

A STUDY ON EFFECT OF MICROSISTEM OF ECOLOGY OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ON SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

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Abstract

Social development is the process through which children learn to build relationships. It involves learning the values, knowledge, and skills necessary to understand how to get along with others. Everyday experiences at home support children's developing social skills. The process of socialization is occurred from the birth of the child and there are agents of child socialization such as Family, Neighbours, Peers, Community and society play vital role in the process of socialization. According to Berns Roberta, these socializing agents are known as Microsystem in Ecology of Human Development. Now days, the Juvenile in Conflict with Law became the major issue among children in rural as well as urban area. The present research article will focus on the theory of the Ecology of Human Development. The research article will discuss on the effect of Microsystems on the socialization of Children In Conflict with Law. The main objective of this article are; to study primary and secondary agents of socialization of Children in Conflict with Law; to access the effect of Microsystem of Ecology of Human Development of Children in Conflict with Law; and To associate the effect of Microsystem of Ecology of Human Development with the unlawful acts of Children in Conflict with Law. For the present study the descriptive research design will be used to describe Microsystem of Ecology of Human Development of Children in Conflict with Law and the simple random sampling method will be adopted, in which systematic random sampling method will be used for selection of sample.

Keywords: Socialization, Agents of Socialization, Ecology of Human Development, Children in Conflict with Law etc.



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Introduction:

Child is the pride to parents as well as to the nation also. Biologically, child is defined as a human being between the stages of birth and puberty or between the developmental period of

infancy and puberty. Child is a person below the age of adulthood and still depends on the elders around it. It is also known as 'minor' legally as it is known as a person who is younger than the age of majority.

Juvenile in Conflict with Law is the term used for unlawful acts and other violations of law by children and young person below the age of adulthood. It is become the social problem across the globe Rapid industrialization and urbanization leads to this problem. Due to rapid growth of slums in the city area the problem of juvenile in conflict with law becomes most severe day by day. It was observed primarily in the Western countries after the Second World War. Priyanka Yadav¹ (2016), defined juvenile as a child who had not attained a certain age at which he, like an adult person under the law of the land, can be held liable for his criminal acts.

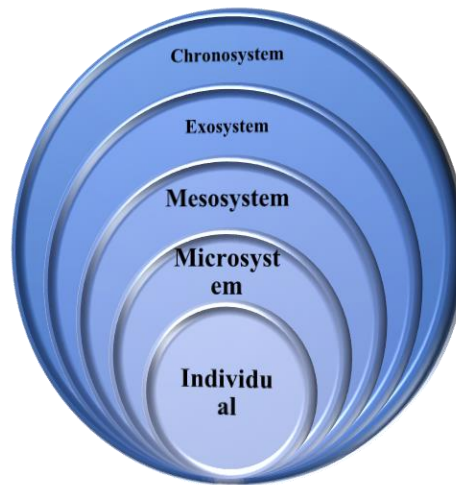
Ecology of human development

Berns Roberta² (1985) discussed about the Ecology of human development theory which developed by Bronfenbrenner Urie in 1979. Bronfenbrenner stated the social context of individual interactions and individuals can develop their abilities and realize their potentials through the experiences which has been determines by the interactions. Ecology is the science of the interrelationships between organisms and their environments. In the model of Ecology of human development Bronfenbrenner stated the four basic structures – the microsystem, the mesosystem, the Exosystem and the Chronosystem – in which relationships and interactions take place to form patterns that impacts human development.

¹Yadav Priyanka (2016), 'Juvenile Delinquency as a Behavioural Problem', The International Journal of Indian Psychology, India

²Berns Roberta (1985), 'Child, Family, Community' CBS College Publishing, New York.

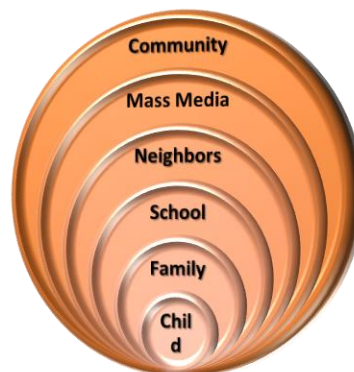
Model of Ecology of human development



- Microsystems - The basic structure or the socializing agents are included.
- Mesosystems - The second basic or interrelationships between two or more of person's microsystems.
- Exosystems – The third basic structure or the settings in which individuals are not active participants but which affect one of their microsystems.
- Macrosystems - The fourth basic structure which consists of the society and its ideology in which an individual grow up.
- Chronosystems –This adds the useful dimension of time which influences the change and constancy in individual's environment.

As the child introduces directly to the microsystems of Ecology of human development theory, it is greatly considered in the socialization process of child as socializing agents. Microsystem is the first basic structure which refers to immediate settings where child interacts firstly that are the family, the school, neighbours and so on. The child is firstly introduced to the family where it interacts with people as mother, father, siblings, relatives, invited guests etc. It also has experiences with things like toys, books and infrastructure. Thus, the family has three dimensions: physical space and materials; people in the role and relationship with the child; and activities which the people engaged with each other. The family is the primary socializer of the child. It is the function of the family to provide nurturance, affection, and certain opportunities for the development of the child. The child who is not adequately nurtured and loved may have developmental problems.

Diagram of Microsystem



The children learn about the society in the school which is the second setting of development of the child. It is the structural form of the socialization where teachers are models, managers and motivators for encouraging the child to adapt various skills and behaviours.

The neighbours or community are the setting where children learn by doing. The facilities available to children determine the experience they have. The things which are child observe in the community such as people working profession, living style, behaviour with each other and with the child and so on.

The peer group is where the child experiences independence, comparison with other children, develops self-esteem and the activities engage in the socializing process.

I. Process of Socialization of child³:

The child is the new born biological organism with inherited characteristics which differentiates by individual characteristics such as age, sex, development rate and stage, constitution, intelligence and psychological needs. Further, it will be socialized in developmental areas such as social, emotional, cognitive, affective and behavioural. It also interacts with socializing agents such as parents, siblings, relatives, peers, teachers, mass media and community. As infants become children, adolescents, adults they interact with more people around them and have more experiences. They also acquire skills, knowledge, attitudes, values, motives, habits, beliefs, interests, morals and ideals from socializing agents and developing areas. The child will form the socialized adult with certain character, personality, self-esteem, role preferences and goals.

Thus, socialization begins at birth and continues throughout life. New-born human biological organisms with inherited characteristics come into the world with certain needs, which

³Berns Roberta (1985), 'Child, Family, Community' CBS College Publishing, New York.
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change as they develop. From the point of view of society, individuals are socialized to fit into an organized way of the life.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study primary and secondary agents of socialization of Children in Conflict with Law;
2. To access the effect of Microsystem of Ecology of Human Development of Children in Conflict with Law;
3. To associate the effect of Microsystem of Ecology of Human Development with the unlawful acts of Children in Conflict with Law.

Research Methodology:

Research Design: For the present study the descriptive research design was used to describe Microsystem of Ecology of Human Development of Children in Conflict with Law.

Selection of the study region: The said study was conducted in Pune city where the criminal rate of Children in Conflict with Law is higher and the city ranked third in number of cases of Children in Conflict with Law.

Sample: For the selection of sample units (representative of total population) the simple random sampling method was adopted, in which systematic random sampling method was used for selection of sample. The procedure of selection of the sampling was that, an alphabetical list of respondent prepared institution wise. According to Krejcie and Morgan formula⁴ 5% of the total population of 200, the sample size was 132.

Tools for Data Collection:

Interview Schedule –Data for the study was collected through well-structured interview schedule. Before finalizing the schedule, it was pretested with similar sample and some questions were added on the same basis.

⁴<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:34M50cTrVrEJ:www.kenpro.org/sample-size-determination-using-krejcie-and-morgan-table/+&cd=16&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=in>

Findings:

Table No. 1: Association between the Age of child * Type of unlawful act by child

Crosstabulation

Sr. No.	Age of child	Type of unlawful act by child								Total
		Fighting	Theft	Abduction of girl	Molestation	Murder	Eveteasing	Sexual Assault	Attempt to murder	
1.	13yrs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
2.	14yrs	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.	15yrs	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
4.	16yrs	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	13
5.	17yrs	29	10	2	0	9	0	1	0	51
6.	18yrs	29	8	5	1	7	3	2	1	56
Total		68	23	7	2	17	7	3	5	132

$\chi^2 = 73.438$ $df = 35$ $p = 0.03$ $C = 0.094$

When age of child was cross-tabulated with the unlawful act committed by child, it was found responses about the unlawful act, from the child who belonging to 13 age group. The 02 respondents responded that they had committed the Fighting as unlawful act. Only 01 Child had tried to attempt to Murder. Therefore, the table concludes that majority (02%) of the respondents were of 13 years and responded that the Fighting was the main unlawful act committed.

It indicates the responses from the child from age group of 14 years about their unlawful act. The 02 respondents responded that they had committed the Theft as unlawful act. Therefore, the table concludes that majority (02%) of the respondents responded that the Theft was the main unlawful act committed and they were 14 years of age.

It indicates the responses from the child who belongs from the 15-age group about their unlawful act. Total 02 respondents responded that they had committed the Fighting as unlawful act. Total 03 respondents responded that they had committed the Theft as unlawful act. Only 01-respondent responded that they had committed the Molestation as unlawful act. Only 01 Child had tried to attempt to Murder. The table concludes that majority (03%) respondents responded that they had committed the Theft as unlawful act and those were of 15 years of age.

It indicates the responses from the child who belongs from the 16-age group about their unlawful act. Total 06 respondents responded that they had committed the Fighting as unlawful act. Total 04 respondents responded that they had committed the Eve Teasing as unlawful act and Total 03 Child had tried to attempt to Murder. Hence the table concludes that majority (06%) respondents from 16 age group responded that they had committed the Fighting as unlawful act.

It indicates the responses from the child who belongs from the 17-age group about their unlawful act. Total 29 respondents responded that they had committed the Fighting as unlawful act. Total 10 respondents responded that they had committed the Theft as unlawful act. Total 02 respondents responded that they had committed the Abduction of Girl as unlawful act. Total 09 respondents had done Murder. Only 01 respondent responded that they had committed the Sexual Assault as unlawful act. Therefore, the table concludes that majority (29%) respondents from 17 years of age group responded that they had committed the Fighting as unlawful act.

It indicates the responses from the child who belongs from the 18-age group about their unlawful act. Total 29 respondents responded that they had committed the Fighting as unlawful act. Total 08 respondents responded that they had committed the Theft as unlawful act. Total 05 respondents responded that they had committed the Abduction of Girl as unlawful act. Only 01 respondent responded that they had committed the Molestation as unlawful act. Total 09 respondents replied that their children had carried out Murder. Total 07 respondents responded that they had committed the Eve Teasing as unlawful act. Total 03 respondents responded that they had committed the Sexual Assault as unlawful act. And total 05 respondents / Child had tried to attempt to Murder. Hence the table concludes that majority (29%) respondents from 18 years of age group responded that they had committed the Fighting as unlawful act.

To assess the association between these two variables Chi-Square Test had been administered. The results shows that the association between two variables, namely, Age of Child and Type of unlawful act committed by the child are statistically significant ($p=0.03$).

**Table No. 2: Association between Parent Education * Type of unlawful act by child
Crosstabulation**

Sr. No.	Parent Education	Type of unlawful act by child								Total
		Fighting	Theft	Abduction of girl	Molestation	Murder	Eve teasing	Sexual Assault	Attempt to murder	
1.	Up to Primary	21	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	24
2.	High School	26	10	3	0	13	3	1	2	58
3.	Collegiate Education	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	8
4.	PG/Professional	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5.	Illiterate	18	9	2	2	4	2	1	3	41
	Total	68	23	7	2	17	7	3	5	132

$$x^2 = 41.619 \quad df = 28 \quad p = 0.02 \quad C = 0.14$$

When Parent Education was cross-tabulated with Type of unlawful act by child, it was found that, total 24 parents' respondents were having their education up to primary level responded about the unlawful act of their children. The children of 21 parents who reached up to primary level responded that their children were engaged in the unlawful act of fighting. 02 parents responded that their children were involved in eve teasing. Only 01 parent replied that their child was carried out the unlawful act of theft. Hence, table concludes that majority of 15% parents reached up to primary level, replied that their children were carried out the act of fighting.

It indicates the responses of parents who had completed their education up to high school level about the unlawful acts of their wards. Majority of parents (26) responded that their children had committed the unlawful act of fighting. 10 parents replied that their children were involved in theft. 03 parents replied that their children were engaged in unlawful act of abduction of girl. Total 13 parents responded that their wards were carried out murder. Total 3 parents responded that their children were involved in eve teasing. Only 01 parent replied that their child was engaged in sexual assault whereas 02 parents answered that their children were involved in attempt to murder. Therefore, table concludes that 19% of parents who reached up to high school level, responded that their children engaged in fighting.

Table shows the responses of total 8 parent respondents who had completed their education till collegiate level about the unlawful acts of their children. 2 parents replied that their

children carried out the unlawful act of fighting whereas 3 parents answered that their children were engaged in theft. 2 parents replied that their children were involved in abduction of girl and only 01 parent responded that their child was involved in sexual assault. Therefore, table concludes that majority of 2% parents who had completed their education till colligate level, responded that their children involved in theft.

It explains the reply of only 01 parent respondent who had achieved education to PG or Professional level about unlawful act of their child. Table concludes that according to the reply of the respective parent respondent was that their child engaged in fighting and the ratio is 0.7% only.

Table also indicates the response of total 41 parent respondents who were illiterate, about the unlawful act of their children. Majority of (18) parent respondents responded that their children were involved in fighting whereas total 9 parent respondents answered that their children were involved in theft. Only 2 parent respondents replied that their children had carried out abduction of girls; another 2 parent respondents answered that their children had engaged in molestation and another 2 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in eve teasing. The unlawful act of murder was carried out by children replied by 4 parent respondents and only 1 parent responded that their child was involved in sexual assault. Total 3 parent respondents agreed regarding the involvement of their children in the act of attempt to murder. Hence, table concludes that majority of 13% parent respondents had completed their education till PG or Professional level responded that their children were involved in fighting.

To assess the association between these two variables Chi-Square Test had been administered. The results shows that the association between two variables, namely, Parent Education * Type of unlawful act by child are statistically significant ($p=0.02$).

Table No. 3: Association between Nature of unlawful act of child * Neglected by parents 'Crosstabulation

Sr. No.	Nature of unlawful act of child	Neglected by parents		Total
		Not neglected by parents	Neglected by parents	
1.	Fighting	24	44	68
2.	Theft	4	19	23
3.	Abduction of girl	6	1	7
4.	Molestation	1	1	2
5.	Murder	6	11	17
6.	Eve teasing	6	1	7
7.	Sexual Assault	2	1	3
8.	Attempt to murder	0	5	5
Total		49	83	132

$\chi^2 = 22.336 \quad df = 7 \quad p = 0.02 \quad C = 0.089$

When nature of unlawful act was cross-tabulated with the reason of neglected by parents, it was found that total 68 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in fighting. Out of them, 44 parents were agreed that their children were neglected by them whereas 24 parents replied that they never neglected their children. Hence, table determines that majority of Children in Conflict with Law i.e. 65% were engaged in fighting and neglected by parents

Theft was the unlawful act of children was the reply of total 23 parent respondents. Majority of 19 parents shared that they had neglected their children whereas only 4 parents' respondents replied that their children always got attention and care from them. Therefore, larger percentage i.e., 82% Children in Conflict with Law engaged in theft and neglected by their parents.

Table explains that 7 parents shared the information that their children were apprehended under the unlawful act of abduction of girl. Out of them, only 01parent agreed that their child had been neglected by them whereas 6 parents replied that they never neglect their children. Hence, very less percentage of parents neglected their child who had committed the unlawful act of abduction of girl.

Molestation was the unlawful act, replied by total 2 parents whereas 01 parent shared that they paid attention to their child while another parent agreed that they neglected their child. Hence, the ratio is fifty percentages that paying attention to child as well as neglecting of child, the unlawful act of molestation was carried out by both of them.

Table explains that total 17 parents shared that their children were involved in murder. Out of them majority of i.e., 11 parents agreed that they had neglected their children whereas 06

parents were disagreed with neglecting their children. Therefore, lager percentage of children in conflict with law was neglected by their parents and was engaged in the heinous offence of murder.

Table explains that 7 parents shared the information that their children were apprehended under the unlawful act of eve teasing. Out of them, only 01parent agreed that their child had been neglected by them whereas 6 parents replied that they never neglect their children. Hence, very less percentage of parents neglected their child who had committed the unlawful act of eve teasing.

Table indicates that total 3 parent respondents agreed that their children had engaged in sexual assault and out of them only 1 parent replied their child was neglected by them whereas 2 parents answered that they paid attention and care to their children. Hence, the lesser percentage of children in conflict with law who committed sexual assault, were neglected by parents.

It indicates that total 5 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in unlawful act of attempt to murder and all were neglected by their parents. Hence, table concludes that all 100% children in conflict with law who were apprehended for attempting murder, neglected by their parents.

To assess the association between these two variables Chi-Square Test had been administered. The results shows that the association between two variables, namely, Nature of unlawful acts committed by the child and the reason Neglected by parents are statistically significant ($p=0.02$).

Table No. 4 :Association between Nature of unlawful act of child * Impact of neighbouring community Cross tabulation

Sr. No.	Nature of unlawful act of child	Impact of Neighboring community		Total
		No impact of Neighboring community	Negative impact of Neighboring community	
1.	Fighting	52	16	68
2.	Theft	21	2	23
3.	Abduction of girl	6	1	7
4.	Molestation	0	2	2
5.	Murder	14	3	17
6.	Eve teasing	7	0	7
7.	Sexual Assault	3	0	3
8.	Attempt to murder	1	4	5
Total		104	28	132

$$x^2 = 40.130 \quad df = 7 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.069$$

When nature of unlawful act was cross-tabulated with the reason of impact of neighboring community on child, it is seen that 68 parents shared that their children were involved in unlawful act of fighting. Majority of 52 parents responded that their having good neighboring community so there was no negative impact on their child whereas 16 parents shared that their neighboring community was not good so there was negative impact on their child. Hence, larger percentage of children in conflict with law was having positive impact of their neighboring community and was involved in fighting.

Table also explains that 23 parents replied that their children were engaged in theft. Out of them, only 02 parents agreed that there was negative impact of neighboring community whereas majority of parents i.e., 21 replied that there was positive impact of neighboring community. Therefore, less percentage of Children in conflict with Law who were involved in theft, were in negative impact of neighboring community.

Abduction of girl was the unlawful act carried out by children was the reply of 07 parent respondents. Only 01 parent agreed that their child was having negative impact of neighbors whereas 06 parents were disagreed that their children were having the negative impact of neighbors. Hence, very less percentage of children were having negative impact of neighbors and were apprehended under the unlawful act of abduction of girl.

It indicates that 02 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in molestation and all were having negative impact of neighboring community. Hence, table concludes that all 100% children in conflict with law who were engaged in molestation, having negative impact of neighbors.

Murder was the unlawful act carried out by children was the reply of 17 parent respondents. Only 03 parents agreed that their child was having negative impact of neighbors whereas 14 parents were disagreed that their children were having the negative impact of neighbors. Hence, very less percentage of children were having negative impact of neighbors and were apprehended under the heinous act of murder.

It indicates that total 07 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in unlawful act of eve teasing and all were having no impact of neighbors. Hence, table concludes that all 100% children in conflict with law who were apprehended for eve teasing, and not having any impact of neighbors.

It explains that total 03 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in unlawful act of sexual assault and all were having no impact of neighbors. Hence, table concludes that all 100% children in conflict with law who were detained for sexual assault, and having positive impact of neighbors. It indicates that total 5 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in unlawful act of attempt to murder and 4 parents agreed that their children were having negative impact of neighboring community whereas only 01 parent shared that there was positive impact of neighboring community. Hence, table concludes that majority of Children in Conflict with Law were having negative impact of neighboring community.

To assess the association between these two variables Chi-Square Test had been administered. The results shows that the association between two variables, namely, Nature of unlawful acts committed by the child and the reason impact of neighboring community are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 5: Association between Nature of unlawful act of child * Bad company of friends' Crosstabulation

	Nature of unlawful act of child	Bad company of friends		Total
		Not having company of bad friends	Having company of bad friends	
1.	Fighting	12	56	68
2.	Theft	0	23	23
3.	Abduction of girl	6	1	7
4.	Molestation	0	2	2
5.	Murder	5	12	17
6.	Eve teasing	5	2	7
7.	Sexual Assault	2	1	3
8.	Attempt to murder	0	5	5
Total		30	102	132

$\chi^2 = 38.821$ $df = 7$ $p = 0.000$ $C = 0.092$

When nature of unlawful act was cross-tabulated with the reason of company of badfriend, it was found that total 68 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in fighting. Out of them 56 parent respondents were having company of badfriends whereas 12 parent respondents were not having bad friends. Therefore, table concludes that majority of parent respondents (82%) responded that their children were engaged in fighting and having company of bad friends.

It indicates that total 23 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in theft and all were having company of bad friends. Hence, table concludes that all 100% children in conflict with law who were engaged in theft, having company of bad friends.

Table explains that children had done the unlawful act of abduction of girl, was the response from 7 parents. Out of them majority of 6parents replied that though their children had done the unlawful act of abduction of girl but they were not having company of bad friends whereas only 01 parent agreed that their child was in company of bad friends. Hence it concludes that very less percentage of children in conflict with law were involved in abduction of girl and having company of bad friends.

It indicates that 02 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in molestation and all were having company of bad friends. Hence, table concludes that all 100% Children in Conflict with Law, who were engaged in molestation, were having company of bad friends.

Table also explains that 17 parent respondents replied that their children had carried out murder. Out of them, 12 parents agreed that their children were in company of bad friends and 5 parents responded that though their children had committed murder as unlawful act but they were not in the company of bad friends. Thus, according to table, it concludes that majority of children in conflict with law were in company of bad friends and committed murder.

Total 7 parent respondents shared that their children had engaged in eve teasing and out of them only 2 parents agreed that their children had company of bad friends whereas 5 parents replied that their children were not having bad friends. Hence, the lesser percentage of children in conflict with law who committed unlawful act of eve teasing, were in company of bad friends.

Table indicates that total 3 parent respondents shared that their children had engaged in sexual assault and out of them only 1 parent agreed that their child had company of bad friends whereas 2 parents replied that their children were not having bad friends. Hence, the lesser percentage of children in conflict with law who committed sexual assault, were in company of bad friends.

It indicates that total 5 parent respondents replied that their children were involved in unlawful act of attempt to murder and all were having company of bad friends. Hence, table

concludes that all 100% children in conflict with law who were apprehended for attempting murder, having company of bad friends.

To assess the association between these two variables Chi-Square Test had been administered. The results shows that the association between two variables, namely, Nature of unlawful acts committed by the child and the reason company of bad friends of child are statistically significant ($p=0.000$).

Conclusions:

Family environment:

It concluded that in nuclear family, both parents have to work to fulfil the needs of the family, so they did not get the time to spend with the child. Parents education is also the important factor for child development. Criminal background of the family also one of the main reasons behind the unlawful acts carried out by the child. Issues like separation of the parents, chronic illness, single parenthood may also the responsible factors for the child to carry out the antisocial acts. Thus, it concluded that Family plays an important role in shaping the personality of the child by nurturing and developing it.

Educational background of the child: The government has the policy of free and compulsory education in the State but in spite of that many children were found out of school as they left the school for many reasons such as lack of interest in studies, children have to earn for their family, failure in subjects etc. School is the second agent of socialization where child learns structural behaviour, self-discipline, motivation, learning skills, gaining knowledge. It concluded that if the child has not got the opportunity to continue with his education, then there lots of leisure time with him and then it started the deviant activities in stead of going to school and gaining the education.

Relationship with neighbours: Neighbouring environment is also one of most effective agents of socialization in the life of the child. Child learns by imitating the experiences which he received from the surrounding environment. All the children were from most of the slum area around Pune city where the antisocial activities were carried out frequently. Though there was no influence of community on child's behaviour, however, fighting was most prominent found to be reason of unlawful act done by the child.

Peer Influence: As peers or friends are socializing agents, children do many activities with their friends in form of deviant or non-deviant behaviour. It is parent's role to keep watch on activities of their child for which they have to be familiarized with the friend circle of their

wards. Addiction of alcohol, substance use, smoking were the ill habits which has been adopted unknowingly by peer pressures. It concluded good friends play most effective role in the development of the child.

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