

## Role of family environment, self-concept & personal values amongst children in conflict with law

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### ABSTRACT

Present research, studies the relationship between family environment, self-concept & personal values of Children in Conflict with Laws living with biological parents and the ones living with guardians. The population chosen for the study were delinquents (age range of 12-18 years), at Kingsway Camp, observation home for boys, Delhi. From the selected population, a sample of 60 children was taken, using purposive sampling method. Selected sample was divided into two groups with the preset criteria, before involvement in the crime and their conviction, 30 of these Children had been living with their parents and rest 30 with their guardians. Research data was collected using questionnaire method. Three standardized tests of Family Environment, Self-Concept & Personal Values was used. Collected data was analyzed and findings revealed an established relationship between Self-concept & Family environment and Self-concept & Personal values. Also Family environment has a significant impact on Self-concept and Personal Values. Through the present study, it can thus be inferred that family environment plays a significant role in restricting and rescuing young kids from committing heinous crimes.

**Keywords:** *Family Environment, Self-Concept, Personal Values, Children in Conflict with Laws, Family and Guardians.*

Youth is considered to be the real power of the nation, where they are expected to serve the country and to uplift the nation's pride and faith but what they are doing is exactly the opposite of it. The brutal Delhi gang rape case in 2012 along with the multiple other crimes reported in a short time has brought forth a new facet to criminality that needs to be tackled urgently. Persistent occurrence of Juvenile Crimes (under IPC) is a matter of grave concern, though the "percentage of juvenile crimes to total crimes has increased from 26% in 2013 to 41% since 2007", thus the future implications of it, being increased is definitely foreseeable. Thus the need and relevance to work upon this area has gained importance over time. Youngsters these days are drifting apart from their goals and are rather indulging in heinous crimes. They strive for freedom and independence thus defying their parents at home and authority at school, rebelling, therefore alienating themselves from their families and the

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society as whole. Because of this alienation and the need for independence and freedom, they fall prey in the hands of antisocial elements.

A juvenile is anyone under the age of 18 while a Delinquent or Children in Conflict with Law is an individual under the age of 18 who fails to obey the laws. As per the most acceptable current definition, the term 'Children in Conflict with Laws' or 'Children in Conflict with the Law' refers to "any person below the age of 18 who has come in contact with the justice system as a result of committing crime".

Juvenile Delinquency is the result of psycho-social factors such as parental negligence, social rejection, alienation, psychological support provided by delinquent gang etc. Most youths join the gang rather than committing crimes alone as it gives them a sense of belongingness and serve as means of gaining symbolic status and approval further enabling them in approval of their thought structure. As rightly quoted by John Locke "child's mind is a blank slate", what you imprint is what is manifested. Scholars repeatedly pointed to high incidence of broken home and parental negligence as a background demonstration of delinquent youth. In other words delinquency appears to be much more prevalent among youths coming from broken families, death of a parent, sibling rivalry, criminal parent etc. Poverty, Poor family environment, unsteadiness, availability of weapons, violence, child abuse, lack of education etc are all the notable repeated factors that has triggered and stimulated a normal adolescent to an extent of committing crimes. Study by Young (2014) examined the role of the family as a key factor in encouraging gang membership and criminality and also the correlation between 'troubled families' and the rise in youth crime and gang-related violence. Beaver (2013) in his research revealed that crime tends to concentrate in families and that it also tends to be transmitted across generational lines. Further McCord (2006) suggested two mechanisms: Maternal behavior appears to influence juvenile delinquency and, through those effects, adult criminality. Paternal interaction with the family, however, appears to have a more direct influence on the probability of adult criminal behavior. Magda (1999) in their research work studied the impact of family disruption on juvenile delinquency indicating a consistent relationship between a greater number of family transitions and a higher level of delinquency and drug use. Study done by Henricson (1993) advocated that the roots of delinquency lie within the family and also emphasized that children whose families suffer financial and environmental poverty are clearly at greater risk than children whose parents have the income to provide them with a comfortable home. Adequate parental supervision and other appropriate parenting techniques can protect against juvenile criminality. Thornberry 1995 interestingly mentioned a relationship between childhood maltreatment and delinquent behavior.

Family plays the central role in forming the overall personality of a child further structuring their thoughts and value system. Through this study we tried to analyze if the personal values of the child imbibed from the beginning can cause in acceleration of delinquency or not and what relationship it has with the delinquents behavior. A Study by Ariel Knafo (2013) provided a new notion that the socialization process should be considered as the result of the interaction between parents and their adolescent children rather than as a unidirectional process affected by parents alone. Not much work has been done in this particular area thus the study encompasses the need and relevance to objectively explore this area.

With the family foundation and values comes the entire self understanding. Wong (2010) studied and explored the levels of self-concept of delinquent young adults and the study demonstrated that self-concept is related to delinquent behavior and that man and women

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differ both in the strength and direction of the association. The Tennessee Self-concept Scale was used by Yvas (2008) and was administered on delinquents, resulting in abnormally low self-concepts in them. Further scores indicated that most of the subjects held themselves in abnormally low regard as individuals, members of society and as family members. Also the delinquent's poor self-concept and personality deficiencies have been frequently described in the literature Clinard, (1965). Lively (1962) also suggested self-concept to be a possible predictor to juvenile delinquency. Later in 1992, Lau interestingly brought forward a new theory when he conducted a study on Chinese adolescents and concluded external control generally externally located was associated with low general and academic, social self-concepts, high delinquency, and poor relations with parents and school, and remarked how external control can trigger off deviant behavior. A commonly shared goal in treatment programs for delinquents is the improvement of self-concepts and social attitudes in order to modify the socially unacceptable behavior. Hence the entire study is conducted with the main agenda of curbing the delinquent act through identification of factors that act out as risk, possible accelerating the act. Here in this study the three factors understudy are- Family Environment, Personal Values and Self-concept.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### ***Objectives***

1. To study and compare the status of tendency of family environment, self-concept and personal values among Children in Conflict with Laws, Living with parents and with guardians.
2. To examine the relationship between self-concept and family environment among Children in Conflict with Laws living with parents and with guardians.
3. To examine the relationship between self-concept and personal values among Children in Conflict with Laws living with parents and guardian.
4. To examine the effect of family environment on personal values among Children in Conflict with Laws.
5. To examine the effect of family environment on self-concept among Children in Conflict with Laws.

#### ***Research Design***

Study was based on quantitative research design involving descriptive-correlation non experimental research design. Population for this study was the prosecuted and convicted Children in Conflict with Law, in the age range of 12 -18 years, kept at Kingsway Camp, observation home for boys, Delhi. From the selected population, a sample of total 60 children was selected through purposive sampling method and divided into two groups with the criteria that, before involvement in the crime and their conviction, 30 of these Children had been living with their parents and rest 30 with their guardians. Habitual offenders of theft, drug pedaling and serious violent behavior were included in the sample, whereas the children above the age of 18 years and children with psychiatric disorder were excluded from the study. Research data was collected from the subjects of both the groups by using questionnaire method. Three standardized tests as detailed below were used to collect the data.

Sanjay Vohra's Family environment scale (1997) was used to assess the family environment of Children in Conflict with Law. Children in Conflict with Law were assessed on all the dimensions namely: Cohesion (Co), Expressiveness (Ex), Competitive framework (Cf), Independence (In), Moral orientation (Mo), Organization (Or) and Recreational orientation (Ro). High scores on these dimensions indicated the better adaptability and sustainability of

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the adolescent in the particular areas whereas the low/ average scores indicated the need for improvement. The reliability, internal consistency (Cronbach's Alpha) for each of the seven FES subscales, were all in an acceptable range, varying from moderate for independence and competitive framework to substantial for cohesion, organization, recreational, and religious orientation. Test-retest reliability was also in an acceptable range, varying from a low of .78 for independence to a high of .89 for cohesion. Self-Concept Scale by Raj Kumar, 1984 was used to measure self-concept among children's in conflict with law. The self-concept scale provides six dimensions of self-concept, such as, physical, social, intellectual, moral, educational and temperamental. This scale also helped to score the total self-concept score. The scoring system for all items remains same i.e. 5, 4,3,2,1 whether the items are positive or negative. A high score indicates a higher self-concept, while a low score shows low self-concept. The reliability of the test was calculated by test-retest method and found to be 0.91 for the total self-concept measure. Reliability coefficients of its various dimensions varied from 0.67 to 0.88. Personal Values Questionnaire developed by Sherry G.P. and Verma R.P. (1996) was used to measure ten human values i.e. Religious, Social, Democratic, Aesthetic, Economic, Knowledge, Hedonistic, Power, Family Prestige and Health Values. It comprises of 40 questions covering the range of ten values. The reliability of the test was checked using the test retest method and it was found to be .52 for religious values, .45 for social value, .62 for democratic values, .47 for aesthetic values, .67 for economic value, .59 for knowledge value, .61 for hedonistic values, .55 for power value, .57 for family prestige values and .53 for health value.

### RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Keeping the objectives of study in view, both the descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze and interpret the collected data. Minimum Score (Mn), Maximum Score (Mx), Range, Mean and standard deviation were calculated with the help of descriptive statistics, whereas correlation and regression were calculated by using inferential statistics.

**Table 1.1: shows the descriptive statistical values of Minimum Score (Mn), Maximum Score (Mx), Range, Mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) for the dimensions of Family Environment, Personal Values and Self-concept.**

Variables	(With Parents)						(With Guardian)					
	N1	M	S.D	Mx	Mn	R	N2	M	S.D	Max	Min	Range
CF	30	8.03	1.12	10	6	4	30	7.40	1.47	9	4	5
CO	30	8.23	1.07	10	6	4	30	7.03	1.35	9	4	5
EX	30	7.90	1.18	10	5	5	30	6.70	0.91	8	4	4
IN	30	7.96	1.37	10	5	5	30	6.80	1.09	9	5	4
MO	30	8.26	0.86	9	6	3	30	6.96	1.37	9	3	6
ORG	30	8.26	0.69	9	7	2	30	7.20	0.96	9	5	4
RO	30	7.96	0.92	10	6	4	30	7.76	0.43	8	7	1
SCQ	30	220.16	10.4	238	198	40	30	204.60	8.00	224	180	44
Religious Values	30	8.33	0.66	10	7	3	30	8.56	0.72	10	7	3
Social Values	30	8.43	0.62	9	7	2	30	7.83	0.91	9	6	3
Democratic Values	30	8.23	0.67	9	7	2	30	7.66	1.09	9	5	4
Aesthetic Values	30	7.30	0.91	9	6	3	30	7.40	0.96	9	6	3
Economic Values	30	7.43	1.22	9	3	6	30	7.50	0.82	9	6	3
Knowledge Values	30	7.56	0.67	9	6	3	30	7.80	0.92	9	6	3

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Variables	(With Parents)						(With Guardian)					
	S.No	N1	M	S.D	Mx	Mn	R	N2	M	S.D	Max	Min
Hedonistic Values	30	8.13	0.77	9	7	2	30	7.96	0.80	9	6	3
Power Values	30	7.03	0.66	8	6	2	30	7.70	1.11	9	4	5
Family Prestige Values	30	7.80	0.84	9	6	3	30	7.33	0.71	9	6	3
Health Values	30	8.10	0.99	9	6	3	30	7.90	0.88	8	7	2

Table (1) exhibits various statistical values, such as mean score, range, standard deviation, minimum and maximum scores for measuring the degree of the dimensions of Family environment (FE), personal values (PV) and Self-concept (SC) among children in conflict with law who had been living with parental family or guardian's family. Through the above table we can conclude-

Mean scores for the factor of Family Environment reveals that the tendency of FE is higher among the children living with parental family as compared to the children living with family of guardian's and the range and standard deviation shows the minimum dispersion in the scores which verifies the consistency of scores with minimum deviancy.

Mean score reveals that the tendency of SC was higher among the children living with family and the range and standard deviation shows the minimum dispersion of the scores which verifies the degree of consistency in scoring with a very little deviance.

The mean scores on the dimension Personal values are higher among the children living with parental family as compared to the ones living with guardians. Although the difference among the two groups is not highly significant but is significant enough to compare.

**Table 1.2 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation coefficient between the dimension of family environment (Cognitive Framework) & Self-concept and (Cohesion) and Self-concept among Children in Conflict with Laws living with family**

Variable	Particulars	CF <sup>F</sup>	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	CO <sup>F</sup>
CF <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.079	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.104
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.679		Sig. (2-tailed)		.583
	N	30	30		N	30	30
SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.079	1	CO <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.104	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.679			Sig. (2-tailed)	.583	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) <0.67)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) <0.58)

Correlation coefficient values between Cognitive framework (FE) and self-concept shows that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. The statistical value of correlation .07 reveals the strength of the relationship between the variables which is positive in nature implying higher the self-concept higher is the CF and vice versa. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and CF (FE) was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) <0.67, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where  $r = .07$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .67$ .

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The statistical value of correlation .10 (Cohesion (FE) and self-concept), positive in nature implying higher the self-concept higher is the CO and vice versa. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and CO (FE) was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) <0.58, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .10, n=30, p= .58.

**Table 1.3 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of family environment (Extraversion) & Self-concept and (Independence) and Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with family.**

Variable	Particulars	EX <sup>F</sup>	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	IN <sup>F</sup>
SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.060	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.356
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.752		Sig. (2-tailed)		.053
	N	30	30		N	30	30
EX <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.060	1	IN <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.356	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.752			Sig. (2-tailed)	.053	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) <0.75)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) >0.05)

The statistical value of correlation .06 (Extraversion (FE) and self-concept) indicates positive relationship. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and EX (FE) was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) <0.75, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .06, n =30, p =.75.

The statistical value of correlation .35 for (Independence (FE) and self-concept) reveals positive relationship. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and IN (FE) was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) >0.05, indicates the mild and not much significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .35, n =30, p= .05.

**Table 1.4 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of family environment (Mental Orientation) & Self-concept and (Organization) and Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with family**

Variable	Particulars	MO <sup>F</sup>	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	ORG <sup>F</sup>
SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.144	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.00
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.449		Sig. (2-tailed)		.99
	N	30	30		N	30	30
MO <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.144	1	ORG <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	-.00	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.449			Sig. (2-tailed)	.99	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) <0.44)

The statistical value of correlation .14 in Mental Orientation (FE) and self-concept is positive in nature. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and MO (FE) was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) <0.44, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .14, n = 30, p = .44.

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Correlation values between Organization (FE) and self-concept shows that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. The statistical value of correlation .00 no significant relationship. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and ORG (FE) was established for Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where  $r = .00$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .99$

**Table 1.5 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of family environment (Recreational Orientation) and Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with family**

Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	RO <sup>F</sup>
SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.246
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.191
	N	30	30
RO <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	-.246	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.191	
	N	30	30

( $p$  value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $> 0.19$ )

The statistical value of correlation -.24, between Recreational Orientation (FE) and self-concept reveals negative relationship implying higher the self-concept lower is the CF and vice versa. Therefore the objective 2, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and RO (FE) was established. Also the Significant value ( $p$  value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $> 0.19$ , indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where  $r = -.24$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .19$ .

**Table 1.6 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of family environment (Cognitive Framework) & Self-concept and (Cohesion) and Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian**

Variable	Particulars	CF <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	CO <sup>G</sup>
CF <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.46*	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.03
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.09		Sig. (2-tailed)		.86
	N	30	30		N	30	30
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.46*	1	CO <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.03	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.09			Sig. (2-tailed)	.86	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

( $p$  value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $> 0.09$ )

( $p$  value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $< 0.86$ )

The statistical value of correlation .46 (Cognitive framework and self-concept) is positive in nature. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two was established. Also the Significant value ( $p$  value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $> 0.09$ , indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where  $r = .46$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .09$ .

The statistical value of correlation .33 (Cohesion and self-concept) reveals the positive relationship implying higher the self-concept higher is the CO and vice versa. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and CO (FE) was established. Also the Significant value ( $p$  value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $< 0.86$ , indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where  $r = .03$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .86$ .

**Table 1.7 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of family environment (EX) & Self-concept and (MO) and Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian**

Variable	Particulars	EX <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	MO <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.07	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.05
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.70		Sig. (2-tailed)		.76
	N	30	30		N	30	30
EX <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.07	1	MO <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.05	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.70			Sig. (2-tailed)	.76	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.70)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.76)

Correlation values between Extraversion and self-concept shows a significant relationship. The statistical value of correlation .07 reveals the negative relationship. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and EX (FE) was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.70, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .07, n = 30, p = .70.

The statistical value of correlation .05 (Mental Orientation and self-concept) reveals the positive relationship implying higher the self-concept higher is the MO and vice versa. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.76, the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .05, n = 30, p = .76.

**Table 1.8 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of family environment (Cognitive Framework) & Self-concept and (Cohesion) and Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian**

Variable	Particulars	IN <sup>G</sup>	SCQ	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	ORG <sup>G</sup>
IN <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.23	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.03
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.21		Sig. (2-tailed)		.85
	N	30	30		N	30	30
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.23	1	ORG <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	-.03	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.21			Sig. (2-tailed)	.85	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.21)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.85)

The statistical value of correlation .23 (IN and SCQ) reveals the strength of the relationship between the variables which is positive in nature. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and IN (FE) was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.21, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .23, n = 30, p = .21.

The statistical value of correlation -.03 (ORG and SCQ) reveals the strength of the relationship between the variables which is negative in nature. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and Org (FE) was

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established. Also the Significant value (p value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $< 0.85$ , indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where  $r = -.03$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .85$ .

**Table 1.9 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of family environment (Recreational Orientation) and Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian**

Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	IN <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.128
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.5
	N	30	30
RO <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	-.128	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.5	
	N	30	30

(p value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $< 0.76$ )

The statistical value of correlation  $-.12$  (Recreational Orientation and self-concept) reveals negative relationship. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables was established. Also the Significant value (p value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $< 0.76$ , indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where  $r = -.12$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .05$ .

**Table 1.10 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Religious values & Social values) and self-concept and Religious values and Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with family**

Variable	Particulars	CF <sup>F</sup>	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	CO <sup>F</sup>
SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.23	SCQ <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.02
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.21		Sig. (2-tailed)		.90
	N	30	30		N	30	30
A <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.23	1	B <sup>F</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.02	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.21			Sig. (2-tailed)	.90	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $> 0.21$ )

(p value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $< 0.90$ )

The statistical value of correlation  $.23$  (Religious Values and self-concept) shows positive relationship. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and Religious values (PV) was established. Also the Significant value (p value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $> 0.21$ , indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where  $r = .23$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .21$ .

The statistical value of correlation  $.02$  (social values and self-concept) reveals positive relationship. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and Social values (PV) was established. Also the Significant value (p value  $0.05=0.25$ ,  $0.01=0.32$ )  $< 0.90$ , indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where  $r = .02$ ,  $n = 30$ ,  $p = .90$ .

**Table 1.11 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Democratic values & Aesthetic values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with family**

Variable	Particulars	C <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	D <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.24	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.24
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.19		Sig. (2-tailed)		.20
	N	30	30		N	30	30
C <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	-.24	1	D <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.24	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.19			Sig. (2-tailed)	.20	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.19)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.20)

The statistical value of correlation -.24 (Democratic Values and self-concept) is negative in nature. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two variables of Self-concept and Democratic values (PV) was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.19, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = -.24, n = 30, p = .19.

The statistical value of correlation .24 (Religious Values and self-concept) reveals the strength of the relationship between the variables which is positive in nature implying higher the self-concept higher is the Aesthetic values and vice versa. Therefore the objective, stating the relationship between the two was established. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.20, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .24, n = 30, p = .20.

**Table 1.12 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Economic values & Knowledge values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with family**

Variable	Particulars	CF <sup>G</sup>	E <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	F <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.19	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.04
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.29		Sig. (2-tailed)		.82
	N	30	30		N	30	30
E <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.19	1	F <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.04	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.29			Sig. (2-tailed)	.82	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25 < 0.29)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.82)

Correlation values between Economic Values and self-concept is 0.19, which is positive in nature. The Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25 < 0.29, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .19, n = 30, p = .29.

Correlation values between Knowledge Values and self-concept shows a significant relationship between the two variables with the statistical value of correlation .04 indicating positive relationship. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.82), indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .04, n = 30, p = .82.

**Table 1.13 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Health values & Power values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with family**

Variable	Particulars	G <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	H <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.05	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.22
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.76		Sig. (2-tailed)		.22
	N	30	30		N	30	30
G <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.05	1	H <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.22	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.76			Sig. (2-tailed)	.22	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.76)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.22)

Correlation values between health Values and self-concept shows a significant relationship between the two variables with the correlation value of .05 which is positive in nature implying higher the self-concept higher is the health values and vice versa. The Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.76, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .05, n = 30, p = .76.

The statistical value of correlation .22 for power Values and self-concept reveals positive relationship. The Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.22, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .22, n = 30, p = .22.

**Table 1.14 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Family Prestige values & Health values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with family**

Variable	Particulars	I <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	J <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.20	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.24
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.27		Sig. (2-tailed)		.19
	N	30	30		N	30	30
I <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.20	1	J <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.24	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.27			Sig. (2-tailed)	.19	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25 < 0.27)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.19)

The statistical value of correlation .20 for family prestige values and self-concept data reveals the positive relationship. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25 < 0.27, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .20, n = 30, p = .27.

The statistical value of correlation .24 for health Values and self-concept shows positive relationship. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.19, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .24, n = 30, p = .19.

**Table 1.15 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Religious values & Social values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian**

Variable	Particulars	A <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	B <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.09	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.43*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.60		Sig. (2-tailed)		.01
	N	30	30		N	30	30
A <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.09	1	B <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.43*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.60			Sig. (2-tailed)	.01	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.09

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.01

The statistical value of correlation .09 (Religious values and self-concept) reveals the strength of the relationship between the variables which is positive in nature. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.09, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .09, n = 30, p = .60.

The statistical value of correlation .43 for Social Values and self-concept reveals the positive relationship and significant at 0.05 level. The Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.01, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .43 (\* significant at 0.01), n = 30, p = .01.

**Table 1.16 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Democratic values & Aesthetic values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian**

Variable	Particulars	C <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	D <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.11	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.17
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.53		Sig. (2-tailed)		.35
	N	30	30		N	30	30
C <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	-.11	1	D <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.17	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.53			Sig. (2-tailed)	.35	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.53

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.35

The statistical value of correlation -.11 for Democratic Values and self-concept reveals the strength of the relationship between the variables which is negative in nature. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.53, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .11, n = 30, p = .53.

The statistical value of correlation .17 (Aesthetic Values and self-concept) is positive in nature. The Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.35, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .17, n = 30, p = .35.

**Table 1.17 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Economic values & Knowledge values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian**

Variable	Particulars	E <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	F <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.01	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.14
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.93		Sig. (2-tailed)		.45
	N	30	30		N	30	30
E <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	-.01	1	F <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.14	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.93			Sig. (2-tailed)	.45	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25 < 0.93)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.45)

The statistical value of correlation -.01 for Economic Values and self-concept is negative in nature. The Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25 < 0.93, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = -.01, n = 30, p = .93.

The statistical value of correlation .14 for Knowledge Values and self-concept is positive in nature implying higher the self-concept higher is the Knowledge values and vice versa. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.45, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .14, n = 30, p = .45.

**Table 1.18 Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Hedonistic values & Power values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian**

Variable	Particulars	G <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	H <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.24	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	-.03
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.18		Sig. (2-tailed)		.86
	N	30	30		N	30	30
G <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.24	1	H <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	-.03	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.18			Sig. (2-tailed)	.86	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.18)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.86)

The statistical value of correlation .24 between (hedonistic Values and self-concept) which is positive in nature implying higher the self-concept higher is the health values and vice versa. The Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) > 0.18, indicates the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian where r = .24, n = 30, p = .18.

Correlation values between power Values and self-concept with statistical value of correlation -.03 is negative in nature. The Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.86, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = -.03, n = 30, p = .86.

**Table 1.19** Presents the Karl Pearson correlation between the dimension of Personal values (Family Prestige values & Health values) and self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws living with guardian

Variable	Particulars	I <sup>G</sup>	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Variable	Particulars	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	J <sup>G</sup>
SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.08	SCQ <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	1	.35
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.65		Sig. (2-tailed)		.85
	N	30	30		N	30	30
I <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.08	1	J <sup>G</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.35	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.65			Sig. (2-tailed)	.85	
	N	30	30		N	30	30

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.65)

(p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.85)

Correlation values between Family prestige Values and self-concept with statistical value of correlation .08 which is positive in nature implying higher the self-concept higher is the family prestige values and vice versa. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.65, indicates the significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .08, n = 30, p = .65.

Correlation values between health Values and self-concept with statistical value of correlation .03 reveals positive relationship. Also the Significant value (p value 0.05=0.25, 0.01=0.32) < 0.85, the mild significant relationship between the two variables among the Children in Conflict with Laws living with family where r = .35, n = 30, p = .85.

**Table 1.20** represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on Self-concept of Children in Conflict with Laws

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.610 <sup>a</sup>	.372	.287	10.21672

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The above table exhibits the R and R2 values; the R value .61 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value .278 indicates the total variation in the dependent variable (Self-concept), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 37% which is not very large, but moderately significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	152.917	20.726		7.378	.000
	Cf	-1.893	1.087	-.210	-1.741	.088
	Co	1.292	1.125	.144	1.148	.256
	Ex	1.953	1.325	.196	1.474	.146
	In	2.505	1.140	.283	2.197	.033
	Mo	3.155	1.178	.343	2.678	.010
	Org	.691	1.690	.056	.409	.685
	Ro	.265	2.062	.016	.128	.898

a. Dependent Variable: scq

Table, presents the standardized and non-standardized Beta coefficient analysis between FE and Self-concept. Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value on the dimensions with a significant value as 0.08 (CF), 0.03 (IN) and 0.01 (Mo) indicates the mild significant impact,

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not highly representative. Hence simple linear regression was calculated to predict the cause and effect relationship.

**Table 1.21 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on Religious values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.306 <sup>a</sup>	.094	-.028	.70908

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .30 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R<sup>2</sup> value -.028 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Religious Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 9% which is not very large, but moderately significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.978	1.438		6.241	.000
	Cf	-.088	.075	-.170	-1.173	.246
	Co	-.050	.078	-.097	-.640	.525
	Ex	.126	.092	.218	1.371	.176
	In	.052	.079	.101	.655	.515
	Mo	-.050	.082	-.094	-.612	.543
	Org	-.092	.117	-.131	-.788	.434
	Ro	.042	.143	.043	.293	.771

a. Dependent Variable: A

Table, presents the standardized and non-standardized Beta coefficient analysis between FE and Religious values. Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, and is only mildly significant on the dimension .17.

**Table 1.22 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on Social values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.416 <sup>a</sup>	.173	.062	.80674

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .41 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R<sup>2</sup> value .062 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Social Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 17% and is moderately significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.936	1.637		3.016	.004
	Cf	-.100	.086	-.161	-1.161	.251
	Co	.063	.089	.102	.707	.483
	Ex	-.052	.105	-.076	-.502	.618
	In	.080	.090	.132	.891	.377
	Mo	.077	.093	.122	.828	.411
	Org	.226	.133	.269	1.696	.096
	Ro	.119	.163	.104	.734	.466

a. Dependent Variable: B

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Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FES have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value on the dimensions with a significant value as 0.25 (CF) and 0.96 (org) indicates the mild significant impact, not highly representative.

**Table 1.23 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on democratic values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.467 <sup>a</sup>	.218	.113	.89158

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .46 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value .113 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Democratic Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 21% which is not very large, but moderately significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.609	1.809		4.207	.000
	Cf	.018	.095	.026	.191	.850
	Co	.268	.098	.383	2.726	.099
	Ex	.030	.116	.038	.255	.799
	In	.040	.100	.057	.397	.693
	Mo	-.161	.103	-.224	-1.564	.124
	Org	.112	.148	.117	.757	.452
	Ro	-.253	.180	-.193	-1.405	.166

a. Dependent Variable: C

Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value on the dimensions with a significant value as 0.09 (C0) and 0.12 (Mo) indicates the mild significant impact, not highly representative.

**Table 1.24 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on Aesthetic values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.309 <sup>a</sup>	.095	-.027	.94801

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .30 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value -.027 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Aesthetic Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 9% which is not very large, but mildly significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.084	1.923		4.204	.000
	Cf	.096	.101	.137	.947	.348
	Co	-.057	.104	-.083	-.549	.586
	Ex	-.087	.123	-.112	-.704	.484
	In	-.057	.106	-.084	-.543	.589
	Mo	-.026	.109	-.037	-.242	.810
	Org	.275	.157	.291	1.753	.086
	Ro	-.242	.191	-.187	-1.265	.212

a. Dependent Variable: D

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Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE has an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value on the dimensions with a significant value as 0.86 (ORG) indicates the mild significant impact, not highly representative.

**Table 1.25 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on economic values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws.**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.182 <sup>a</sup>	.033	-.097	1.08173

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .18 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value -.097 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Economic Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 3% which is not very large, but significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.467	2.194		2.947	.005
	Cf	.046	.115	.060	.399	.692
	Co	-.058	.119	-.075	-.483	.631
	Ex	-.027	.140	-.032	-.192	.849
	In	.107	.121	.142	.886	.380
	Mo	.048	.125	.061	.387	.700
	Org	-.020	.179	-.019	-.110	.913
	Ro	.035	.218	.025	.161	.873

a. Dependent Variable: E

Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value is, not highly representative.

**Table 1.26 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on knowledge values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.200 <sup>a</sup>	.040	-.089	.84832

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .20 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value -.089 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Knowledge Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 4% which is not very large, but significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.999	1.721		5.229	.000
	Cf	-.012	.090	-.019	-.128	.899
	Co	-.039	.093	-.065	-.420	.677
	Ex	-.076	.110	-.113	-.687	.495
	In	-.030	.095	-.050	-.314	.755
	Mo	.050	.098	.082	.515	.609
	Org	-.030	.140	-.037	-.216	.830
	Ro	-.039	.171	-.035	-.227	.822

a. Dependent Variable: F

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Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value indicates the mild significant impact, not highly representative.

**Table 1.27 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on hedonistic values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.354 <sup>a</sup>	.125	.007	.78739

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .35 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value .007 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Hedonistic Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 12% which is not very large, but moderately significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.922	1.597		3.081	.003
	Cf	.099	.084	.168	1.183	.242
	Co	.111	.087	.190	1.282	.206
	Ex	-.020	.102	-.030	-.194	.847
	In	.060	.088	.103	.679	.500
	Mo	.025	.091	.042	.279	.781
	Org	.037	.130	.046	.283	.779
	Ro	.094	.159	.086	.592	.556

a. Dependent Variable: G

Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value indicates the mild significant impact, not highly representative.

**Table 1.28 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on power values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.352 <sup>a</sup>	.124	.006	.97082

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .35 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value .006 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Power Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 12% which is not very large, but moderately significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.636	1.969		5.401	.000
	Cf	.015	.103	.021	.150	.881
	Co	-.045	.107	-.063	-.425	.672
	Ex	-.214	.126	-.267	-1.703	.094
	In	-.025	.108	-.034	-.227	.822
	Mo	.065	.112	.088	.582	.563
	Org	.026	.161	.026	.161	.872
	Ro	-.253	.196	-.188	-1.293	.202

a. Dependent Variable: H

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Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value on the dimensions with a significant value as 0.94 (EX) indicates the mild significant impact, not highly representative.

**Table 1.29 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on family prestige values (Personal Values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.380 <sup>a</sup>	.145	.029	.79821

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .38 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value .029 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Family Prestige Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 14% which is again not very large, but moderately significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.350	1.619		3.304	.002
	Cf	.063	.085	.104	.741	.462
	Co	-.067	.088	-.113	-.767	.447
	Ex	.234	.103	.351	2.265	.028
	In	.028	.089	.047	.311	.757
	Mo	.004	.092	.007	.047	.963
	Org	.038	.132	.046	.287	.775
	Ro	.000	.161	.000	.002	.998

a. Dependent Variable: I

Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE have an impact on Self-concept but not highly significant, since the significant value on the dimensions with a significant value as 0.02 (EX) indicates the mild significant impact, not highly representative.

**Table 1.30 represents the regression analysis indicating the impact of family environment on health values (Personal values) of Children in Conflict with Laws**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.213 <sup>a</sup>	.045	-.083	.97712

a. Predictors: (Constant), ro, cf, co, org, mo, in, ex

The R value .21 represents the moderately significant correlation. The R2 value -.08 indicates the total variation in the dependant variable (Health Values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 4% which is not very large, but significant.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.218	1.982		3.641	.001
	Cf	-.061	.104	-.087	-.588	.559
	Co	-.002	.108	-.003	-.018	.985
	Ex	.034	.127	.044	.267	.790
	In	.005	.109	.007	.043	.966
	Mo	.157	.113	.220	1.391	.170
	Org	-.023	.162	-.025	-.145	.885
	Ro	-.003	.197	-.002	-.016	.987

a. Dependent Variable: J

Beta values presented clearly exhibits that FE has an impact on health values but not highly significant, since the significant value on the dimensions with a significant value is only in .17 (Mo) indicates the mild significant impact, not highly representative.

### **DISCUSSION**

Hence keeping in mind the aim of the research it was important to study these variables in order to understand the impact each variables individually have on the delinquent behavior instigating them to commit crimes. The objective 1 states the tendency of FE, SC and PV among Children in Conflict with Laws and the result conveyed the presence of better family environment, personal values and self-concept among juvenile living with family than the ones living with guardian further conceptualizes the presence of mediating factor triggering the delinquent behavior or the levels (mild, moderate or severe) amidst the factors mentioned above. Allen, 1978, mentioned in his study that broken homes play a very crucial role in delinquency. Interestingly Shoemaker (2018) also stated in his study that juvenile delinquency originates from conflicts at home or broken homes. The objective 2 specifies the significant presence of relationship between the family environment and self-concept as for the juvenile living with family the dimensions CF, CO, EX, IN and MO shares a positive relationship while the dimension RO shares a negative relationship and no relationship with the dimension organization similarly for the juvenile living with guardian dimensions CF, CO, EX, MO and IN shares a positive relationship while the dimensions RO and ORG shares a negative relationship. To support this study, Evans, 2008 conducted a research using the Tennessee Self-concept Scale, on delinquents. Results stated how these delinquents had low self-concepts and regarded themselves as low individuals as compared to rest of the society even as a family member. A less similar study by Delisi 2018 stated how low self control is related to delinquency. For objective 3 the study states “There is a significant relationship between self-concept and personal values” and the study justifies the relationship, for juvenile living with family self-concept shares a positive significant relationship with religious values, social values, aesthetic values, economic values, knowledge values, hedonistic values, power values, family prestige values and health values while it shares a negative relationship with democratic values. For juvenile living with guardian religious values, social values, aesthetic values, knowledge values, hedonistic values, family prestige values and health values shares a positive relationship with Self-concept while democratic values, economic values and power values share a negative significant relationship with self-concept. A study conducted by Andrews stated that these youngsters (delinquents) show significant low self-concept in the areas of moral and ethical self as well as projects family maladjustments. The fourth objective stating the impact of family environment on self-concept gets accepted which is 37% not very large, but moderately significant. Eminent scholars have done rich work in identifying and concluding how malfunctioning family environment acts out as a biggest contributing factor in delinquency. Work done by Waller, 2015 portrayed the different factors that contribute to a great extent in his book “13 familial influences” the family structure/ functioning linked to the juvenile delinquency. Subsequently Morris, 2016 published a paper on how working on a child’s self-concept can curb delinquency in later stages. Not much work has been done to identify the association between the family environment and self-concept together in order to understand delinquent behavior. But through result it can definitely be inferred that family environment have a significant impact on the self-concept of the child. Although studies have been done by eminent scholars have objectively portrayed how family triggers off delinquency such as a study by Gove, 1987 specifies that delinquency stems from negative influences and family being the main one. A parallel study run by Cullen 1988 confirmed how home quality affects delinquency. Hermann 2016 documented the impact of individual value dimension on norm acceptance

and delinquency, the fifth objective states the impact of family environment on personal values. For dimension religious values the table exhibits 9% impact which is not very large, but moderately significant. For the dimension social values its 17% which is not very large, but moderately significant. For the dimension democratic values, the impact is 21% which is not very large, but moderately significant. For dimension Aesthetic values the impact is 9%. The R and R<sup>2</sup> values for economic values is 0.18 (the R value) which is moderately significant. The R<sup>2</sup> value (which is the R square column) indicates how much the total variation is in the dependant variable (economic values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 3% which is not very large, but moderately significant. On the dimension knowledge values the table exhibits the impact which is only 4% not highly significant. For dimension hedonistic values the table exhibits the R and R<sup>2</sup> values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.35 (the R value) which is moderately significant while the R<sup>2</sup> value (which is the R square column) indicates how much the total variation is in the dependant variable (hedonistic values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). Here in this case its 12%. The scores for power values on the R<sup>2</sup> value is 12% which is not very large, but moderately significant. For family prestige, the R value is 0.38 (the R value) which is moderately significant while The R<sup>2</sup> value (which is the R square) 14% which is not very large, but moderately significant. The R and R<sup>2</sup> values representing the simple correlation and is 0.21 (the R value) which is moderately significant. The R<sup>2</sup> value (which is the R square column) indicates how much the total variation is in the dependant variable (health values), which can be explained by the independent variable (Family Environment). To validate the objective a less similar study was conducted by Patterson, 2015 marked that delinquency is developmental sequence of experiences emerging from immediate environment. Here in this case its 4% which is not very large, but moderately significant. To sum up Simsons, 1991 in his study stated how parental factors, social factors and value commitments all triggers delinquent behavior. Thus through this study we can easily understand how family environment plays a vital role and is undeniably affecting the self-concept and personal values mildly or moderately, working on the family environment of the “children in conflict with law” we can easily fix, enhance and enrich the self-concept and self driven personal values.

### ***Future Implications***

More than a century ago, Abraham Lincoln said:”A child is a person who is going to carry on what you have started. He is going to sit where you are sitting and when you are gone, attend to those you think are important. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they are carried out depends on him. He is going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities and corporations. The fate of humanity is in his hands”. In relevance to the present study, it is very vital to understand the child’s family environment, more importantly to fix it in a way which is more than enough to prevent it in near future or to restraint the future occurrence of it, child’s family environment in turn shapes up his self-concept and the values imbibed.

Hence the problem of juvenile delinquency is not new and is a multi-factorial issue which is best dealt with employing number of measure to curb it from its root level.

In reference to the present study First and foremost step to prevent delinquency in long run would be to *identify the root causes* and strategically combat it, amongst many factors contributing towards the criminal nature of the youth few highlighted ones are poor family environment or families of discord or abuse that in turn lead to other factors that stems from

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it. Once identified, we all need to unanimously work in order to fix the issues before even thinking of eradicating it completely from roots. Such children once taken in need to be sensitized of the punishments and the repercussions of their acts but before all that their family should be educated in order to channelize the youngsters to follow right direction. Once this is done, such cases would fall dramatically. Following measures could be adopted in order to adequately affix delinquency.

1. Instill in them a sense of security and give them the love and affection especially the family members since they are the immediate supporters their connections really matters.
2. Moral and social values of what is right and wrong, good and bad should be instilled in them from the very beginning.
3. In case of delinquency identification parents should be counseled and educated in such a manner to help these youngsters revive back, start fresh and follow the righteous path. Goal should be to fix the maladjustments, so that any tendency towards delinquency may be destroyed at the roots.
4. Positive promotions to systematically help the delinquents or children from conflicting families should be done and such channels should be encouraged.
5. Schools, Community Centers, Colleges even at home the option of skill management and vocational training should be paid utmost focus on, so that children who are not academically sound or bookish by nature will learn to earn a livelihood even without formal education.
6. Role of a psychologist in the reform institution should be maximized in order to help these youngsters do better, be better, live better and sustain themselves through out.

Thus once a delinquent behavior has been detected, one must remember to reject the behavior not the innocent child and community should work together in the complete and holistic upliftment of the child.

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