



Family Attachment, Family Conflict, and Life Satisfaction among juvenile delinquents

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ABSTRACT:

In this study, a sample of 100 boys is used to examine the connections between family attachment, family conflict, and life satisfaction among juvenile offenders. The purpose of the study is to examine how family dynamics affect the well-being of young offenders, with an emphasis on how family attachment and conflict connect to life satisfaction in this population. In order to evaluate family connection, family conflict, and life happiness, the study takes a quantitative method. The participants are selected through purposive sampling. According to preliminary research, family conflict and life satisfaction among adolescent offenders are negatively correlated. In this demographic, lower life satisfaction levels are correlated with higher levels of family conflict. The results emphasise how crucial it is to take family factors into account when figuring out how young offenders are doing. In order to encourage stronger family ties and improve the life satisfaction of juvenile offenders, the study emphasises the necessity for interventions and support programmes that concentrate on family attachment, conflict resolution, and communication skills. In conclusion, this study advances our knowledge of the intricate relationships that exist between familial attachment, family conflict, and life satisfaction in young offenders. The findings have implications for intervention programmes, family therapy, policy creation, and professional development geared towards creating better family dynamics and enhancing the wellbeing of this vulnerable group.

INTRODUCTION

Family Attachment and juvenile delinquency

Parental attachment plays one of the most critical roles when it comes to- child development outcomes, especially when it concerns juvenile delinquency risks associated with poor family dynamics. Studies show just

how essential positive interactions between primary caregivers and their charges are for preventing minors from engaging in illegal activities or behavioral patterns harmful to society at large.

Children who receive emotional support from parents/guardians through secure bonds are more likely to develop pro-social attitudes/values - feelings which create a sense of belonging leading them towards better behaviour all around while discouraging any tendency towards criminal activity. The converse holds true as well. Neglectful parenting practices and inadequate parental attachment can leave children feeling unsupported, leading them to seek external validation elsewhere - which could spell trouble down the line when their choices lead towards criminal behavior.

The benefits of having a university degree extend beyond academic fields as it empowers individuals with advanced cognitive skills such as critical reasoning and analytical thinking. These positive attributes foster better-informed decision-making whilst providing an edge in personal and professional environments alike.

Delinquent behaviour can also be influenced by a difficult parent-child relationship that is marked by contention, animosity, or rejection. Such dysfunctional family relationships can lead to emotional anguish, rage, and a lack of effective coping skills, which raises the risk of engaging in antisocial behaviour.

The importance of parental bonding as a crucial component in determining adolescent criminal behaviour should not be overlooked. The risk is further influenced by a number of additional individual, environmental, and socioeconomic variables. Peer pressure, academic performance, socioeconomic position, local traits, and resource availability are a few examples.

Interventions to lower juvenile delinquency frequently target strengthening parenting abilities, encouraging healthy parent-child connections, and helping families in need.

Social control theory Hirschi (1969) and attachment theory Ainsworth (1979) are the two primary theories that explore the relationship between attachment and delinquency. Hirschi (1969) created the first hypothesis, which is a criminological theory that views attachment as an emotional connection that helps kids internalise social standards. Hirschi argues that families with strong emotional relationships would have lower rates of delinquency because young children who have deep attachments to their parents are more likely to care about their parents' normative expectations, which deters deviant tendencies. Strong child-parent ties result in the youngster exhibiting typical behaviour, which serves as an indirect form of parental control Hirschi (1969). However, criminal activity will increase if the bond with the parent is weak. Attachment theory is the second important theory that studies the connection between attachment and criminal behaviour. Bowlby (1973), who observed mothers and their newborns, noted that infants who had been removed from their parents went through a lot of anguish. When they were going to be split up, these kids were weeping and clinging to their mother. These actions are what Bowlby called attachment behaviours since they are adaptive reactions to the separation

that are in line with evolution. The inability to express compassion or concern for others, as well as violent and delinquent behaviour, are long-term negative effects of a parent-child attachment bond that is interrupted during infancy Bowlby (1973)

The impact of parent-child attachment bonds on healthy development and psychopathology, including juvenile delinquency, is the main focus of attachment theory, which focuses on both normal and disordered development Sroufe et al. (1999). Control theory is an aberrant development theory that is primarily concerned with understanding criminal behaviour in light of societal control. The affectionate relationship that a kid develops with his or her parents is crucial to the control theory since it is believed that the psychological presence of the parent has an impact on the child's behaviour.

Family Conflict and juvenile delinquency

According to Herrenkohl (2007), family conflict refers to the dysfunctional or unfavourable internal dynamics and interactions that occur inside a family unit. Family strife raises the likelihood that a child may engage in criminal activity. Delinquency has been linked to a variety of family conflicts, including child abuse, lax parental supervision, and harsh punishment. Child abuse, child neglect, and family dysfunction are the types of child maltreatment that are most frequently researched Herrenkohl (2007). This thesis focuses on a variety of family conflicts, including 14interparental conflict and conflict between young people and their parents. According to longitudinal research, family conflict contributes to delinquency rather than contributing to high rates of parent-child conflict Sigfusdottir (2004).

Parental disagreement can have negative impacts on kids and delinquency outcomes directly, but the consequences are substantially worse when combined with parent-child conflict Bradford (2008). According to research by Klein (1997), higher rates of parental marital conflict in adolescence have also been linked to higher rates of delinquency in early adulthood. Conversely, lower levels of conflict have been linked to reduced rates of later delinquency. Additionally, regardless of other indicators of family functioning, sibling conflict may have a detrimental impact on a person's life Criss et al. (2001). According to Buist (2010) younger siblings who have hostile or controlling relationships with older siblings are more likely to participate in antisocial behaviour themselves. Regardless of the adolescent's age, family conflict has been demonstrated to have a constant impact on delinquency Bradford (2008). Although older adolescents have greater coping mechanisms, research indicates that they also experience higher rates of family conflict, which may negate any age differences in the effect of family conflict on delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency can be significantly impacted by conflict within the family. Children experience a negative and stressful environment when there is constant disagreement within the family, which may encourage them to participate in delinquent behaviours. Inadequate supervision and parenting, Conflict within the family frequently results in inadequate parenting and a lack of monitoring. Parents who are distracted with their

personal issues may overlook their duties as parents, which include keeping an eye on their kids' activities, establishing healthy boundaries, and enforcing regulations. The chance of delinquent behaviour may rise as a result of this lack of monitoring. Children who experience intense levels of family conflict may see and internalise aggressive and hostile behaviours. They could come to believe that using violence to settle disputes is appropriate, which would raise their likelihood of committing crimes themselves. Children who experience family conflict often experience emotional distress, including emotions of rage, frustration, anxiety, and melancholy. To deal with these unpleasant feelings or to feel in charge and in control of their lives, some young people may engage in delinquent behaviours. Weakening of family bonds and constant conflict within families can decrease ties among relatives, resulting in lessened connection and a diminished sense of belonging.

Life Satisfaction and juvenile delinquency

Life satisfaction is one of the cognitive elements of subjective well-being. In other words, it is the positive evaluation of individual's whole life according to his own criteria. Huebner (1991) considered life satisfaction as a multi-dimensional concept as the satisfaction from family, friends, school, environment and self. Life-satisfaction has been observed as multi-dimensional concept. Life-satisfaction has critical importance in the emergence of important behavioral output have stated that adolescent with high life satisfaction have more positive relations with their peers and parents, more positive attitude towards school and teachers. Moreover, there is a strong link between Life satisfaction and juvenile offenders are related, although the link is complicated and impacted by a number of factors. Protective Factor Lower rates of adolescent delinquent behaviour are often correlated with higher levels of life satisfaction. People are less likely to commit crimes when they feel content with their life because they are more likely to have a positive attitude, higher self-esteem, and a feeling of purpose. Risk Factor, On the other hand, lower life satisfaction levels may raise the chance of adolescent misbehaviour. Teenagers who are unhappy with their lives could suffer feelings of frustration, helplessness, or unfulfillment. They could look for different ways to feel satisfied or validated, which might result in engagement in criminal activity. Resilience and protective factors It is crucial to remember that events outside of one's control do not always affect one's level of happiness. Higher life happiness may be attributed to elements like happy family connections, social support systems, access to opportunities and education, and individual resiliency. These protective qualities can serve as barriers to delinquency by giving young people the tools and support they need to overcome obstacles and make moral decisions. The relationship to other risk factors for adolescent delinquency is life satisfaction. Teenagers from underprivileged origins or those who are struggling financially, for instance, may be less satisfied with their lives as a result of their limited possibilities or challenging situations. These people may be more prone to delinquent behaviour if they don't have healthy coping skills and other options for fulfilment.

The relationship to other risk factors for adolescent delinquency is life satisfaction. Teenagers from underprivileged origins or those who are struggling financially, for instance, may be less satisfied with their

lives as a result of their limited possibilities or challenging situations. If these people don't have healthy coping methods and other options for success, they can be more prone to engaging in criminal behaviour. Interventions and Prevention and increasing young people's life happiness can play a significant role in attempts to avoid delinquency. Self-esteem, mental health, and resilience-building initiatives can increase life satisfaction and lessen the chance of criminal behaviour. Interventions that address additional risk factors, including as family conflict, drug misuse, and academic challenges, might also indirectly improve life satisfaction and reduce the likelihood of delinquency. Life satisfaction is a diverse notion that is impacted by a person's personal, social, and environmental circumstances. While increasing life satisfaction can help reduce juvenile delinquency, successful preventative and intervention measures require a holistic strategy that targets many risk factors and encourages healthy adolescent development.

The prevalence of adolescent delinquency can be affected by a number of interrelated factors, including familial connection, family conflict, and life satisfaction. These variables are connected as follows life satisfaction and ties to the family Strong familial attachment, which is characterised by safe and encouraging connections between parents and children, might help young people feel more content with their lives. Children are more likely to be happy, have a feeling of belonging, and be content with their life in general when they feel loved, respected, and connected to their family. This, in turn, may function as a deterrent to criminal activity. Family strife and happiness in life on the other side, family conflict is linked to decreased life satisfaction among young people. An environment of tension, stress, and negativity can be produced through ongoing family disagreements, which might effect a person's general wellbeing. Teenagers may feel less content with their life when there is a lot of family conflict, which can cause emotional pain, low self-esteem, and a higher likelihood of delinquent behaviour. Family Attachment, Family Conflict, and Juvenile Delinquency Both family attachment and family conflict play significant roles in influencing the risk of juvenile delinquency. By promoting emotional stability, positive values, and healthy coping strategies, strong family connections and positive parent-child interactions serve as protective factors against delinquent behaviour. The risk of juvenile delinquency, on the other hand, is raised by family conflict, which is characterised by hostility, poor communication, and strained relationships. Conflicted family environments can cause emotional distress, a lack of guidance, and a diminished sense of belonging. As a result, young people may turn to delinquent behaviour to find approval or a sense of belonging. Interaction and Mediation It's crucial to understand that, in the case of young people, family conflict can moderate the link between family attachment and life satisfaction.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ryan et al. (2016) Conducted a research which looks at the relationship between parental lack of privacy, aspects of the family environment, and formally re-coded adolescent wrongdoing among an example (N = 101) of adolescents. The findings of a series of studies demonstrate that parental poor poise is related to many aspects of family circumstances and teenage misbehaviour, and that family circumstances have an impact on the association between parental low poise and adolescent misconduct. Additionally, strengthening studies suggest that there may be no causal relationship between parental absence of judgement and the conditions in the home.

Hsuan (2020) The study investigates the relationship between interparental discrepancy in parenting and marital discord, as well as how these family conditions affect adolescent wrongdoing through their spillover effects on psychological well-being problems, parental connection, and delinquent companion relationships among Chinese youth. The overflow impact hypothesis is generally supported by findings from a main condition exhibiting assessment of review data collected from a probability test of 2,496 young people (mean age = 15.16 years). The findings show that emotional well-being difficulties, parental involvement, and delinquent friend association serve as the primary mediators linking interparental conflict and marital discord to teenage misbehaviour.

Stephen et al. (2011) Utilizing self-reported information on misconduct, this article looks at two inquiries. The impacts of family struggle on status, property, and forceful misconduct are broken down with insightful methods. The complete impacts of the family struggle for all offense classes are more prominent for females than for guys. Notwithstanding, the direct impacts of family struggle on property and forceful offences are more notable for guys than for females.

Jeff et al. (2013) conducted a research on rising impacts of adolescent wrongdoing on society stand out as a move toward the adequacy of wrongdoer treatment programs. Conventional strategies for treating this populace have failed to deliver agreeable results. Viable methodologies, which utilize immediate and aberrant client and local area administrations, will generally be activity arranged, complex, preventive, medicinal, socially touchy, foundational in nature, and thorough. This article examines factors contributing to misconduct (e.g., formative issues, orientation-related issues, and natural variables) and components of powerful methodologies for treating wrongdoing. The results have shown that developmental issues, gender-related issues and environmental factor are elements of delinquency.

Joseph et al. (2013) conducted a study that sought to determine if repeat offenders for moderately and highly risky juvenile offenders in Washington State is connected to disrespect. For young people's government aid, adolescent equity, and adult redress, statewide gambling assessments and authoritative data were split down. In contrast to children without a history of authority contempt, adolescents with a chronic case of disregard were

essentially required to maintain guilt. These findings hold true even after accounting for a wide range of factors related to family, friends, academics, emotional health, and drug abuse. An important aspect of teenage equity is meddling with the lines of responsibility. The findings of the continuing research show that persistent dependency concerns take a crucial role in understanding the outcomes achieved for teens in environments that prioritise adolescent equality.

Aure et al. (2017) conducted a study to explore the impact of changes in family structure among individual teenagers over the long run on delinquents culpable. Utilizing the first and third floors of the Public Youth Study, we survey the impact of family structure changes on changes in delinquent culpability between waves through the transitional course of changes in family time and parental connection. Results show that changes in family time and parental connection represent a part of the family development impact on misconduct, and earlier parental connection and adolescent culpable fundamentally condition the impact of family arrangement on culpable.

Henriette et al. (2014) the purpose of this paper relies on the research of 21,314 Swiss male enlisted people who finished a cross-sectional study at the age of 20. As in the Cambridge Study, disturbed families anticipated culpable. Nonetheless, flawless high-struggle families anticipate the pervasiveness of culpable as upset families. Young men not living with their mothers, particularly when they had lived in organizations before the age 12, were probably going to become constant wrongdoers. Consequently, the polarity of upset versus flawless family conceals numerous significant sub-gatherings, incorporating those living with their mom (generally safe) and the people who had encountered institutional raising (high-risk).

Rosemary (2019) the primary objective of the investigation was to look at the relationship between misconduct and several related to blood factors. The paper investigated the concepts of teenage misbehaviour and family in order to fundamentally evaluate the study's hypotheses. Although the article concentrated on how families affect misbehaviour, it also placed a high priority on how non-family elements increase the severity of teenage wrongdoing. The analysis determined that a few prominent blood linked variables that have an impact on human conduct. These include the attitudes of the parents, the degree of familial relationships, genuine harshness, and detached nurture. The failure of the framework for teenage equality, poverty, refusal to enrol in school, persistent drug use, and inherited problems are other non-family variables that have an impact on adolescent misbehaviour.

Angela (2014) the purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between parental absence and teenage misbehaviour and to determine if such a relationship exists. Male teenagers who were alleged to have committed status or delinquent offences between the years of 1996 and 2004 provided information. Every offence was ranked according to the nuclear family (perfect, just father, just mother, and so forth), the offence type (underage use, small robbery, breaking and entering, and so forth), the offence level (status misdeed, and lawful offence),

the person in question (wrongdoings against the individual, violations against property, and so forth), and the adolescent's age at the time the alleged offence occurred. The findings were examined to determine whether a child living in a family with imperfections is more vulnerable to their child becoming a troubled adolescent.

John et al. (2018) Conducted a Self-detailed connection attributes, substance use and social issues were surveyed in 68 male adolescent reprobates from provincial and metropolitan regions. As was anticipated, unreliable connection qualities were connected with social issues, substance use, and unfortunate family working. Metropolitan reprobates detailed more substance use and more relational issues with companions and relatives than their rustic partners. Context-oriented effects on young adult connection connections and change issues might have suggestions for the organization and conveyance of mental medicines in youth remedial settings.

Stephen et al. (2010) The study leads to the identification of seven unmistakable family connection elements, including control and oversight, personality backing, mindful and trust, close correspondence, instrumental correspondence, parental dissatisfaction with regard to companions, and struggle, using an example of 824 teenagers. When compared to research that focuses on only one element of attachment or disattachment, this multifaceted approach provides a much more accurate and thorough perception of the kind of relationships that occur between parents and their largely law-breaking children. While there is a core of family connection elements that are relevant for all kids, the analysis by ethnicity, gender, and race-sex subgroups suggests that there are a few significant subgroup disparities.

Machteld (2012) To explore the connection between connection to guardians and wrongdoing, and the possible directing impacts of age and sex, 74 distributed and unpublished compositions (N = 55,537 members) were exposed to a staggered meta-investigation. A mean little to direct impact size was found ($r = 0.18$). Unfortunate connection to guardians was essentially connected to misconduct in young men and young ladies. More grounded impact sizes were found for connection to moms than connection to fathers. Also, more grounded impact sizes were found assuming the kid and the parent had a similar sex contrasted with cross-sex sets of youngsters and guardians. It very well may be inferred that connection is related with adolescent misconduct. A connection could thusly be an objective for mediation to diminish or forestall future delinquent conduct in adolescents.

Kakonzi (2019) conducted a research and its main goal was to investigate the link between negative behaviour and numerous blood-related components. The focus similarly aimed to determine if such characteristics may serve as probable causes of "juvenile bad behaviour. The survey determined that there are a few notable blood-related elements that have an influence on juvenile misbehaviour. These combine the opinions of the parents, the level of familial ties, real viciousness, and uninvolved sustaining. The collapse of the young adult value system, despair, a lack of authorization for instruction, persistent pharmaceutical usage, and hereditary difficulties are some non-family elements that have an influence on adolescent undesirable behaviour.

Jamie (2016) The ongoing review, which looks at the relationship between formalised recorded adolescent misconduct among an example (N = 101) of adolescents The findings of a series of analyses show that limited parental discretion is associated with various elements of household circumstances and teenage misbehaviour, and that family circumstances mediate the link between parental lack of poise and adolescent misbehaviour. Additional studies have suggested that there may be a correlation between the family atmosphere and low parental constraint.

Joan (2013) Home perceptions during adolescence and criminal records 30 years after the fact are utilized to resolve inquiries of relative effect among elements of youngster raising impacting male criminal results. The outcomes recommend two systems: the maternal way of behaving seems to impact adolescent wrongdoing and, through those impacts, grown-up guiltiness. Fatherly collaboration with the family, be that as it may, seems to impact the likelihood of grown-up criminal way of behaving.

E Mavis (2011) Concentrated on contrasts in family connection designs and parental mentalities in 200 families with a juvenile child or girl delegated nondelinquent, hypochondriac delinquent, psychopathic delinquent, or social delinquent. All guardians partook in the organized family communication task and finished the stanford parent survey. Contrasts in family communication and parental mentalities between bunches offer proof against a unitary idea of misconduct and backing for the handiness of conceptualizing wrongdoing regarding setups of aspects of delinquent way of behaving. Conduct proportions of family communication didn't connect with reactions on a parent mentality survey; notwithstanding, worldwide evaluations of parental perspectives and ways of behaving in view of the cooperation meeting were humbly connected with self-report measures.

Walter et al. (2017) conducted a study that examines how various "family factors" affect the causes of teenage misconduct. Examined are variables that predict (1) family structure, (2) bad parenting, (3) family characteristics, and (4) parent-child relationships. It was thought that there are differences in the predictors of male and female misbehaviour. For young males, the characteristics of the guardians' marriage have a considerable role, whereas young women's mischief is more clearly anticipated by parameters assessing parent-child bond and parental supervision.

Ryan et al. (2010) The long-term effects of changes in family structure among certain young people on delinquent behaviour have not received enough attention in the investigation Despite past research showing that teens from dysfunctional households are more likely to be late than those from intact homes, the process of family breakdown is still ongoing it is not connected to concurrent increases in culpable. Contrarily, family growth brought about by marriage or living together is linked to synchronised increases in culpable. A portion of the influence of family development on wrongdoing is represented by changes in family time and parental connection, and the impact of family development on culpable is essentially conditioned by earlier parental connection and teenage culpability.

Zahra et al. (2015) The goal of the current evaluation was to determine if positive thinking preparation was effective in helping delinquent young men at the Zahedan Adolescent Rectification and Recovery Centre (ZJCRC) feel happier and less stressed 29 young males (17 subjects in the trial gathering and 12 in charge) were included in the example. The results of the co-fluctuation study indicated that the positive thinking training had an impact on reducing sadness, stress, and tension while increasing personal satisfaction.

Mimi et al. (2022) this article intended to examine the incident of teenage misbehaviour in adolescents in Kuala Lumpur in the context of high and low socioeconomic status as well as low and high mental well-being. The Autonomous Examples t-test revealed significant differences in sexual orientation, poor and great mental prosperity, and low and high levels of personal happiness. According to the relapse model, mental health is a major predictor of adolescent misbehaving among teens. The effects of these discoveries contributed to the development of modules and strategies for preventing criminal behaviour.

Shriya (2018) Present review plans to figure out the relationship between family climate, strength and life fulfilment that trigger the young people to carry out wrongdoings. 80 reprobates (12 to 18 years) were chosen from adolescent home (Adolescent Remedy Home, New Delhi) and were tried on Versatility Scale by Youthful, 1987, Family Climate Scale by Vohra, 1997, and fulfillment with life scale by Diener, 1984. Results uncovered that family climate affects fulfillment with life and versatility of adolescent reprobates.

Mahadzira et al. (2018) conducted a research which primary objective was to determine how youth's experiences with drug abuse are impacted by their ability to live fulfilling lives. The review's findings showed that there is no significant relationship between substance abuse and a fulfilled life. Life satisfaction and bad behaviour are crucially inversely correlated. In addition, misbehaviour has an impact on drug abuse. Bootstrapping analysis showed that misbehaviour has a significant mediating role in the relationship between material success and life satisfaction.

Sunyoung et al. (2017) Finding out the effect of life fulfilment on drug abuse among Malay adolescents was the primary objective of the review, which had two secondary objectives. According to the review's findings, there is no significant link between substance abuse and a happy life. Life fulfilment and bad behaviour are fundamentally related in the reverse way. Additionally, misconduct has an impact on substance abuse. This research argued that in order to reduce substance abuse, efforts should be made to increase teenage life satisfaction. This would also help to reduce bad behaviour.

Summary of Review of literature

Studying the connections between family attachment, family conflict, and life satisfaction among juvenile offenders was the main goal of the literature evaluation. Relations with family members have been found to be a key element in encouraging good behaviour in young offenders. Increased degrees of familial connection is consistently linked to increased life satisfaction, according to a number of research. A solid relationship and

sense of belonging with family members serve as a basis for general life happiness and offer emotional support. Secure familial ties serve to meet the social and emotional requirements of these people, acting as preventative measures against further delinquent behaviour. It is necessary to look into how they interact. Deeper insights into the complex nature of family dynamics in this group can be gained by recognising how the interaction between family attachment and conflict influences life satisfaction.

Rationale

The purpose of this research is to better understand the complex connections that are present between family attachment, family conflict, and life satisfaction among juvenile offenders. For developing successful treatments and preventative measures to address juvenile delinquency, it is essential to understand these aspects. By exploring how family dynamics and the strength of parent-child connections affect the life satisfaction of young people who engage in delinquent behaviour, the study aims to add to the range of information already in existence. The impact of juvenile delinquency on people, families, and communities is profound. It is a major societal problem. For a number of reasons, it is important to examine how family bonding, family conflict, and life satisfaction relate to adolescent delinquency. There are certain risk factors that contribute to adolescent delinquency that may be identified by looking at the connections between family attachment, family conflict, and life satisfaction. Understanding the protective factors, Understanding the safeguarding benefits of familial connection and healthy parent-child interactions will help us better understand the conditions that enhance resilience and constructive growth in young offenders. Finding these indicators can help to guide programmes that improve support systems, build family ties, and promote better family dynamics. Improvement of Intervention Strategies, This study can provide light on the processes through which family connection and conflict influence criminal behaviour by analysing how they affect life satisfaction. The emergence of efficient intervention techniques that take into account both family dynamics and the mental health of juvenile offenders can be influenced by this knowledge.

Objectives

To explore the relationship between family attachment and life satisfaction among juvenile delinquents.

To investigate the association between family conflict and life satisfaction among juvenile delinquents

To examine how family attachment and family conflict mediate the relationship between life satisfaction and delinquent behaviour.

Hypothesis

- Hypothesis 1: There will be a negative relationship between family attachment and life satisfaction among juvenile delinquents.
- Hypothesis 2: There will be a negative and significant relationship between family conflict and life satisfaction in juvenile delinquents.
- Hypothesis 3: There will be a positive correlation between family attachment and family conflict in juvenile delinquents.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

The sample for this research is 100 male below the age of 18 years that are actively involved in juvenile delinquency, by integrating males from various socioeconomic situations, cultural groups, and geographic areas, it is crucial to guarantee variety within the sample. This will offer a more thorough knowledge of the connection between family attachment, family conflict, and life satisfaction among boys who engage in juvenile delinquency.

Sampling

Purposive sampling is adopted because of the population's makeup and the probable difficulties in getting a random sample. With this approach, volunteers are chosen based on specific criteria relevant to the study's goals. Potential participants will be researched and engaged in an agreement with relevant authorities, agencies, or organisations operating in the juvenile justice area.

Instruments:

Adolescent-Parent Attachment Inventory

The Adolescent-Parent Attachment Inventory (APAI developed by Moretti & Obsuth, 2009) is a 36-item measure of adolescent-parent attachment, Each statement is scored on a 7-point scale ranging from 1 "Strongly Disagree" to 7 "Strongly Agree". Consistent with the ECR and other self-report measures of attachment, reliability is high (internal consistency $\alpha = .66-.86$) and Validity is convergent validity.

Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale

The Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale (MSLSS) was developed by Huebner et al. (1998). It is designed to provide a profile of children's life satisfaction across key domains. The 40-item MSLSS is completed by children and young people and captures information on five domains: Family (7 items) Friends

(9 items) School (8 items) Living Environment (9 items) Self (7 items). Internal consistency has been found to be strong, ranging from 0.70 to low 0.90s.

Test-retest reliability Test-retest coefficients have been found to be mostly in the range of 0.70-0.90 over intervals of 2-4 weeks (Huebner, 2001).

Concurrent validity The MSLSS has been found to be correlated with other self-, parent- and teacher-reported well-being indexes and social desirability scales.

Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation scale

FACES III developed by Olson in 1983. It is described as the family assessment model to be used for families receiving post-permanency services. FACES III, developed in the Family Social Science Department at the University of Minnesota, is designed to measure family cohesion (the degree to which family members are separated from or connected to their family); family adaptability (the extent to which the family system is flexible and able to change); and family Type/Functioning (extreme, mid-range, moderately balanced, balanced).

A variety of reliability and validity studies have been completed in order to increase the scientific rigour of the model scales. FACES III has internal/consistency that is fairly high ($r=.68$) as well as high test-retest reliability ($r=.80$). As for validity, there is a very low correlation between scales ($r=.03$). Over 500 research projects have utilized the FACES surveys.

Results

Table 1

Correlation between Family Attachment and Life Satisfaction

		APAI	LSS
APAI	Pearson Correlation	1	-.015
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.882
	N	100	100
LSS	Pearson Correlation	-.015	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.882	
	N	100	100

Table 1 shows the correlation between family attachment and life satisfaction in juvenile delinquents. The correlation was done through SPSS, According to Pearson Correlation where (N=100) there is a negative

correlation between family attachment and life satisfaction -0.15, 2-Tailed significance showed .882 as significance level.

Table 2

Correlation between Family conflict and Life Satisfaction

		FACESIII	LSS
FACESIII	Pearson Correlation	1	-.350**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	100	100
LSS	Pearson Correlation	-.350**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 2 shows the correlation between family conflict and life satisfaction in juvenile delinquents. The Pearson correlation shows the value of correlation is -.350 where (N=100) and the correlation is significant at 0.01 level which proves that there is a significant correlation between family conflict and life satisfaction.

Table 3

Correlation between Family Attachment and Family Conflict

		APAI	FACESIII
APAI	Pearson Correlation	1	.363**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	100	100
FACESIII	Pearson Correlation	.363**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3 shows a correlation between family attachment and family conflict. (N=100) The value of Pearson correlation is .363 and the significance (2-tailed) is .000 which proves that correlation is significant at 0.01 level and there is a significant relationship between family attachment and family conflict.

Discussion

The aim of this present research was to explore the relationships between life satisfaction, family conflict, and family attachment among boys who engaged in juvenile delinquency. The findings emphasise the essential role of family interactions in the wellbeing of juvenile offenders and offer insightful information about the complicated dynamics within these sorts of households.

The objective of this study was to explore the relationship between family attachment and life satisfaction among juvenile delinquents. It was hypothesized that there would be a negative relationship between family attachment and life satisfaction among juvenile delinquents. The results showed (Table1) that there is a negative correlation between family attachment and life satisfaction. The value of correlation is -0.15. The findings suggest that family attachment is an avoidant type, which affects the life satisfaction of the delinquent. This proves the hypothesis 1, there is a negative correlation between family attachment and life satisfaction and hence the hypothesis is accepted.

The other Objective was to investigate the association between family conflict and life satisfaction among juvenile delinquents, the other hypothesis is that there will be a negative correlation between family conflict and life satisfaction. The results shown in (table 2), through Pearson Correlation the value derived is -3.50, the 2-tailed significance value came out .000 which shows that correlation is significant at 0.01 level, which proves that there is a significant correlation between family conflict and life satisfaction hence the hypothesis 2, that there will be a negative and significant relationship between family conflict and life satisfaction in juvenile delinquents is accepted.

The Objective 3, to examine how family attachment and family conflict mediate the relationship between life satisfaction and delinquent behaviour. The Hypothesis 3 is that there is a positive relationship between family attachment and family conflict, according to the results (Table 3) the Pearson correlation came out .363 and significance 2-tailed is .000 which proves that there is a significant correlation between family attachment and family conflict at 0.01 level. The hypothesis 3, there will be a positive correlation between family attachment and family conflict in juvenile delinquents is accepted.

Limitations

- The fact the study used a sample size of only 100 boys may restrict the applicability of the results to a larger group of juvenile offenders.
- Bias in the sample may be introduced by the participant selection strategy. The participants might not accurately represent the larger population of juvenile offenders if they were chosen from a particular environment or institution.
- It is crucial to recognise the existence of additional possible confounding factors that may affect these correlations even if the research primarily focuses on family attachment, family conflict, and life happiness.
- Participants could differ from those who decline or are unavailable for participation in terms of special traits or experiences.

Implications

- The development and implementation of programmes for juvenile offenders that are specifically designed to intervene and prevent crime.
- Various methods may concentrate on fostering healthy family relationships, family communication, and conflict resolution abilities. These initiatives can help prevent criminal behaviours and improve the general well-being of young offenders.
- By providing resources and support to families, we could be helping to strengthen family ties and improve outcomes for both juvenile offenders and their families.
- By creating the rules and regulations aimed at resolving the structural problems with family relationships and juvenile criminality.
- Professionals may examine family dynamics, attachment problems, and conflict resolution in their treatments successfully with the information and skills they possess. This may improve their capacity to offer complete, scientifically supported help to young offenders and their families.