

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**Bhawana Joshi**

SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana, India

Damini Shaw

SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana, India

Kapil Verma

Crime Scene Management Division, Forensic Science Laboratory, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Rajiv Gupta

Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow (U.P.), India

Abstract:-

Juvenile delinquency is considered as a serious crime that harms the social norms of society. The number of juvenile offences is on the rise everywhere, and young people are becoming more and more involved in violent crimes. The trend of such youth related crimes are also rising in India. It is a very significant issue for the country, and solutions must be carefully researched in order to put an end to the issue. In response to these trends, the Indian legal system and court have amended several of the country's statutes governing juvenile justice. This essay tries to examine the reasons behind juvenile delinquency and the theories put up to explain the issue by academics from various disciplines. Analysis of the statistical data found on official websites shows a rise in the involvement of young people in terrible crimes. The Act related to Juvenile Delinquency has been changed to address the issue of juvenile delinquency in India, and minors accused of grave crimes are now tried as adults. In India, the crime rate is rising steadily, and the most startling tendency that can be seen is that it is rising among juveniles as well. They engage in any manner of criminal activity, including theft, murder, smuggling, and sexual offences. The surge in youth violence is a matter of national concern. With little focus on prevention or intervention, punishment has been the main area of concern. The protection, treatment, and rehabilitation of children who have committed crimes as a result of outside pressures are one of the main goals of the Juvenile Justice Act.

Keywords: Juvenile, Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Justice Board, Justice system

1.1 Introduction to Juvenile Delinquency

Everyone now lives in a society that sees children as the cornerstone of the future and believes they should be raised with the proper guidance and education. Due to their lack of awareness of the negative aspects of their surroundings, children frequently commit crimes out of hatred or because they are feeling a lot of peer pressure. Children need their parents, teachers, or older siblings to teach them about their surroundings and other good manners necessary to become a good human being using a suitable set of resources that would enhance the child's moral values and mental health because at such a young age, it is obvious that they don't know what's right or wrong for them (Singh

& Bhandari 2016). However, despite the increased knowledge, it is still seen that youngsters in rural areas frequently resort to crime to support themselves because of major family or financial problems. As a result, the government labels these children as juveniles. In this context, the term "juvenile delinquency" specifically refers to children under the age of 18 who are involved in criminal conduct. A rise in juvenile cases is eventually brought on by a confluence of internal and external factors, including various physical, psychological, and sociodemographic traits.

Juvenile delinquency today has a significant global impact on many facets of society. Any part of society's children is thought of as the country's future. If they engage in criminal activities, the future of the country is in danger. Juvenile delinquency is the term used to describe an illegal act committed by a person who is under the age of majority. It is important to comprehend the terms juvenile delinquency, delinquent behaviour, and delinquents. Teenagers or other people under the age of 18 engaging in criminal activity are known as juvenile delinquency. An illegal act is referred to as a delinquent act, and anyone who commits it is referred to as being delinquent. Only when someone commits criminal activities repeatedly is it appropriate to call them "delinquent." The heinous crimes of arson, murder, theft, rape, and burglary are of significant concern to countries like Pakistan (Ahmed & Murtaza 2016).

1.2 Juvenile Crime in India

In our country, crimes are normally categorized under the IPC and the SLL (Special and Local Laws). Between 1997 and 2007, the number of juvenile offences under the IPC increased dramatically on a national level. Over this time, the proportion of offences committed by adolescents covered by the IPC increased from 0.5 to 1.1 percent. During that period, between 2006 and 2007, it increased by 8.4%. In total, 22,865 incidents were reported in 2007. There was a drop in crime rates in 2010, with 22,740 crimes being reported.

Boys committed 32,671 of the total reported crimes in 2007 while just 1,856 offences were perpetrated by girls. In 2007, girls made up barely 5.4 percent of the criminal population. Girls are convicted at a rate of 1:11 for IPC offences and boys at a rate of 1:20 for SLL offences. When gender differences are taken into account, it is evident that boys are more prone to delinquent behaviour (Poduthase, 2012).

1.3 Prominent factors which lead to 'Juvenile Delinquency' across the globe

Psychological factors are those that have an impact on children's mental health. These elements are thought to be the most significant and serious ones that contribute to juvenile delinquency in kids. Juvenile offenders find it more difficult to manage their emotions and behaviour in such situations and are more likely to do harm to others (Anjaswani et al. 2019). Due to the fact that once a youngster becomes dependent on stealing money, breaking into homes through illegal methods, or threatening others, psychologists believe that these behaviours are the root causes of juvenile delinquency (Armsdem & Greenberg 1987). Additionally, it has been found that youngsters interpret such deeds as acts of heroism after viewing criminally oriented television, which has a profound

psychological impact (Bridges, 1927).

Family circumstances have a significant impact on psychological factor parameters because children from weak or financially disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to be drawn to the criminal underworld. Other psychological variables include losing a loved one, being estranged from one's parents, being ignorant and uneducated, having weak family ties, being under a lot of peer pressure, and having bad connections. Although 60.6 percent of children who engage in illegal activity come from dysfunctional families, the majority of the time, it can be said that the psychological factors that underlie juvenile delinquency are the main contributors and that children do not voluntarily engage in such unfair practices. They are either under pressure or experience mental struggles that drive them to commit crime (Yayak, 2019). It has been determined that psychological and socioeconomic factors are a major contributor to delinquency. A child's family is a significant element in their delinquency.

Numerous studies have clarified the connection between family influence and criminality. Criminal parents, harsh parents, parental abuse, parental neglect, parental lack of supervision, parental early marriage, family education/structure/size/economy, parental drug usage, etc. are all examples of family factors (Boesky, 2002). Every policymaker, expert, and social researcher discovered that one of the numerous causes is behind every delinquent household. Single children are at a significant chance of engaging in illegal activity, according to certain other studies. A child may become delinquent due to other familial traits including parental substance abuse, parental antisocial behaviour, or parental psychopathology. Children who have antisocial or substance-using parents are more likely to get involved in criminal activity (Cocozza & Skowrya 2000). Because children who are close to deviant peers have a higher likelihood of becoming involved in such acts, the negative impact of peers is also seen to be a major cause of criminal behaviour and acts. An innocent child can become a criminal due to a corrupt and poor organization. Violent and aggressive behaviour is introduced and learned through a variety of social practices. Frustration can manifest in many different ways when academic and social success is not achieved. Higher levels of aggression lead to more irritated interactions with parents who exhibit a strong pattern of anger, which is where the problem starts (Corley, 1997). These include an unorganized environment, bad economic conditions, a lack of watchful monitoring, the development of criminal programmes, criminal peers and parents, and weak social support. Personal differences help one spot animosity and aggression. A significant contributing element to the rise in crime is inequality. Low-income individuals feel deficient and strive for high standards of living. With low income value, this wish cannot be granted. People choose unlawful employment as a result to raise their standard of living (Davies & Hand 2003). By indirectly raising incomes, education can indirectly lower the rate of criminal activity. Resilience is a very imposing but crucial factor. It is a person's ability to succeed by maintaining a good attitude in the face of challenging circumstances like poverty, abuse, or witnessing violence, all of which can have a detrimental impact on behaviour like delinquency. A general framework for the development of resiliency is created by intrinsic variables, or the traits of a person's personality, and extrinsic ones, or the environment or interpersonal situation. Self-esteem, emotional maturity, parental authority style, parenting style, coping mechanisms of teenagers, psychopathology, and the tendency to avoid familiarity all play a significant impact in the

development of resiliency. A major contributing component to the development of juvenile delinquent conduct is temperament (Dembo et al. 1998). It is defined as the early development of a person's biologically embedded behavioral patterns that have existed since birth and become stable throughout time. Peer rejection, physical altercations, trouble raising a child, and hyperactivity are all indicators of a temperamental disorder. Hyperactivity is also linked to the onset of antisocial behaviour. The term "attachment" refers to a long-lasting, intensely emotional tie that unites people over time and distance. When an infant feels threatened, their attachment relationship with their primary care givers gives them comfort and security. It serves as a safe foundation from which they can explore the world around them. The likelihood of engaging in criminal action can rise as the aforementioned elements accumulate. Therefore, it's critical to comprehend how they affect a person's mentality in order to use and become aware of the aforementioned aspects for a more generative mindset (Hawkins et al. 1998).

1.4 Psychological impact due to family and peer pressure on juvenile delinquency

Crime is the main issue that our society is dealing with. Crime always involves a breach of morals, the rule of law, and revered traditions. Juvenile delinquency is the term used to describe criminal behaviour by young people. Delinquency also refers to several antisocial behaviours that are not criminal in nature. Such actions are considered crimes if they are carried out by an adult (Horry et al. 2012). It excludes status offences, which are crimes committed by a minor prior to the establishment of these juvenile courts. Because of the laws that were already in place and rendered children under the age of seven incapable of forming any sort of criminal intent, they were not seen as being criminals. If the children are aware of criminal intent and crime, this kind of denial can be proven to be unfounded. According to the applicable legislation, children who were 14 years old or older were deemed criminals and subject to the same penalties as adults. Currently, each state determines the age at which children are deemed criminals and the sorts of punishment by classifying them as either juveniles or adults. Children who are under 18 years old are most likely referred to as minors. However, in a few states, kids who are younger than 16 or 17 are regarded as juveniles. If a major crime has been committed, criminal courts will handle the case instead of juvenile ones. To do this, a hearing is held, and the child's testimony is recorded. Many states have updated their juvenile codes to make this process simple.

Juvenile delinquency has suddenly increased, notably severe crimes like murders connected to gangs, drugs, or both (Gary & Rojek 1998). There have been some initiatives to lower the age at which juveniles can receive adult criminal justice treatment. Some people desire to handle young criminals in the same manner as an adult offender. Juvenile delinquency is the term used to describe criminal behaviour by young people (Swift, 1909; Williams & Corrigan 1992; Kazdin, 1992; Watson et al. 1994). Even though they are less terrible crimes, acts like parental disobedience and truancy are nevertheless major offences when committed by an adult. Even though juvenile offenders are treated like adult offenders, there are differences in how they are punished. To understand why the youngster committed the delinquent conduct, several different aspects need to be investigated. Although psychological and biological aspects are taken into consideration, social elements are the most crucial ones (Kimberly, 1993). Although contemporary society views adolescent delinquency

as a macro-level issue, it is actually a big and expanding individual. Criminologists, sociologists, and psychologists have engaged in the most debates about the reasons behind adolescent criminality. The following terms has been categorized as the factors responsible for psychological impact on juveniles.

- Psychoses: A mental illness induced by structural changes in the neurological system, such as those found in senile dementia, or by no structural changes at all, such as those found in manic-depressive mania, dementia praecox, etc.
- Psychopathic constitution: This includes children who are not emotionally stable, which means that their emotions are quickly and intensely aroused, deficient in emotions, which means that the way in which emotions are expressed is insufficient, hypersensitive, which means that they react strongly to even the slightest sensation, and hypersensitive, which means that no pain can upset their emotional equilibrium.
- Parental role: There are many societal sub-factors that affect parenting, such as parental negligence, hostile family environments, stepparents, single parents, strict parents, abusive parents, lack of parental supervision, early parent marriage, family education, size, structure, and economy, as well as parental drug use. Every policymaker, expert, and social researcher discovered that one of the numerous causes is behind every delinquent household.
- Parents who pay their child little attention: A child can become criminal due to drug-using parents, antisocial parents, or psychotic parents. Children who have antisocial or substance-abusing parents are more likely to be involved in criminal activity. Because children who are in close proximity to deviant peers have a higher likelihood of becoming involved in such acts, the harmful influence of peers is also seen to be the primary cause of criminal actions and behaviour. An innocent child can become a criminal thanks to a dishonest and bad company.
- Poverty and unemployment: From a psychological standpoint, juvenile delinquency encompasses family, illiteracy, family disruption, and poverty. These are the causes for youth involvement in criminal activity. To improve the family structure and implement numerous reforms to enhance jobs and the educational system in society, government action and social changes are required. By altering the school and home environment and expanding employment options, young people can avoid becoming juvenile offenders.

There have been various reported studies that have discussed the various factors leading for criminal tendencies of juveniles (Loeber, 1990). As per a report, juvenile delinquency indoctrination is high between the ages of 15 and 16. These situations have a direct connection to puberty changes and the challenges of being accepted into a college or working. Juvenile criminality is significantly influenced by teens' interactions with the harmful influences they receive from family, school, and society, as well as some conflicting psychological aspects. Children have time to mature before engaging in any illegal behaviour. Teenagers already exhibit poor character and academic performance while in high school or college, squandering their time on meaningless activities. After finishing school, all they have left is a bad character that leads them to engage in illegal behaviour. Because of this, parents and teachers need to be concerned about the teen's general development. They should pay attention to their troublesome behaviour so that they may offer them helpful advice

on how to resolve the delinquent concerns. Working together, families, schools, and society can lower the number of juvenile offenders (Jucai, 2014). A similar study emphasized on the significance of taking into account family concerns as well as child maltreatment when developing successful treatments for intervention techniques and mental illnesses. These elements may increase the kids' risk of drug usage, mental health issues, misbehaviour, etc. Stevenson and many others have observed that it is difficult to create successful intervention programmes when child abuse is taken into account as a preventative factor. When the prevalence of mental problems increases with age and when studies consistently show that psychological disorders persist over time, it is imperative to put appropriate psychological treatment into practice. Reaching out to kids in the early stages of puberty offers a fantastic opportunity to involve them in necessary services before their issues become more serious (Moffitt et al. 1994; Teplin et al. 2002). The study was limited to an analysis of the young offenders' psychological functioning issues, specifically their instability or lack of improvement in these areas. The study's findings are connected to psychological growth, gender variations, and some outside influences. Future efforts should be made to explore the variability of psychological functioning issues in more detail. We can examine the impact of outside circumstances on the psychological growth of a teen of any gender or age using a group-related trajectory analysis. Generalizability is limited by the study of global metrics to address psychological concerns & samples (Wareham & Dembo 2007). Juvenile delinquency has grown to be a global issue that affects all facets of society, from the individual to the state level. According to the study, the family is the primary cause of juvenile delinquency. Parents' negligence, hostile family environments, stepparents, single parents, strict parents, parental abuse, parental lack of supervision, parental early marriage, family education, structure, size, economy, parental drug use, and other factors are just a few of the many sub-factors in society. Every policymaker, expert, and social researcher discovered that one of the numerous causes is behind every delinquent household (Nelson et al. 2002).

Other studies have also shown that children who are not in relationships are highly likely to engage in illegal activity. A child may become delinquent due to other familial traits including parental substance abuse, parental antisocial behaviour, or parental psychopathology. Children who have antisocial or substance-abusing parents are more likely to be involved in criminal activity. Because children who are in close proximity to deviant peers have a higher likelihood of becoming involved in such acts, the harmful influence of peers is also seen to be the primary cause of criminal actions and behaviour. An innocent child can become a criminal thanks to a dishonest and bad company (Ahmed & Murtaza 2016). There is always distinctions between the behaviour patterns of severe and non-serious delinquent offenders as well as their relationships, resilience roles, attachment styles, and temperaments. The relationship between pattern and resilience, as well as the distinctions between major and non-serious crimes should be considered in these aspects. The conclusions will assist in focusing on these traits and addressing them to promote productive conduct. Correcting a plan to train them as responsible citizens of the nation might be beneficial. However, because of the limited sample size, it may be difficult to generalize the findings. Therefore, in order to generalize the findings, a large sample size and intervention strategies are required (Patowary & Gopalan 2019). The changing family structures in Asian nations also affect offspring of sensitive teenagers' criminal

behaviour and game addiction. There have been scientific investigation of the alleged causes and effects of teen delinquency and gaming addiction. It has been found that the altered family structures and the addiction to internet games have had a significant impact on the delinquent behaviour of adolescents. Because teenagers have not yet fully developed into adults, it is necessary to place more emphasis on their growth and development. Develop after-school education and care solutions by allocating companions for families with two incomes at the school level, or create a mechanism to stop teenagers from becoming addicted to online games by limiting playing time and ensuring that all online interactions happen under their real names (Petersen et al. 1991). Additionally, the government's and the education ministry's social welfare initiatives will become more effective as a result of this research. The research design and external validity both have several drawbacks. South Korea, which ranks first in the network of internet communication, average speed, and rate of supply, is where this research was conducted. It is crucial to examine young people not just in Asia but also in Korea. Teenagers' interests and features differ from country to country, sometimes even within the same continent. The distinctions must be thoroughly researched. It will assist in resolving concerns regarding the psychological and social development of teenagers. However, because this research was specifically conducted in Korea, it has some limitations that may prevent the result from being generalised. A thorough investigation of Asian nations is necessary for comparative analysis. Finally, due to its brief duration, cross-sectional data may not support the effect & cause of the association. As a result, a future study that uses a longitudinal study design can capture the behaviour and mindset of youth (Choi et al. 2018).

The paradigm risk factor is a logical way to comprehend the problems with juvenile delinquency (Prendi, 2012). OJJDP contributes to the funding of the research project on the relationship between causes and delinquency. It is an illustration of a youth longitudinal study that aids in identifying the significance of risk variables for delinquency. Future research is necessary to understand the connection between risk factors and delinquency and to try to understand how those elements interact to have a cumulative effect. Researchers must also keep looking at how protective and risk factors combine, as well as why some youths who are exposed to high risk factors do not engage in criminal activity. The risk factor development approach has its own problems. "The actual issue lies in the identification and definition of protective and risk factors to establish the cause to select interventions related to identified protective and risk factors to evaluate many components & area related interventions to assess the effectiveness & cost-effectiveness of the intervention components," claimed Farrington.

Teenagers who have created delinquency prevention programmes still have a concern: can the risk factors be altered? Delinquency, for instance, has been linked to low socioeconomic status, according to studies. Although it is difficult to change, the programmes can boost the risk-reducing preventive factors. We can address inadequate parenting abilities by offering family support services and programmes. Prevention of delinquency is a complex problem with complex solutions. Analyzing risk factors can help identify which teenagers will end up being delinquent. The approach enables practitioners to run trailer programmes for various community & individual youth needs (Shader, 2003).

There are several instances of fathers of troubled teenagers getting involved in their sons' fights.

Outstanding teens have been known to appreciate their freedom at home, but the parent's level of supervision suffered as a result. The ability of parents to successfully discipline their delinquent child declines. Teenagers in such homes have frequently witnessed numerous arguments between their parents, although they typically later see them reconciled.

In a study, participants discussed how they felt about their home environment, their connection with their parents, and the pressure and control that their parents exerted over them. The kids who exhibited non-delinquent conduct understood that the need to abstain from such behaviours was a direct result of parental influence and upbringing. As a result, the family environments that are experienced by youth with delinquent and non-delinquent behaviour differ and are influenced by their parents' behavioural habits. Teens that engage in delinquent activity frequently engage in conflicts and associate with other peers who also engage in delinquent behaviour. Parents' actions and attitudes influence their children's delinquent behaviour. Such parents never put any pressure on their children to study or concentrate on their future objectives. Parents of children who are not delinquents engage with their kids very well. The kids never view the domestic violence in their household or the other family conflict as abusive; rather, they see it as a disciplinary measure meant to change their conduct. Some of the teenagers express concerns about the conduct and make efforts to limit it. These teenagers talk to their mother more and adore her more than their father. Teens who display non-delinquent behaviour care that their parents trust in them and work to maintain that belief by abstaining from engaging in delinquent activity. Their parents usually counsel kids to steer clear of such behaviour and take preventative steps. Many of these youths perform household duties in order to understand their duty to their families and their capacity to make choices about their future. The interaction between a father and son, if absent, can turn a delinquent teen into one, as was made clear in the contestants' interviews (Poduthase 2012).

The findings of a research suggest that delinquent behaviour may begin in certain social environments, such as peers, school, etc. As this behaviour has a negative impact on both the present and future of the teen, it must be avoided. The first intervention is required because kids who exhibit delinquent conduct at a young age are more likely to develop into chronic offenders. In kindergarten, or throughout the early years of a child's life, the parent should notice the beginning of a disruptive attitude, interpersonal problems, and aggression. Promote the protective factors through initiatives that aim to improve social and interpersonal abilities. Everyone's life context contains defensive and risk factors, so it is necessary to support it alongside interventions of individual-centered actions involving peers, family, and other institutions in order to reduce the trigger & risk sources for its support (Simoes et al. 2008).

According to a report, "attempts to lower the juvenile age or exclude some kids from juvenile justice jurisdiction (Care & Protection of Children) act, 2000 depending on the nature and age of the offence, will violate the provision established under the Constitution & International Instrument, the United Nations Convention of Rights of the Child" (UNCRC). Parental and self-control skills were developed long before the fast-paced globalization and industrialization era, which made it possible for teenagers to avoid committing any crimes. Analyzing the most recent trends in juvenile delinquency in our nation in relation to the type of offence and age pattern, it becomes necessary to review & alter the juvenile justice policy.

The first action under this statute is to subject the juvenile accused to the juvenile justice board's scrutiny if found guilty of committing a serious crime. With a notable surge in horrific crimes committed by teenagers between the ages of 16 and 18, the similar tendency is evident in the U.K. and the U.S. Adolescents are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviour because of their ongoing exposure to violence and illegal activity. Society demands that the constituent's component elements change. The trend in crime in India indicated that the laws were not deterrent. Because children up to this age are pliable and can be reformed using some restoring and redeeming procedures, the Supreme Court of India ultimately chose to maintain the age of 18 as the cutoff for juvenile delinquents. The Indian government's move to keep pace with the trend of juvenile delinquency with the passage of the juvenile justice act in 2016 appears to be a progressive one. Thus, the legal system evolved alongside societal changes brought about by development (Agarwal, 2018).

A study has focused on the prevalence of juvenile delinquency in Kenya. The rates are extremely high, which has a negative impact on society. The policymakers could use this research's key insights into juvenile delinquency. According to the study, children who receive their fundamental necessities are less likely to commit crimes. It demonstrates the impact of parents on their offspring as well. Parents ought to comprehend their kids, provide them with a good life, and take responsibility for them. It is important to strengthen the relationships between communities and institutions. As a result, it's important to sensitise parents and change community attitudes. The institution is a requirement for the accused as a means of correction in addition to the statutory expense. Consider the aforementioned recommendations to lower the juvenile delinquency rate (Nanjala, 2008).

The psychological perspective on juvenile delinquency takes into account family, illiteracy, family conflict, and poverty. These are the causes for youth involvement in criminal activity. To improve the family structure and implement numerous reforms to enhance jobs and the educational system in society, government action and social changes are required. By altering the school and home environment and expanding employment options, young people can avoid becoming juvenile offenders. The media makes an effort to report on juvenile delinquency cases and encourage public discussion of the horrific crimes committed by a small percentage of juvenile delinquents (Salekin & Frick 2005). Deep thought causes them to modify their response. Regarding their discipline, there are some advantages for young offenders, particularly those who commit small offences (Acharya, 2017).

Delinquency's social dynamics are extremely convoluted. It has taken a lot of time and effort to explain its justification. A significant problem in our society is juvenile delinquency. If the root causes of crime and delinquency are not looked into in conjunction with the pertinent terms & conditions, they may prove to be persuasive and endanger the future of the country. The findings of this study indicate that in order to lower the rates of adolescent delinquency, numerous social, familial, and demographic aspects, including work, education, addiction, family separation, etc., must be addressed. Each step for the healthy society, juvenile personality, improvement in the social surrounding, make sure about the safety and health facilities, and to present the informal & formal education in every area of developing a juvenile is required to be taken in a specific growth of morals on the criteria of true faith will decrease & soon eradicate this social issue (Nourollah et al. 2015).

In addition to physical and mental characteristics, the history and present of the teenagers have an impact on the behaviour of juvenile delinquency. A child's exposure to negative influences and difficult circumstances throughout his early years are two causes of delinquent behaviour. Finding the source of the child's inappropriate behaviour is important before helping the youngster. Therefore, it is crucial to thoroughly study the person's past, present, as well as his physical and mental health. One person cannot do an exhaustive survey on this. Before assessing the person's physical and mental status, questions about the person's school, occupation, neighbourhood, etc. are necessary. One cannot solve a case without enough understanding regarding the cause of the issue; a short conversation with the offender is a necessary. The qualities presented are merely a part of the delinquent conduct. No single factor alone qualifies someone as a criminal. The interaction of the components helps to produce it (Bridges, 1927).

According to a study, the violent crime group experienced maltreatment as a child, including emotional, sexual, and physical abuse. The disparity between the violent criminals' subjective experiences and their objective reality may be the cause of their psychological instability and gap, which in turn influences their propensity for violent acts. Violent criminals and property criminals, especially the property crime group, tended to be more extroverted than non-criminals. It has been demonstrated that both the property crime group and the violent crime group have serious flaws in their ability to communicate with one another and function as a family as a whole. Numerous causes of crime have been proposed by criminologists, sociologists, and psychologists, including dysfunctional families, a lack of social interaction, bad company, access to drugs and weapons, personality traits, neurobiological factors, and family dynamics (Wang, 2018).

The combination of personality qualities like narcissistic, psychopathic, sadistic, and Machiavellian is known as the "Dark Tetrad". Only the boys' criminal activity is associated with the Callous-unemotional and sadistic qualities. After controlling for the quality of callous-unemotional, the trait of sadism is a strong predictor of boys' delinquent behaviour. The connection between sadistic traits and criminal behaviour can be explained by an elevated level of aggression and impulsivity that encourages the display of sadistic traits in criminal behaviour. Despite these limitations, the study offers insight into the significance of sadistic and callous-unemotional qualities associated with boys and offers proof of the importance of cannabis usage as a risk factor for both sexes. Future research on the function of the sadistic characteristic in adolescent delinquent behaviour is assured (Chabrol et al. 2009).

1.5 Conclusion

Juvenile delinquency tends to be one of the most emerging problems surfacing all across the globe. Our analysis concluded that juvenile delinquency is mainly caused due to the essence of psychological problems, which generally revolve around mental retardation caused due to family and peer pressure. In addition, all the children who commit juvenile crimes tend to be categorized under the age of 12-16 adolescents. The evolution of juvenile crime is so massive that it cannot be solved due to the government's efforts alone and requires constant maintenance of rules and regulations for resolving this issue. However, to remove this strange problem from the system, both government and non-profit organizations are working hand-in-hand to fix this problem effectively.

Various NGOs have also stepped forward to spread awareness about the importance of family support and education within children's lives. Though family and peer pressure are the most evident factors but apart from this various other factors such as severe domestic violence, degraded economic conditions, excessive strict behaviour by parents, over-hyped and negative influencing friend circles are also tend to be compiled under the list of psychological factors which lead to juvenile delinquency. Though on the other hand, it's also examined that temperament, poverty, offensive neighborhood, lack of education, drastic mental problems, biological problems also contribute towards the cycle of juvenile crimes and thus it's quite evident now that juveniles are the ones who commit crime due to being trapped under toxic environment and not intentionally.

1.6 Suggestions

- Well-designed course curriculum should be included within the textbooks to make children aware about the fact on how one can differentiate between positive and negative influences existing within the surroundings.
- Parents should interact with their children with a feeling of love and affection and should always teach them the importance of self-love alongside respecting others.
- Media should represent the juvenile cases with a sense of humanity rather than portraying them for their own benefits.
- Government should work along with NGO's and Police officials altogether to create a safe and secure environment for children alongside focusing on ways to reduce the cycle of juvenile offences.
- If a juvenile is arrested for committing a crime then he/she should be presented in the court within the time span of 24 hours.
- Education should be made important in almost all the rural areas and awareness Campaigns should be held to make people understand the significance of education in the children and parent's lives.
- Families of the Juvenile Delinquent should always be informed immediately by the police before imprisoning them in the lockup.
- Proper treatment should be given to the children and juveniles who tend to suffer from mental health problems by specialized psychologists in order to cure them.

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