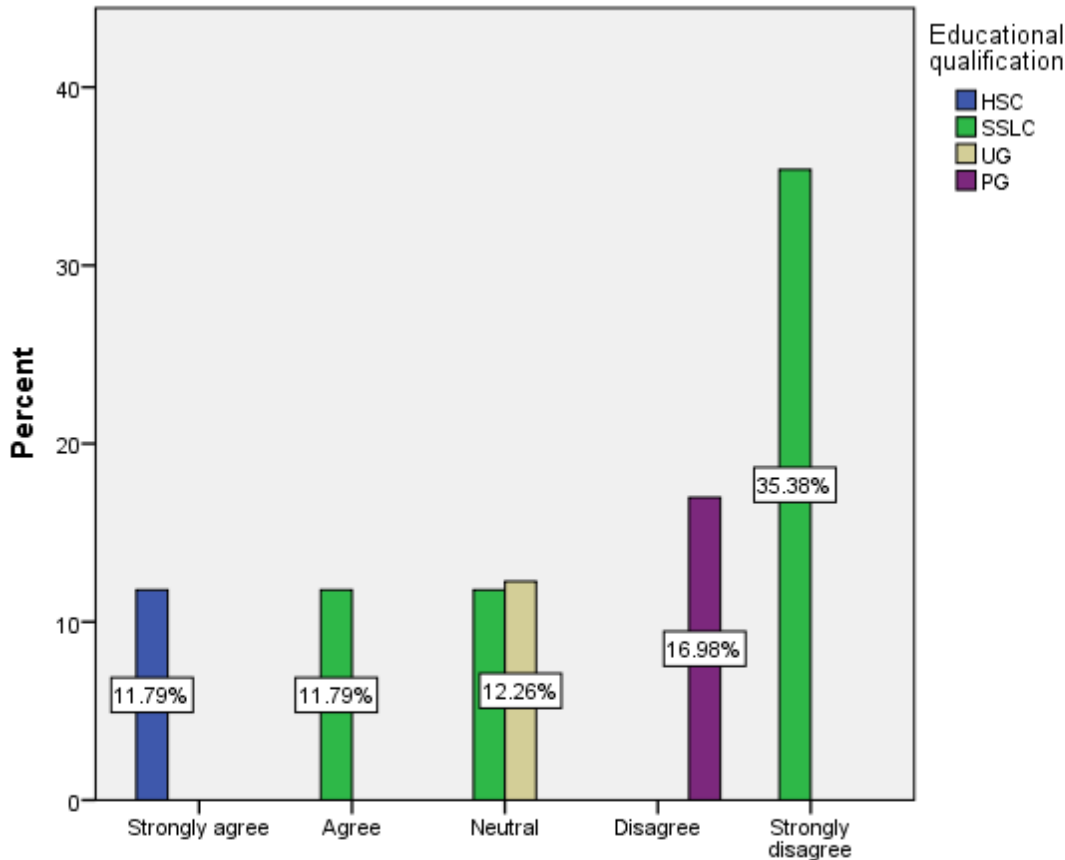
What is the primary way in which parental influence affects Juvenile delinquency?

Legend: The primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency

Inference: This figure shows the primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency in comparison with the age of the respondents. The majority of the respondents below the age of 20 years responded with by providing emotional support and guidance (29.72%)

FIGURE 7

AGREEABILITY TOWARDS PERMISSIVE PARENTING BEING THE MOST EFFECTIVE PARENTING STYLE IN PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

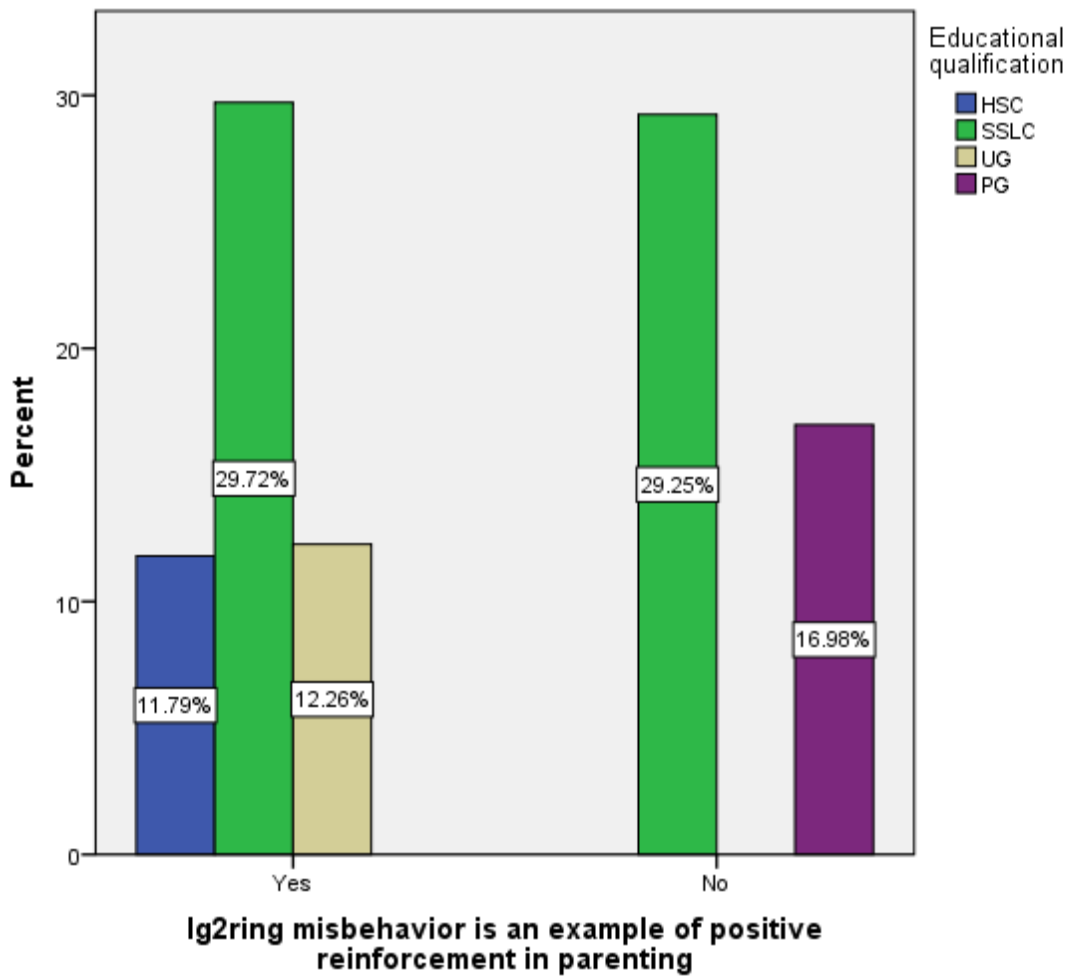


Permissive parenting is the most effective parenting style in preventing Juvenile delinquency. Indicate your 2ability towards the statement.

Legend: Agreeability towards permissive parenting being the most effective parenting style in preventing juvenile delinquency

Inference: This figure shows the agreeability of the respondents towards permissive parenting being the most effective parenting style in preventing juvenile delinquency in comparison with the educational qualification of the respondent. The majority of the respondents who only completed SSLC (35.38%) strongly disagree.

FIGURE 8

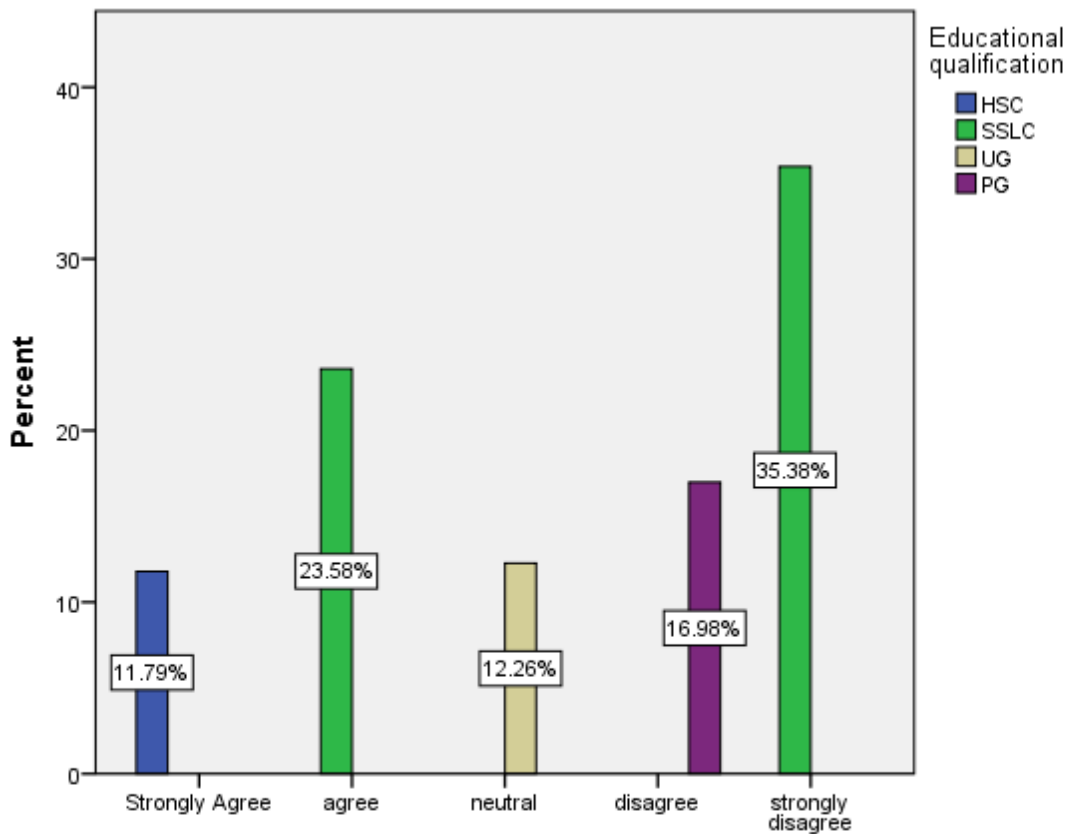


Legend: Ignoring misbehavior is an example of positive reinforcement in parenting

Inference: This figure shows the opinion of the respondents on ignoring misbehavior being an example of positive reinforcement in parenting in comparison with the educational qualification of the respondents. The majority of the respondents who only completed SSLC say yes (29.72%)

FIGURE 9

AGREEABILITY TOWARDS BY IMPROVING THE CHILD’S SOCIAL SKILLS PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN THEIR CHILD’S EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES HELP PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



By improving the child's social skills parental involvement in their child's extracurricular activities help prevent Juvenile delequency. Indicate your 2ability towards the statement.

Legend: Agreeability towards by improving the child’s social skills parental involvement in their child’s extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency

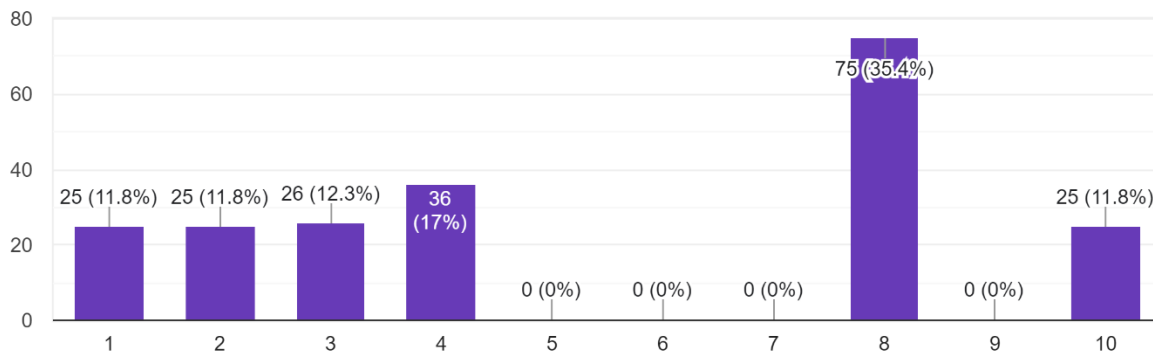
Inference: This figure shows the agreeability of the respondents on improving the child’s social skills and parental involvement in their extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency in comparison with the educational qualification of the respondents. The majority of the respondents who only completed SSLC strongly disagree (35.38%)

FIGURE 10

THE FARTHEST PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN THEIR CHILD’S EDUCATION HELP PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

How far does Parental involvement in their child's education help prevent Juvenile delinquency on a scale of 1-10?

212 responses



Legend: The farthest parental involvement in their child’s education help prevent juvenile delinquency

Inference: This chart shows the farthest parental involvement in their child’s education help prevent juvenile delinquency on a scale of 1-10. The majority of the respondents gave 8 on the scale (35.4%)

CHI-SQUARE TEST 1

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.441 ^a	2	.066
Likelihood Ratio	8.394	2	.015
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.238	1	.022
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.04.

NULL HYPOTHESIS: The comparison between the age and the ignoring misbehavior of the child.

The value derived from the chi- square is .022

There is no relationship between the age and the ignoring misbehavior of the child.

The p value (.000) is more than 0.05 and the result derived from the chi-square test between the age and the ignoring misbehavior of the child.

CHI-SQUARE TEST 2

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.178 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	19.686	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.406	1	.011
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.82.

NULL HYPOTHESIS: The comparison between the gender and Agreeability towards by improving the child’s social skills parental involvement in their child’s extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency.

The value from chi-square test is .011

There is no relationship between Agreeability towards by improving the child’s social skills parental involvement in their child’s extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency.

The p value (.000) is more than 0.05 and the result derived from the chi-square test between gender and Agreeability towards by improving the child’s social skills parental involvement in their child’s extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency.

Chi-square test 3:

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	129.240 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	140.430	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.049	1	.824
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.82.

NULL HYPOTHESIS :The comparisons between the residential area and primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency

The value derived from the chi square is .824.

There is no relationship between the primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency.

The p value (.000) is more than 0.05 and the result derived from the chi-square test between the residential area and primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency

Chi-square test 4

Alternative hypothesis

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	126.886 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	99.931	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	74.142	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.91.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: The relation between the age and child’s social skills parental involvement in their child’s extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency.

The chi square .000

There is a relation between age and child’s social skills parental involvement in their child’s extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency.

The p value (.000) is less than 0.05 and the result derived from the chi-square test between age and child’s social skills parental involvement in their child’s extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency.

Chi-square test 5

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.598 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	27.964	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	26.358	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.76.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: The relation between gender and the positive reinforcement in parenting.

The chi square test .000

There is a relation between gender and the positive reinforcement in parenting.

The p value (.000) is less than 0.05 and the result derived from the chi-square test between gender and the positive reinforcement in parenting

Chi-square test 6

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	73.367 ^a	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	79.257	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	44.625	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.76.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: The relation between the residential area and primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency.

The value from chi square derived is .000

There is a relation between the residential area and primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency.

The p value (.000) is less than 0.05 and the result derived from the chi-square test between the residential area and primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency.

RESULTS:

Figure 1 represents the age of the respondents. Out of 248 respondents, the majority of the respondents belong to the age category of 18 - 20 years (40.73%). 20.56% are between 21 - 30 years, 21.37% are between 31 - 40 years and 4.44% are above 50 years. **Figure 2** shows the gender of the respondents. Out of 248 respondents, the majority of the respondents are female (51.61%). 35.89% belong to the male category and 12.50% are transgenders. **Figure 3** shows the educational qualifications of the respondents. Out of 248 respondents, the majority of the respondents are undergraduates (34.27%). 29.84% are postgraduates, 16.13% have finished higher secondary, 14.52% are PhD scholars while 5.24% had no formal education. **Figure 4** represents the occupation of the respondents. Out of 248 respondents, the majority of the respondents 35.48% are students. 20.97% work in the private sector, 18.95% are self-employed, 14.92% work in the public sector while 9.68% are unemployed. **Figure 5** shows the place of residence of the respondents. Out of 248 respondents, the majority of the respondents reside in the semi-urban area (43.55%). 41.13% reside in the urban area while 15.32% reside in the rural area. **Figure 6** shows the influence of the place of residence of the respondents when asked them about their opinion on why the daughter's property share is divided in half of that of the son's. Majority of the respondents who reside in the semi-urban area think that it is because of society's prejudice against women (38.71%). **Figure 7** demonstrates the influence of the educational qualification of the respondents when asked them about their opinion on why the daughter's property share is divided in half of that of the son's. Majority of the respondents who are postgraduates think that it is because of the prejudice against women (26.21%). **Figure 8** represents the influence of gender of the respondents when asked them about their opinion on why the daughter's property share is divided in half of that of the son's. Majority of the respondents who identify as females also think that it is because of the prejudice against women (34.27%). **Figure 9** represents the effect of gender of the respondents when asked to state their agreeability about the Sharia law giving preference to the deceased person's siblings on the property inheritance over the daughters if the deceased has no sons. Majority of the female respondents disagree with this law (31.45%). **Figure 10** represents the effect of the place of residence of the respondents when asked to state their agreeability about the Sharia law giving preference to the deceased person's siblings on the property inheritance over the daughters if the deceased has no sons. Majority of the respondents who reside in the semi-urban area disagree with this law (23.39%).

DISCUSSIONS:

Figure 1 The figure shows the age wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 212 respondents, the majority of the respondents (47.17%) are between 21-30 years, 23.58% of the respondents are below 20 years of age, 16.98% of the respondents are above 41 years and 12.26% of the respondents are between the age range of 31-40. **Figure 2** The figure shows the educational qualification wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 212 respondents, the majority of the respondents (59.96%) are SSLC graduates. 16.98% of the respondents are Postgraduates, 12.26% of the respondents are Undergraduates, 11.79% of the respondents are Highschool graduates. **Figure 3** This figure shows the gender wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 212 respondents, the majority of the respondents (46.70%) are females. 41.04% of the respondents are males and 12.26% of the respondents belong to the other category. **Figure 4** This figure shows the occupation wise distribution of the employees. Out of 212 respondents, the majority of the respondents (34.91%) are students. 29.72% of the respondents are unemployed, 23.58% of the respondents are private employees and 11.79% of the respondents are government employees. **Figure 5** This figure shows the living area wise distribution of the employees. Out of 212 respondents, the majority of the respondents (56.02%) are from urban areas and 41.98% of the respondents are from rural areas. **Figure 6** This figure shows the primary way in which parental influence affects juvenile delinquency in comparison with the age of the respondents. The majority of the respondents below the age of 20 years responded with by providing emotional support and guidance (29.72%) **Figure 7** figure shows the agreeability of the respondents towards permissive parenting being the most effective parenting style in preventing juvenile delinquency in comparison with the educational qualification of the respondent. The majority of the respondents who only completed SSLC (35.38%) strongly disagree. **Figure 8** This figure shows the opinion of the respondents on ignoring misbehavior being an example of positive reinforcement in parenting in comparison with the educational qualification of the respondents. The majority of the respondents who only completed SSLC say yes (29.72%) **Figure 9** This figure shows the agreeability of the respondents on improving the child's social skills and parental involvement in their extracurricular activities help prevent juvenile delinquency in comparison with the educational qualification of the respondents. The majority of the respondents who only completed SSLC strongly disagree (35.38%) **Figure 10** The farthest parental involvement in their child's education helps prevent juvenile delinquency. This chart shows the farthest parental involvement in their child's education helps prevent juvenile delinquency on a scale of 1-10. The majority of the respondents gave 8 on the scale (35.4%)

SUGGESTIONS

Parental influence plays a significant role in juvenile delinquency. Positive parental involvement, guidance, and monitoring can reduce the risk of delinquent behavior. Conversely, neglect, abuse, or inconsistent discipline can contribute to delinquency. Strong parent-child relationships and effective communication are crucial in preventing juvenile delinquency.

- **Parental Education and Support:** Providing accessible resources and education to parents on effective parenting strategies, conflict resolution, and communication skills can enhance their ability to positively influence their children's behavior and reduce the risk of delinquency.
- **Parenting Programs and Interventions:** Implementing evidence-based parenting programs that target at-risk families can be beneficial. These programs can focus on enhancing parental skills, improving family dynamics, and promoting positive discipline techniques to prevent or address delinquent behavior.
- **Community Collaboration:** Foster collaboration between schools, community organizations, and law enforcement agencies to create comprehensive prevention and intervention strategies. This collaboration can involve mentoring programs, after-school activities, and community-based support networks that provide positive alternatives and support for at-risk youth.
- **Early Intervention:** Recognize the importance of early intervention to identify and address risk factors associated with delinquency. Early identification and targeted support for children and families at risk can help prevent the development of delinquent behavior patterns.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

Further studies can be proposed and this study finding can be helpful and in accordance with findings. Future research regarding this should be applied in the bigger population, respective fields and different ranges because this research limit is only for respondents in specific target (case studies) and these findings cannot be generalized.

- **Research and Evaluation:** Continuously invest in research and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of intervention strategies and identify new approaches to addressing the relationship between parental influence and juvenile delinquency. This ongoing assessment ensures that interventions are evidence-based and tailored to the evolving needs of youth and families.

CONCLUSION

The critical study concludes by summarizing the findings and highlighting the complex and multifaceted nature of the relationship between parental influence and juvenile delinquency. It underscores the significance of understanding the various factors that shape parental influence and emphasizes the need for comprehensive and evidence-based interventions to prevent and address juvenile delinquency effectively. The study calls for further research to bridge the existing gaps in knowledge and enhance our understanding of this critical issue. The relationship between parental influence and juvenile delinquency is a complex and multifaceted one. This critical study has highlighted the significant impact that parenting styles, family dynamics, and parental involvement have on a child's susceptibility to delinquent behavior. The findings emphasize the importance of recognizing the various factors that shape parental influence, including the quality of the parent-child relationship, parenting styles, and family cohesion.

The research has also shed light on the protective and risk factors associated with parental influence on juvenile delinquency. Positive parental involvement, including monitoring, support, and engagement, has been shown to have a mitigating effect on delinquent behavior, while neglectful or authoritarian parenting styles can increase the likelihood of delinquency. These insights have practical implications for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. Effective intervention strategies should focus on promoting positive parenting practices, improving parent-child relationships, and providing resources and support to parents. Further research is needed to deepen our understanding of this complex relationship, fill existing gaps in knowledge, and develop evidence-based approaches to reduce juvenile delinquency. By addressing parental influence comprehensively, society can work towards creating nurturing environments that foster positive development and reduce the occurrence of delinquent behavior in juveniles.

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