



A study of Impact of Perceived Parental Behavior on Emotional Processing among Juvenile Delinquents

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Abstract

In this study, we analyse how juvenile offenders' impressions of their parents' emotional responses affect their own emotional processing. Several elements, including parental style, communication, rejection, gender, ethnicity, and the kind of delinquent conduct, are identified and reviewed in this research as contributors to this association. Implications for further study into the root causes of juvenile delinquency and the power of nurturing parental relationships to counteract the development of antisocial traits are also discussed. According to the results, kids who see their parents' bad conduct are more prone to have emotional difficulties and act out criminally. Ultimately, the study finishes by stressing the need of doing further studies on this difficult problem in order to get a complete understanding of the connection between juvenile delinquents' perceptions of their parents' actions and the way they process their own emotions.

Method: With the use of SPSS 27.0's regression analysis, we can determine how much of an effect parents' actions are thought to have on juvenile delinquents' capacity for emotional processing. We utilized Dr. Nalini Rao's Parent-Child Relationship scale and Dr. Roger Baker's Emotional Processing Scale to determine how the parents' actions were perceived by the child.

Keywords: Parental Behavior, Juvenile Delinquents, Emotional Processing, Psychology

Introduction

Delinquency in the hands of minors is known as juvenile delinquency. There is cause for grave worry about the frequency of adolescent delinquency. Juvenile delinquency has complex roots, and studies have pinpointed a wide range of contributing variables. Juvenile offenders may be more likely to engage in antisocial conduct because of the influence that their parents' actions have on their ability to deal with their emotions. This study reviews studies that investigate the connection between parental conduct and the way emotionally disturbed youth interpret their environment.

Crime committed by young people is a serious issue in many countries. In the eyes of the law, anybody under the age of 18 who has committed a crime is considered a juvenile delinquent, as defined by the National Institute of Justice. There are several causes of juvenile delinquency, such as financial hardship, social pressure, and troubled homes. When it comes to what causes youth crime, the family often plays a significant role. In particular, there has been a lot of academic interest in the connection between how a child sees his or her parents behaving and antisocial conduct.

What we mean by "perceived parental conduct" is the child's own assessment of the parents' or caregivers' actions. It includes a wide variety of aspects, such as parents' ability to offer emotional support,



communication, discipline, and control. Negative parenting styles are associated with an increased risk of emotional and behavioral issues in children. On the other side, kids who see their parents acting positively may be better able to control their emotions and act less delinquently.

It is crucial to understand how juvenile delinquents' perceptions of their parents' actions affect their emotional processing if we are to create therapies that are successful in reducing offending. This study provides a literature analysis on the issue, examining the elements that contribute to the connection between how juvenile offenders evaluate their parents' actions and how they deal with their own emotions. The first part of this study is devoted to reviewing the existing research on the topic of the correlation between how children perceive their parents' actions and how they themselves process their own emotions. The second part of this article discusses how this study may shed light on the factors that lead to juvenile delinquency, as well as the role that responsible parenting plays in reducing this problem. Lastly, the report discusses the necessity for further research on this complicated problem to fully understand the connection between perceived parental conduct and emotional processing among juvenile offenders.

Background

Juvenile delinquents' emotional development may be affected by their parents' actions, according to studies. The capacity for efficient emotional processing relates to one's level of self-awareness and self-control. To put it simply, it is crucial to kids and teens' personal and interpersonal growth. Parents have a crucial part in their children's emotional development, and their actions may have a considerable effect on how their children process their own emotions as they grow up.

The term "perceived parental conduct" relates to the way a kid views their parents' actions. Anxiety, sadness, and aggressive conduct are more common among children who see their parents unfavorably. Adolescents' emotional difficulties may play a role in their transition towards a life of crime. Studies demonstrate a correlation between abusive and inconsistent parenting and the emergence of emotional and behavioral issues in offspring. On the other hand, kids who have loving and stable caregivers are less likely to act out negatively.

The parenting style a family adopts has a significant impact on their children's mental health. Researchers have shown a correlation between authoritarian parenting styles (characterized by stringent regulations and severe punishment) and behavioral difficulties and emotional disturbances in offspring. Parenting styles that are more authoritative, such as those that entail establishing clear expectations and providing emotional support, have been associated with healthy emotional development and decreased rates of delinquent conduct. Juvenile delinquents' perceptions of their parents' emotional responses are a difficult problem that needs further study. However, the present research has shown various elements that contribute to this association.

Impact of Perceived Parental Behavior on Emotional Processing:

Perceived parental conduct has been found to have a substantial influence on emotional processing among juvenile offenders. Multiple studies have looked at this correlation, and they have all shown that kids who think their parents are acting bad are more likely to develop emotional issues and act out in negative ways themselves.



One research looked at how young offenders deal with their feelings after experiencing parental rejection. Anxiety and despair were shown to be more common among children who saw their parents as uncaring, as well as among those who saw their parents as rejecting. These mental health issues were associated with antisocial behaviors including drug abuse and committing crimes.

Another research looked at how talking to parents affected their offspring's ability to deal with their feelings. The research indicated that kids who thought their parents were fighting a lot were more prone to act out emotionally and criminally. Contrarily, offending and emotional difficulties were less common among youngsters who saw their parents' communication as good. Juvenile offenders' ability to regulate their emotions has also been connected to this parenting approach. In one study, researchers looked at how different parenting styles affected how juvenile offenders dealt with their feelings. Authoritarian parenting has been linked to behavioral and emotional difficulties in children, according to a new research. On the other hand, children who grew up with authoritarian parents were less likely to have emotional difficulties or act out illegally.

Gender differences in the ways in which juvenile offenders absorb and express their emotions have also been researched. One research indicated that females were more affected by their parents' perceived conduct when it came to dealing with their emotions. Girls were more likely than males to develop emotional difficulties and engage in antisocial conduct if they saw poor parenting styles.

Juvenile offenders of different races have been studied for their similarities and differences in how they process their emotions and how they see their parents. Juveniles of African American and European American descent were shown to be more affected by their parents' perceived conduct on their emotional processing than were juveniles of other races. Juveniles of African American descent were more likely than those of European American descent to have emotional issues and participate in delinquent conduct as a result of seeing or experiencing poor parental behavior. Researchers have also looked at how different types of delinquency are related to how juveniles handle their emotions at home. Researchers discovered that aggressive delinquency was more strongly influenced by parents' perceptions of their parenting style than did nonviolent delinquency. When compared with children who had favorable parenting experiences, those who had bad ones were more likely to engage in violent delinquent conduct.

Juvenile delinquents' perceptions of their parents' emotional responses are a difficult problem that needs further study. However, previous studies have shown a number of elements that play a role in this connection, such as parental attitudes and practices, lines of communication and rejection, gender, ethnicity, and the specifics of the offending conduct.

Research Methodology

Both of the research instruments were given to 120 juvenile offenders to complete. People between the ages of 8 and 16 were the only ones included for this analysis. Emotional processing was determined using the Roger Baker-developed Emotional Processing Scale, and Perceived Parental Behavior was determined using the Parent Child Relationship Scale developed by Dr. Nalini Rao. The respondents were given access to both surveys through electronic means. In order to collect the primary data, a stratified random sampling technique was used. Once the data was collected, SPSS V27 was used to do the required regression analysis. It was determined how much of an effect Parental Behavior as Perceived by the Child has on Emotional Processing.

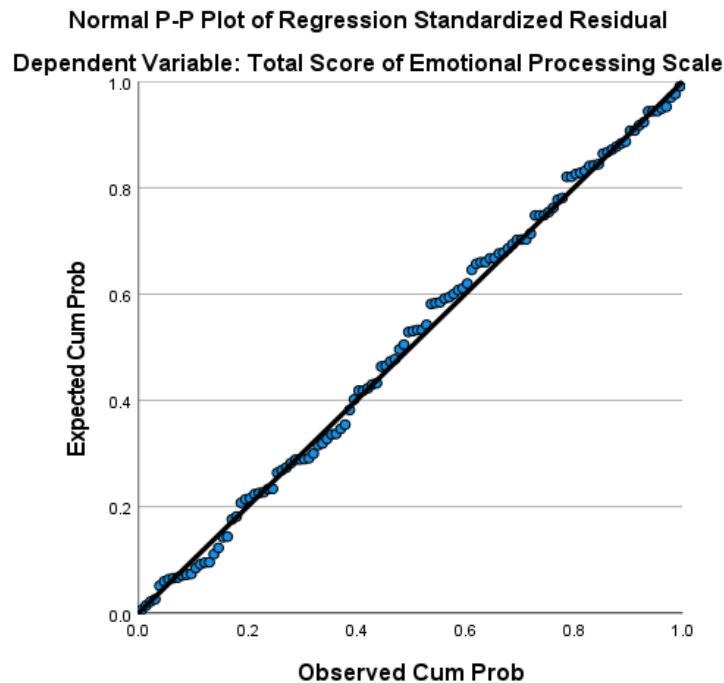
Results
Demographic

Variables		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Age	8 to 10	30	25	25	25
	10 to 12	30	25	25	50
	12 to 14	30	25	25	75
	14 to 16	30	25	25	100
Gender	Male	60	50	50	50
	Female	60	50	50	100
Studying in which Class	4 to 6	30	25	25	25
	6 to 8	30	25	25	50
	8 to 10	30	25	25	75
	10 to 12	30	25	25	100
Area	Urban	60	50	50	50
	Rural	60	50	50	100

From the above table we can easily understand that the total data is taken from a survey of 120 respondents where an equal ratio has been maintained while collecting the data for finding the best results and being able to do a comparative analysis of responses among the age group, sex, area and based upon in which they are studying. The responses show that the Age had 4 groups, and there were 30 respondents in each group namely, 8 to 10, 10 to 12, 12 to 14 and 14 to 16. The sex ratio was maintained as there are 60 male respondents and 60 female respondents. The study area has also been selected as Urban and Rural and there were 60 respondents from each group. Also, there were 30 students in each of 4 groups of classes in which they were studying.

Model Summary ^b						
Model		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
Regression Model		.752 ^a	0.023	0.006	0.50325	
ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression Analysis	Regression	116.797	2	58.399	1.381	.255 ^b
	Residual	4948.194	117	42.292		
	Total	5064.992	119			

The above table of model summary provides the characteristics of the model. In the case perceived parental behaviour, temperament pattern and emotional processing are the three main variables. The model summary shows that the R value, which represents the correlation between the dependent and independent variables, the R having a correlation of 0.752 shows that there is significant relationship among the three. The observed P value (significant value) is 0.255 which is higher than the threshold limit of 0.05. The F value is 1.381. So, we can state that the alternate hypothesis can be accepted, which means that there will be significant impact of perceived parental behaviour and temperament pattern on emotional processing among juvenile delinquents.



In the graph shown below, we can clearly see the normal P-Plot of regression and we can conclude that all the responses are normally distributed, as we can see that all the points lie near the diagonal line which shows the distribution of responses”.

Conclusion

Society as a whole is deeply troubled by the criminal behavior of young people. Juvenile delinquency has complex roots, and studies have pinpointed a wide range of contributing variables. Juvenile offenders may be more likely to engage in antisocial conduct because of the influence that their parents' actions have on their ability to deal with their emotions. For children and adolescents, the ability to understand and express their emotions is a crucial part of their social and emotional growth. Parents have a critical role in this area. Destructive emotional issues and antisocial conduct are common among youngsters who have an unfavorable impression of their parents' actions, according to studies. Factors that influence the effect of perceived parental conduct on emotional processing among juvenile delinquents include parenting style, communication, rejection, gender, ethnicity, and the kind of delinquent behavior.



To completely understand how juvenile offenders' perceptions of their parents' conduct affect how they process their own emotions, further study is required. However, the current literature sheds light on the complexity of the problem and emphasizes the significance of nurturing parental relationships in children's emotional growth and the avoidance of juvenile criminality.

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