

12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

**Impact of strained interpersonal relationship with parents on juvenile delinquency among delinquent children in Ambala: A retrospective study****Talwinder Kaur, Srinivasan P and Manpreet Sharma**  
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**Background:** Juvenile delinquency characterized by unsociable behavior that is away from parental control and subjected to right action or violation of the law committed by juvenile and not punishable by death or life custody. Many studies have established a clear correlation between lack of control and violate. A lack of control is also combined to poor interrelationship between children and parents.

**Aim:** The objectives of the study were to assess and compare IPR score with parents among case (delinquent children) and control group (non-delinquent children) and to determine the association of IPR score with selected variables among case and control. The conceptual framework of the study was based on general system theory.

**Methodology:** The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative and design was non-experimental retrospective (case and control) design. 120 participants were selected using total enumerative sampling for (60 children from delinquent home) case group and convenience sampling based on matching (age) and homogeneity (gender) for (60 children from government school) control group. The tool used for the study consisted of structured performa regarding selected variables (demographic, conduct and specific IPR variable) and Modified Washington state Juvenile Court Assessment Scale to assess IPR with paper and pencil technique from participants and interview technique from parents (conduct variable). Data collection was done in December 2017. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

**Results:** The findings of the study revealed that mean IPR score in case (Delinquent children) group was significantly lower than control (non-delinquent children) group (70.83 vs. 74.58:  $t=4.74$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) which inferred control group (non-delinquent children) had better IPR with parents. Further significant association was found between IPR score and selected variables i.e., youth occupation ( $p=0.002$ ), father education ( $p=0.05$ ) in case group and religion ( $p=0.02$ ), place of residence ( $p=0.008$ ) and youth was raised by single parents ( $p=0.04$ ) in control group.

**Conclusion & Significance:** It was concluded from the study that control (non-delinquent children) group had better IPR than case (delinquent children) group. Hence, there was a significant impact of strained IPR on delinquency among children residing in delinquent home.

**Recent Publications**

- 1.Sharma B R, Dhillon S, Bano S Review Article Juvenile delinquency in India – a cause for concern. *J Indian Acad Forensic Med*; 31(1): 68-72.
- 2.Deković M (1999) Risk and protective factors in the development of problem behavior during adolescence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*; 28(6): 667-85.

**Biography**

Talwinder Kaur is an MSc Nursing student, conducted research project for the fulfillment of her Master's degree in Mental Health Nursing. Her open and constructive ideas help in improving the interpersonal relationships between delinquent children and their parents.

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**Notes:**