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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ACCORDANCE WITH MATERNAL DEPRIVATION

Jaisri Y R¹

ABSTRACT

This empirical study aims to investigate the association between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency, focusing on understanding the prevalence, characteristics, and implications of psychopathic traits among young offenders. Psychopathy, a personality disorder characterized by callousness, lack of empathy, and manipulative behavior, has been extensively linked to adult criminal behavior. However, there is a significant gap in the literature regarding the manifestation and impact of psychopathy in the context of juvenile delinquency. Through this research, we seek to address key research questions, including the prevalence of psychopathy among juvenile delinquents, the relationship between psychopathic traits and specific delinquent behaviors, and potential risk factors associated with the development of psychopathy in adolescence. Furthermore, the study aims to shed light on the long-term outcomes and intervention strategies tailored to the unique needs of psychopathic young offenders. Empirical research is carried out with a sample size of 220 and the sample frame in and out of Chennai. The findings of this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the link between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. The main objective of this study is to examine the causes for juvenile delinquency which results in psychopathy and determine the reason for adult recidivism arising due to psychopathy in juveniles. The main aim of this research is to find reasons for juvenile delinquency among the various triggers like labeling, maternal deprivation.

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KEYWORD

Juvenile Delinquency, Psychopathy, Causes of juvenile delinquency, Maternal Deprivation, Juvenile Traits

INTRODUCTION

No area of controversy in psychology has given rise to such widely differing assertions as the topic of 'maternal deprivation'. Thus in 1951, Bowlby concluded that '. . . mother love in infancy and childhood is as important for mental health as are vitamins and proteins for physical health' In sharp contrast, Casler, reviewing the same field in 1968, concluded that the human organism does not need maternal love in order to function normally'. Or again, more recently, Bowlby (1969) has gone so far as to suggest that individuals suffering from any type of psychiatric disorder always show an impairment of the capacity for affectional bonding and that frequently it is a disturbance of bonding in childhood which has caused the later psychiatric disorder. He suggests that this view provides guidelines for the day-to-day management of psychiatric patients. Conversely, O'Connor and Franks (1960) judged that the maternal deprivation hypothesis has not been experimentally confirmed to a degree which would warrant its acceptance as a guide to action. Despite severe methodological and other criticisms (Casler, 1961; O'Connor, 1956, 1968; Orlansky, 1949; Wootton, 1959; Yarrow, 1961), the concept of 'maternal deprivation' has gained very wide currency and it has been held to be the cause of conditions as diverse as mental subnormality, delinquency, depression, dwarfism, acute distress and affectionless psychopathy (Ainsworth, 1962; Bowlby, 1951). While it has been recognized that the experiences subsumed under 'maternal deprivation' are complex, there has been a tendency to regard both the experiences and the outcomes as a syndrome which can be discussed as a whole (Jessor and Richardson, 1968). That different types of deprivation (perceptual, social, biological and psychological) tend to accompany one another is Juvenile delinquency

refers to antisocial and criminal behavior made by children under the age of 18. certainly true. However, as Yarrow (1961) emphasized, little progress is likely to occur until the basic variables indiscriminately combined under the term 'maternal deprivation' are differentiated and the separate effects of each determined. His thoughtful review suggested that different psychological mechanisms may account for different types of outcomes. The present book seeks to explore this possibility in the light of the available evidence from research. No attempt will be made to criticize defects of design in individual studies, as this has been done in several previous reviews (see references above). Readers are referred to these and to other summaries of findings (Clarke, 1968; Dinnage and Pringle, 1967a, 1967b; Thompson & Grusec, 1970; Yarrow, 1964) to appraise the strengths and weaknesses of the raw material upon which this discussion is based. Rather, the data will be discussed in terms of their implications for concepts of deprivation, and deficiencies of the work will be touched on only very briefly when this is necessary to make sense of the findings. There is one further restriction in coverage outcome will be considered only in terms of childhood and no reference will be made to the associations between childhood experiences and adult psychiatric disorder. It will be appreciated that most psychiatric disorders have multiple causes. Quite apart from the effects of different types of 'maternal deprivation', there is good evidence that hereditary factors and organic damage or dysfunction of the brain play an important part in the genesis of emotional and behavioral disorders (see e.g. Rutter, Graham and Yule, 1970). The question of the relative influence of genetic, biological and psychosocial factors in particular psychiatric disorders will not be considered here. Rather, within that part of the variance which can be attributed to 'maternal deprivation', attention will be directed to which psychological mechanisms are concerned. The material is organized in three parts. The first deals with the qualities of mothering considered necessary for normal development, the second with the short-term effects of 'deprivation' and

the third with long-term consequences. Juvenile justice act, 2015² aims to replace the existing Indian juvenile delinquency law. Juvenile crime is not naturally born in the boy, but it is largely due either to the spirit of adventure that is to him to his own stupidity, or his wildness, according to the creation of the individual. The main cause of juvenile is home discord, child maltreatment etc. Some factors include peer pressure, violence in home, lack of moral guidance, violence in social circles and poor education also leads to illegal activities. Poverty and lack of education are also responsible for juvenile delinquency. According to the juvenile, the maximum punishment which can be given to the juvenile offenders is three years and this punishment is valid for heinous crime also. In case of an adult offender, the maximum punishment which can be given is 7 years or life imprisonment or death penalty. The exploitation of children is one of the many evils present in our society. Many countries do not keep records of the amount of delinquent or detained minors but of the ones that do, the United States has the highest number of juvenile delinquency cases. There are some Prevention which include activities such as substance abuse education, treatment, family counseling, youth mentoring, parenting education, educational support and youth sheltering. Despite interest in "juvenile psychopathy" in general and its relationship to violence in particular, relatively few studies specifically have examined whether operationalizations of this construct among children and adolescents predict various forms of aggression. This article critically reviews this literature, as well as controversies regarding the assessment of adult psychopathic "traits" among juveniles. Existing evidence indicates a moderate association between measures of psychopathy and various forms of aggression, suggesting that this construct may be relevant for purposes of short-term risk appraisal and management among juveniles. However, due to the enormous

² The Juvenile justice act 2015, a new statutory act entitled as Juvenile justice care and protection of children act, 2000 which was passed and came into force on 1st April 2001 and replaced the previous one (conspicuously Juvenile justice act 1986).

developmental changes that occur during adolescence and the absence of longitudinal research on the stability of this construct (and its association with violence), we conclude that reliance on psychopathy measures to make decisions regarding long-term placements for juveniles is contraindicated at this time.

OBJECTIVES

- To examine the causes for juvenile delinquency which results in psychopathy
- To determine the reason for adult recidivism arising due to psychopathy in juveniles.
- To study about the juvenile justice act of 2015.
- To find out the reasons for juvenile delinquency among the various triggers like labelling, maternal deprivation.
- To conclude whether psychopathy traits are the reasons for delinquency among juveniles.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Exploring the Dark Triad and Its Associations with Juvenile Delinquency, Conduct Disorder, and Trauma

The Dark Triad (DT), comprised of Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy, has garnered attention for its relevance in understanding the development of undesirable traits in both young people and adults with antisocial behavior. This study aimed to analyze how the DT relates to juvenile delinquency, conduct disorder (CD), and trauma. The research used a sample of Portuguese adolescents, divided into male forensic, male school, and female school groups. The findings revealed that the psychopathy dimension was strongly associated with juvenile delinquency and CD, while narcissism showed the highest association with trauma.

This study emphasizes the need for further exploration of these relationships among Portuguese adolescents to aid in the development of prevention and intervention programs.

Reference: V. Palma, Pedro Pechorro (1985)

Impact of Psychopathy on Violent Video Game Playing Among Juvenile Offenders

Research has shown that playing violent video games is a consistent risk factor for aggression. This study examined the association between psychopathy traits and violent video game playing in a sample of youth within the juvenile justice system. The study found that various psychopathic features were significantly linked to violent video gaming. Notably, the role of psychopathy varied across gender and arrest history, with remorselessness emerging as a significant correlate. The study raises concerns about the potential desensitization caused by violent video games, particularly among delinquent youth exhibiting psychopathic traits.

Reference: Ilma Jahic, M. DeLisi, M. Vaughn (1987)

Psychopathy, Violence Exposure, PTSD, and Antisocial Behavior Among Juvenile Offender

This study explored the connections between psychopathy, exposure to violence, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and antisocial behavior among serious delinquent adolescents. Results indicated that psychopathy, violence exposure, and PTSD were independently associated with self-reported delinquency, even after considering demographic factors. Different psychopathy facets displayed varied links with delinquency. Additionally, exposure to violence, whether as a victim or witness, was uniquely associated with increased delinquent behavior. The findings contribute to understanding the relationships between

psychopathy, trauma, and antisocial behavior among juvenile offenders.

Reference: Siny Tsang (1987)

Amygdala Subregional Networks and Psychopathy Trait Dimensions in Conduct-Disordered Juvenile Offenders

This study delved into the intrinsic functional connectivity of different amygdala subnuclei in relation to affective, interpersonal, and behavioral traits of psychopathy among conduct-disordered juveniles. The research revealed dissociable connections between specific traits of psychopathy and different amygdala subregional networks. For instance, interpersonal psychopathic traits were associated with increased connectivity in networks related to reward processing and sociocognitive functions. Affective psychopathic traits, on the other hand, showed connections with networks involved in salience processing and affective response. The study highlights the significance of trait-specific shifts in amygdalar connectivity for the psychopathic phenotype.

Reference: James Khanwald (1988)

Understanding Psychopathy, Violence Exposure, PTSD, and Antisocial Behavior Among Juvenile Offenders

This study investigated the intricate relationships between psychopathy, exposure to violence, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and antisocial behavior in a group of serious delinquent adolescents. The findings indicated that psychopathy, violence exposure, and PTSD all played independent roles in contributing to self-reported delinquency. Various facets of psychopathy demonstrated differential associations with delinquency outcomes. Furthermore, exposure to violence, whether experienced or witnessed, was uniquely connected to an increase in delinquent behavior. These results provide valuable insights into the complex interplay of psychopathy, trauma, and antisocial conduct among

juvenile offenders.

Reference: Joseph R. Tatar II, Elizabeth Cauffman, Eva R. Kimonis, Jennifer L. Skeem (1989)

Understanding the Dynamics of Juvenile Offenders: Factors, Trauma, and Antisocial Behavior

This collection of studies sheds light on the factors influencing juvenile delinquency, trauma, and antisocial behavior. It highlights the interplay of psychopathy, violence exposure, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and different facets of conduct disorder. The research underscores the importance of considering family, socialization, and environmental influences in understanding the development of undesirable behaviors among adolescents. The findings emphasize the significance of early intervention and preventive measures to curb the progression of delinquency and antisocial tendencies in young individuals.

Reference: Dynamics and Developmental Mechanisms (1990)

Risk factors for psychopathy in a sample of institutionalized adolescent offenders

Rui M. Cardoso, S. Caridade, M. Dinis Juvenile delinquency is an increasingly worrying issue in society, assuming increasing visibility and public recognition. Antisocial and persistent behavior is early revealed in many individuals through certain characteristics that will later lead them to become involved in delinquency, as well as crime in general. So, children and adolescents exhibiting these same characteristics, are seen as socially inadequate, since their mechanisms of interaction and problem solving are also socially inadequate. Various factors such as culture, family socialization practices and the child's temperament may maximize or minimize the probability of such behavior to occur. It is therefore essential to recognize these risk factors in the lives of these adolescents as early as

possible, in an attempt to reduce adult crime. Qualitative study, through the analysis of fourteen cases of institutionalized adolescent offenders, aged between 14 and 17 years. The analysis of the presence of risk indicators for the development of psychopathy, which appear associated with deviant and maladaptive attitudes and behaviors during adolescence, was the main objective. It was found that many of these adolescents have many risk factors for antisocial behavior that could evolve (e.g., absence of guilt towards their actions, lack of empathy towards the victims, irresponsibility and impulsiveness), which may lead to the rooting of unacceptable norms of social conduct, initiating a delinquent way of life. The presence of traits of coldness and emotional insensitivity, such as impulsiveness and irresponsibility, as well as the dimensions of grandiosity and manipulation, are shown to be present through the absence of guilt or remorse, absence of empathy and superficial affection, which later in adulthood may give rise to deviant and delinquent behavior. For a better understanding of the phenomenon, it is expected to identify antisocial behaviors in adolescents through this study, as well as risk factors that demonstrate that specific characteristics may evolve to more serious delinquent behaviors.

International Symposium on Gender and Prison Culture Prison, Mental Health and Exclusion

On the Tyranny of Professional Labelling The psychodiagnostics labels that mental health professionals apply to their clients can have significant, negative impacts. Clients can suffer serious harm not just through internalization of the construct but through social reaction to the label. The specific construct of psychopathy is used to demonstrate some of the unpleasant albeit unintended effects of professional labelling. A few recommendations to avoid damaging diagnostic labels are provided. J. Horley has analyzed the latest trends and entailing amendments in juvenile justice act. The author has used secondary data collected from

the International Journal of social science, vol 3(1),issn no. 2454-5899,pp no:1365-1383. online. The author found that the lack of parental supervision on their children is the main cause which is leading to the rise in this trend of delinquency. He has concluded that the main cause of delinquency is that the family should have a positive attitude towards life and towards society. *Deepiksha Agarwal (2018)* has analyzed the juvenile delinquency and young offenders: a bibliographical and bibliometric review. The author has used secondary data from the European Journal of Psychology Applied to legal context. The author found that the dissocial and criminal behavior among young people is increasing daily. She has also concluded that the parents and elder siblings should show the children respectful, usual and standards of society in this way the children will be able to show the deportment to the society. **Francisco Javier Rodriguez(Mallett and Tedor) Etal and others (2010)** have analyzed the effects of family factors on juvenile delinquency. They have used secondary data in international journal of contemporary pediatrics 85(7).The author found that poor parental supervision to be the strongest predictor of juvenile delinquency. They also concluded Advanced paternal age (more than 50 years), paternal smoking, maternal employment and single parenthood are significant independent risk factors operating at family level for juvenile delinquency **Indiran rathina balan and sridevi A. Narayanan (2017)** Riyaka surong and annies lyngdoh has analyzed the study on the causes of juvenile delinquency and its prevention by the community(2020)).she has used the secondary data from the international journal of indian psychology. The author has found education plays a major role in shaping the beliefs system and moral values and that community and schools can come up with awareness programmes, role plays and counseling to help youths to learn how to engage in positive self-appraisal, deal with conflict and aggression. They have concluded the low income of the family, family background, lack of parental care is the main cause of juvenile delinquency

have analyzed the experience of delinquent adolescents in juvenile detention centers. They have used secondary data from Iranian rehabilitation journal 2020;18(3):355-364. They have found that the juvenile's influenced by family, school, and neighborhood are influential in juvenile delinquency and its continuation is abandonment. They have concluded that the main cause is dropping out of school, unemployment, and poverty of parents and neighborhood are essential factors of juvenile delinquency. **Seyed Hadi Mousavi and mahmood Ghayoomzadeh (2020)** has analyzed the causes of juvenile delinquency and government measures on rehabilitation centers. She has used secondary data from international journal of law and management and humanities. The author has found that the main aim of this research is to find out how the government is giving interest to the child below 18 years who are in juvenile homes. The author has finally concluded that the children need adults to take care of them when they are in rough and tough situations **Bhavana sagar and c. Ravi Tej (2021)** have analyzed the common factors of juvenile delinquents acts. The author has used secondary data from SSRN electronic journal. They found that the family and school occasionally cause the juvenile to have conflict with law. They have concluded that the respondent have different perception as to what pushes the youth to become delinquent and cause the youth to misbehave often. **Anna bocar Etal and others (2014)** have analysed the trend and governmental efforts to curb the problem of juvenile delinquency. They have used primary data collected in round table discussion on youth - ministry of culture. They found the antisocial acts of our adolescent has always attracted public attention with the help of social media. They have concluded the acts range from subordinate socially intolerable behavior such as disrespect of others to major crimes such as murder, robbery, rape. **Maznah baba and sa' odah ahmad (2007)** has analyzed juvenile delinquency, its causes and justice system in bangladesh. The author has used secondary data from journal of south asian studies. He has found that the crime based on moral and reverent belief regarding the age at

which juveniles are criminally accountable rather than from scientific understanding. He has also concluded that juvenile delinquency prevention from Bangladesh is the broad term for all efforts aimed at preventing youth from becoming involved in criminal or other antisocial activity **kudrat E khuda (2019)** has analyzed the social work study on juvenile delinquency. He has used the secondary data from management science letters 2(4):1403-1408. The author has found five hypotheses in his survey and looks to see whether family conditions, religion, economic conditions, media and physical and psychological characteristics play an important role on juvenile delinquency. He has also concluded that a better family condition could help reduce juvenile delinquency and people could guide their children through better consultation. **Mohammad Reza Iravani (2012)** have analyzed the trends and factors associated with juvenile delinquency in a study from India. The authors have used secondary data from the international journal of applied social science. They have found that both male and female delinquents in various offences such as theft, burglary, riot, murder, and rape carrying illegal arms and gambling activities has increased enormously. They have concluded the case of juvenile delinquency has been increasing at a starting rate, with the growth in population and changing lifestyle in India. **Elsie Mishra and Ramakrishna Biswal (2018)** have analyzed the study on juvenile delinquency and its supporting factor. The author has used primary data collected from IMS, Invertis University, Uttar Pradesh. He found that the dysfunctional family relationship has been seen as a major reason to involve in delinquency. The author has also concluded availability of drugs is seen as one of the important causes of linking with deflecting path. Furthermore, influences of peer group are another driver of involvement with juvenile delinquency. **Charu Singh and Rajeev Singh Bhandari** has analyzed the juvenile delinquency- victimization of criminalization. She has used secondary data from an international journal of trend in scientific research and development (IJTSRD). The author has found this criminal intention or due to the forcibility of poverty, starvation and other social

evils. She has concluded as children move into puberty, they become increasingly autonomous and spend a greater proportion of their waking hours with nobles outside the home. Children should be in parental care till the age of 18. **Vidisha Varun (2018)** has analyzed the comparative study on juvenile delinquency. She has used primary data collected online. She has found the Contemporary World has seen an increase in the rate of crime committed by juveniles which is a very serious problem especially in India as these juveniles are the future of their respective countries. More and more children are moving towards the pathway of crime to lead their life. She has also concluded that every child has a right to joyful, elated and jubilant childhood, the right to grow in a harmless and provender environment, the right to be free from the complexities and convolutions of life etc. but there are some unfortunate and ruined children who are deprived of these things and they grow out to be children not wanted for or to term it the other way. **Nirbhay Gupta, (Gupta).**

JUVENILE LAWS IN INDIA

Juvenile justice is a designated area of criminal law that is applicable to persons who are not old enough to be held responsible for criminal acts. One of the most difficult areas of criminal justice has been to provide a clear legal framework dealing with the transition from childhood to adulthood. Countries distinguish between the definition of a 'child' and an 'adult' in different ways with diverse factors being taken into consideration. The Indian Parliament has introduced the **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015** which has brought in some controversial changes, one of them being that the 16 to 18 years age group are now tried as adults in certain circumstances. This paper seeks to address the anomalies in the language of the provisions providing for such transfer of children to the adult system in India and the consequent lack of a consistent law on the differential treatment of juvenile offenders. This discussion would facilitate a critical analysis and positive change in the juvenile justice systems of

other countries including Vietnam. Legal regulation is an integral component of the administrative and legal mechanism for ensuring the functioning of juvenile justice, through which the state regulates relevant social relations through law and the totality of legal means. Recent research and publications analysis. The following Ukrainian scientists tried to conceptually solve these issues: Ya. Kvitka, V. Levchenko, O. Maksimenko, N. Lesko, I. Ishchenko, O. Navrotsky³. Paper objective. The purpose of the study is to obtain scientific and applied results on the presentation of options for legislative support of juvenile justice in other countries and to formulate proposals for improving the administrative and legal regulation of juvenile justice in Ukraine. Paper main body. The analysis of the legislation of other countries indicates that there are several conditional models of legal regulation of the peculiarities of ensuring the rights of the child in the exercise of juvenile justice. This division is based on the following criteria, such as the existence of a law in the country that establishes the general principles of the judicial and extrajudicial, administrative and legal protection of children's rights; the existence of a separate law on juvenile justice, which codifies all the rules of law that determine the peculiarities of criminal proceedings against children; the existence of a separate law on juvenile justice, but which establishes the general principles of the operation of juvenile justice, public administration in this area", prevention of offenses, etc. Conclusions of the research. The expediency of adopting the Law on Juvenile Justice in Ukraine, which, in its content, will mainly be an act of administrative and legal nature, the Law

Methodology

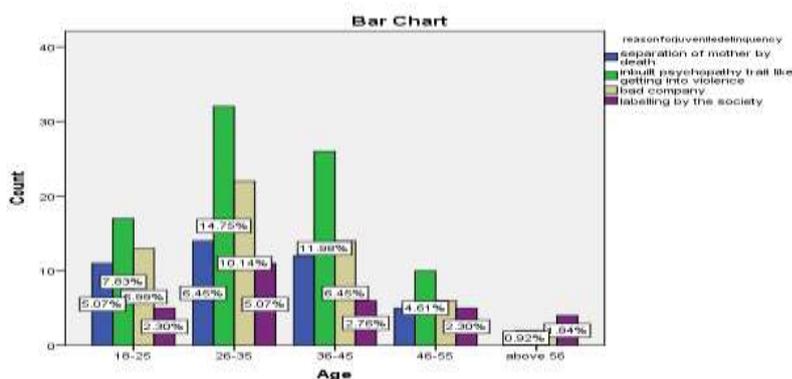
The author has adopted Empirical method with a convenient sample method to do this non-doctrinal study. Primary sources such as

³ Psychopathic Personality, J. Skeem, D. Polaschek, C. Patrick, S. Lilienfeld. Psychology Psychological science in the public interest. 1 December 2011.

questionnaires and surveys are used for this research. Secondary sources such as books, articles and journals were referred for the study. The Independent variable taken here is age, gender, education qualification, Geographical area, employment. The dependent variables are agreeability towards psychopathy causing threat to delinquency and MCQ on prevalent women safety attacks and the reasons behind juvenile delinquency can be revenge, attention seeking behavior and much more. The statistical data used by the researcher is correlation analysis and graphical representation. The sample size is 200 and the sampling method is convenient sampling.

DATA ANALYSIS

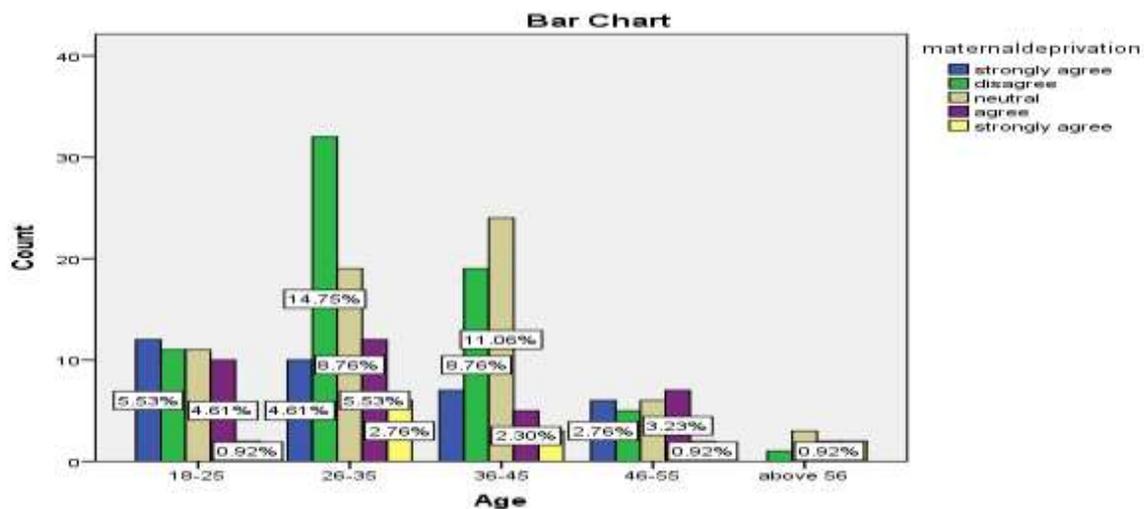
Figure 1



Legend

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and reason for juvenile delinquency

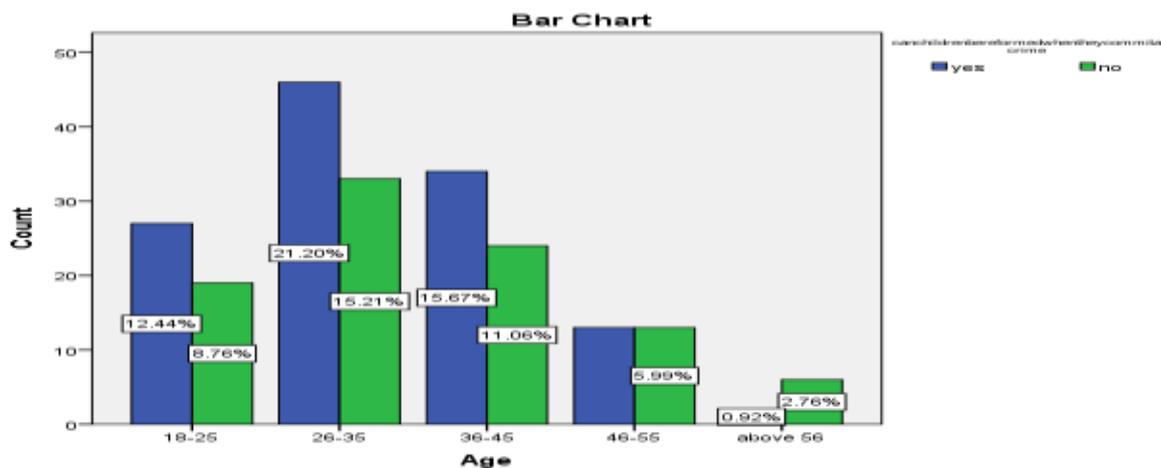
Figure 2



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and maternal deprivation.

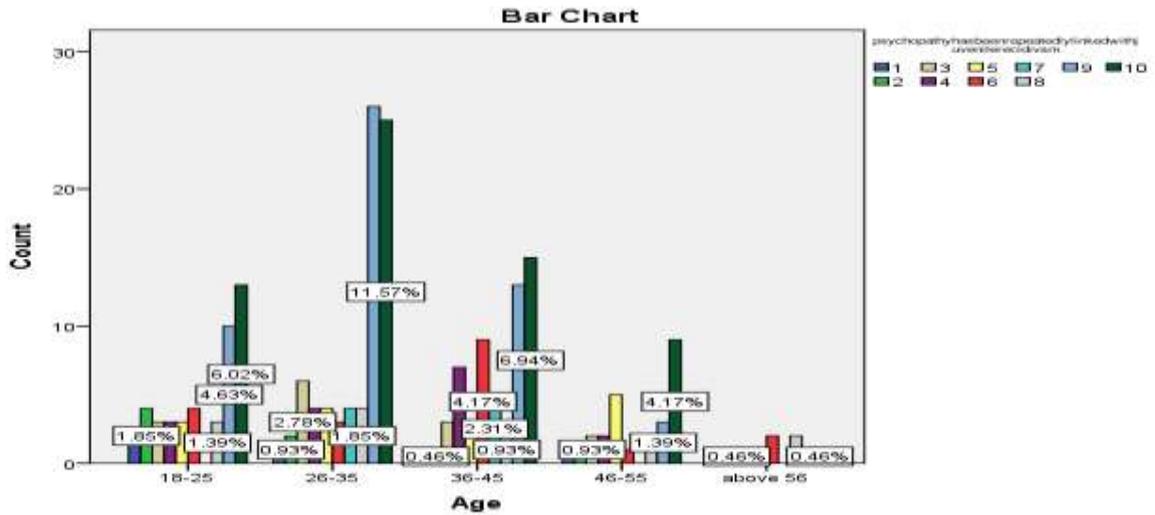
Figure 3



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and reformation of a child after they commit a crime.

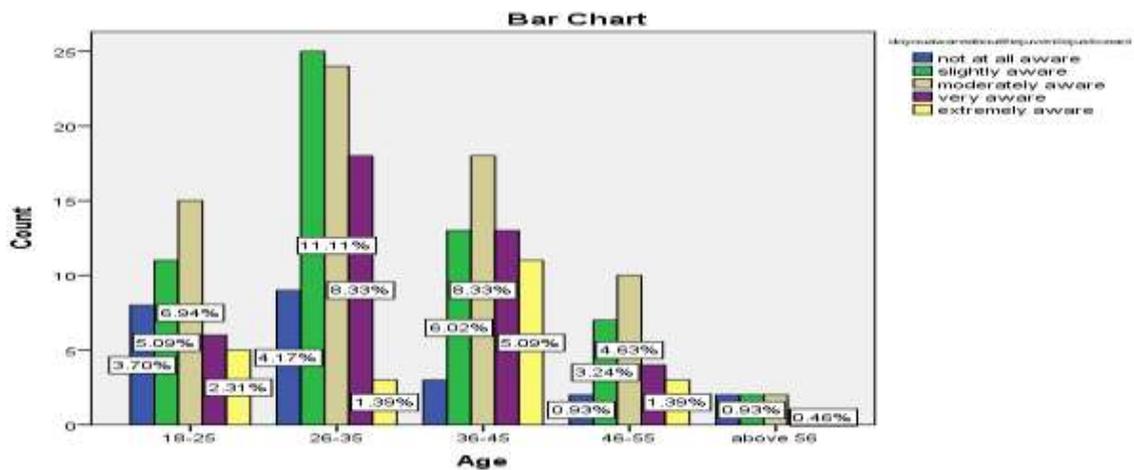
Figure 4



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and relation between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency.

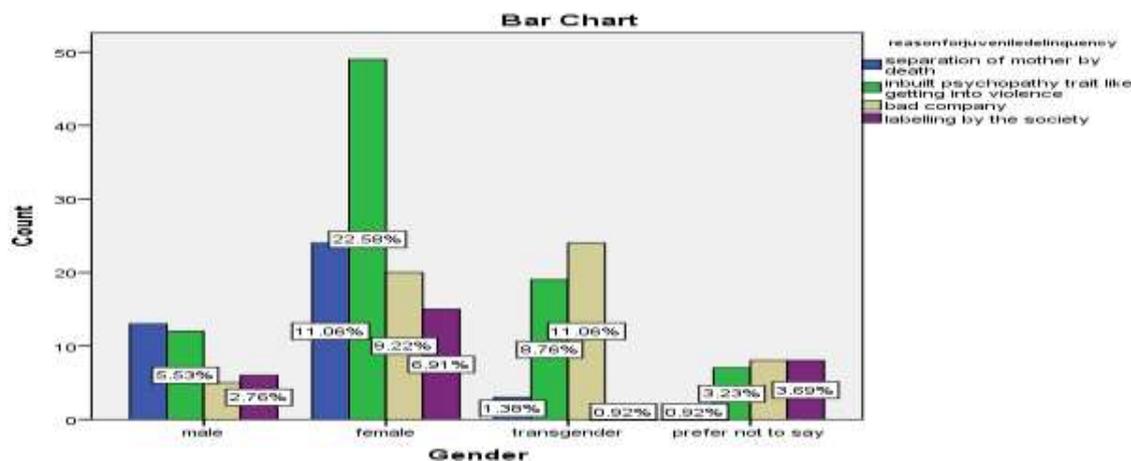
Figure 5



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and awareness about juvenile delinquency.

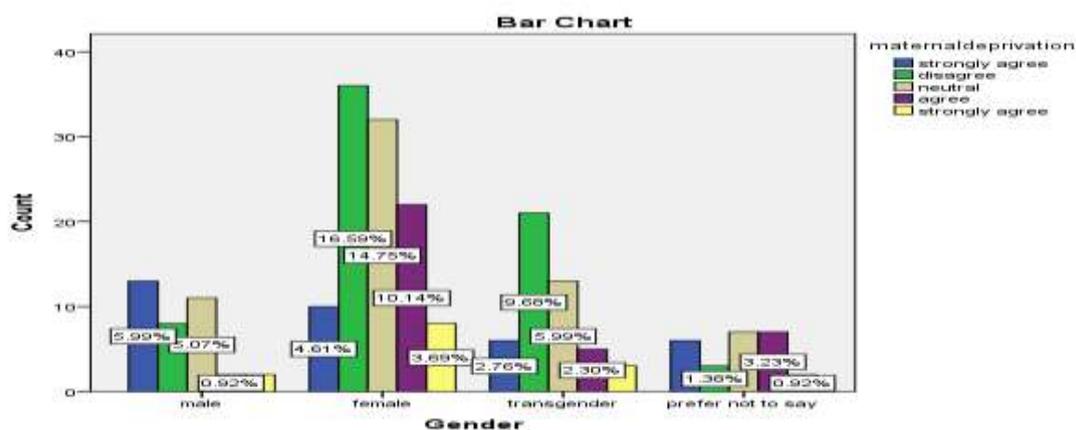
Figure 6



Legend:

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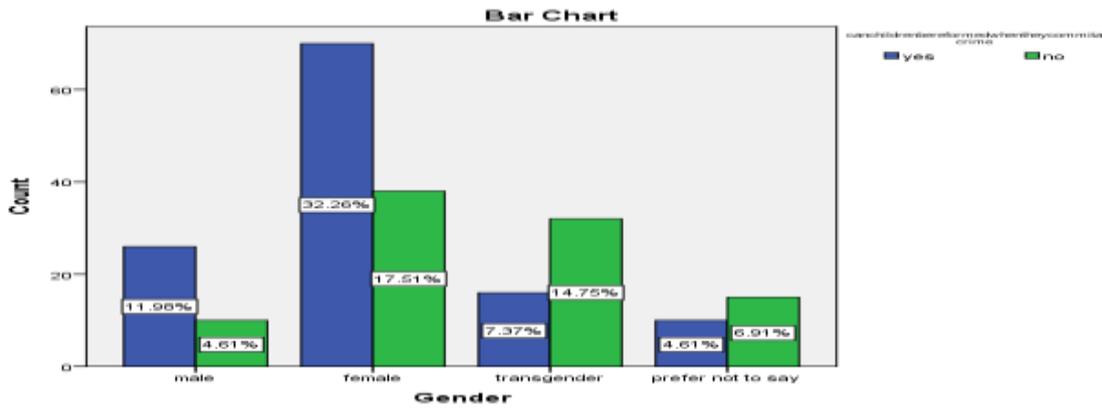
Figure 7



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and maternal deprivation.

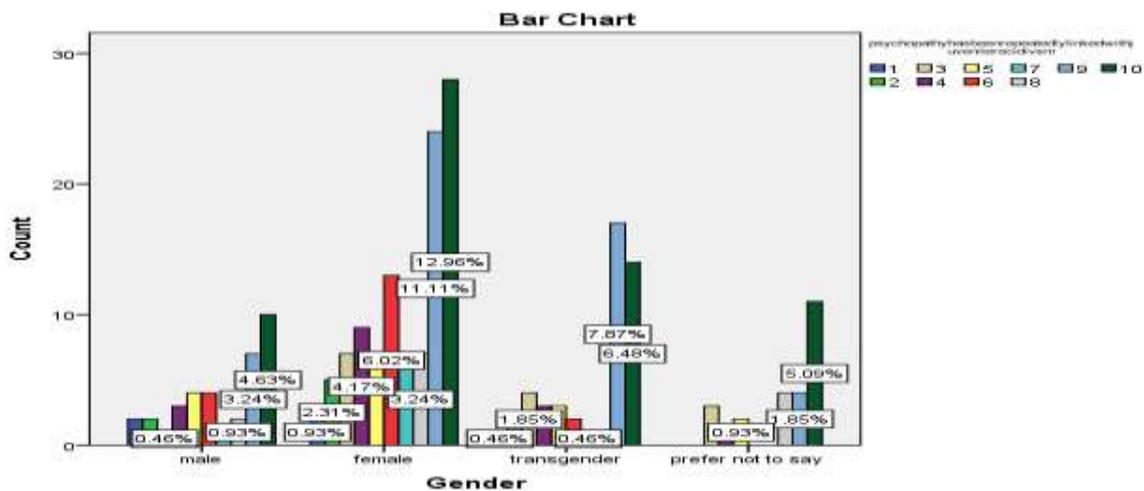
Figure 8



Legend:

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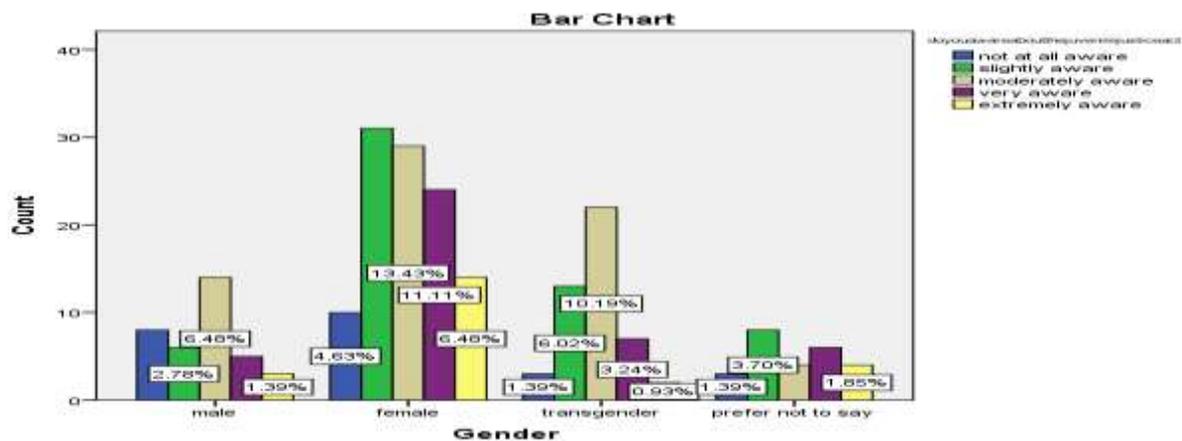
Figure 9



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and relation between juvenile delinquency and psychopathy.

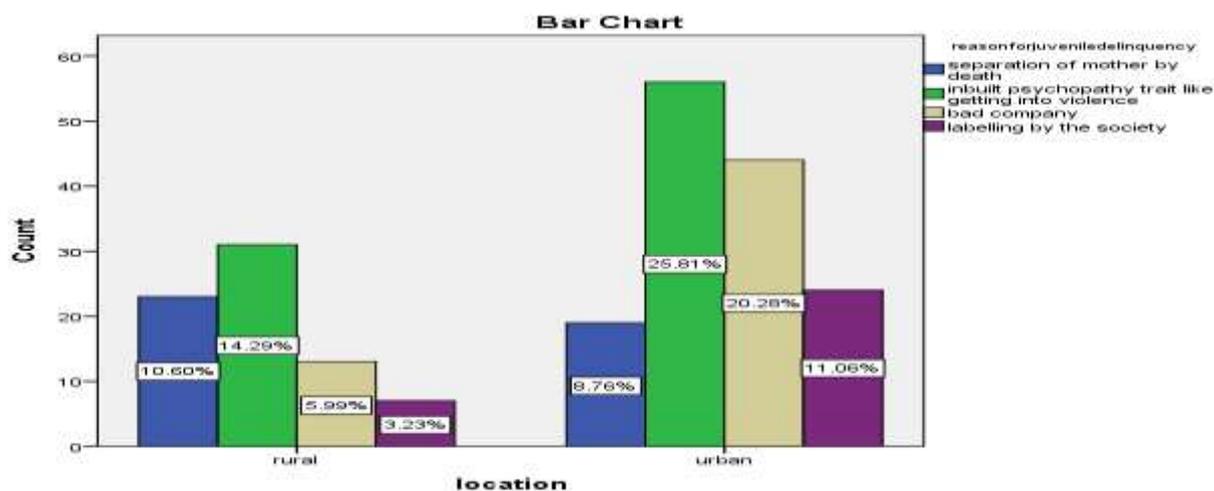
Figure 10



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and awareness about juvenile justice act.

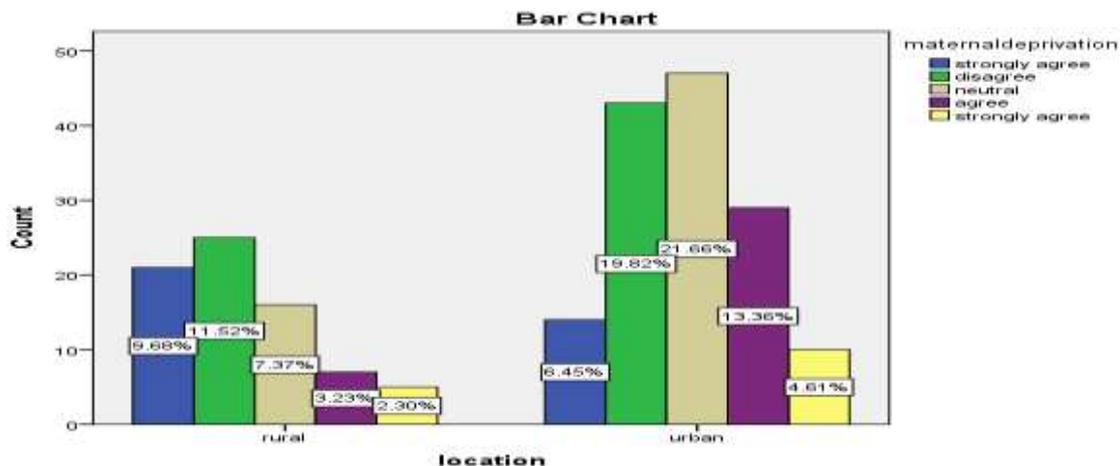
Figure 11



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and reason for juvenile delinquency.

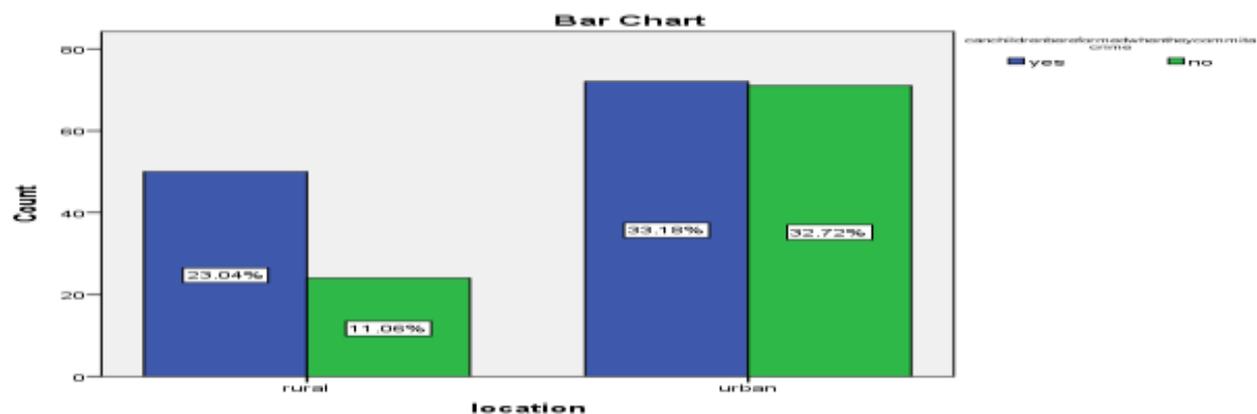
Figure 12



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and maternal deprivation.

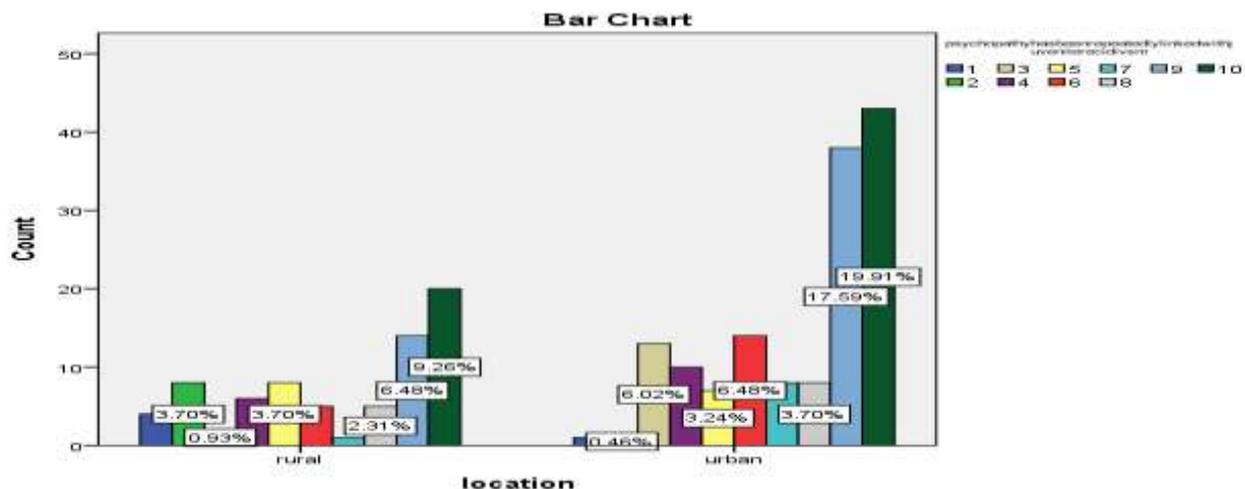
Figure 13



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and reformation of a child after they commit a crime

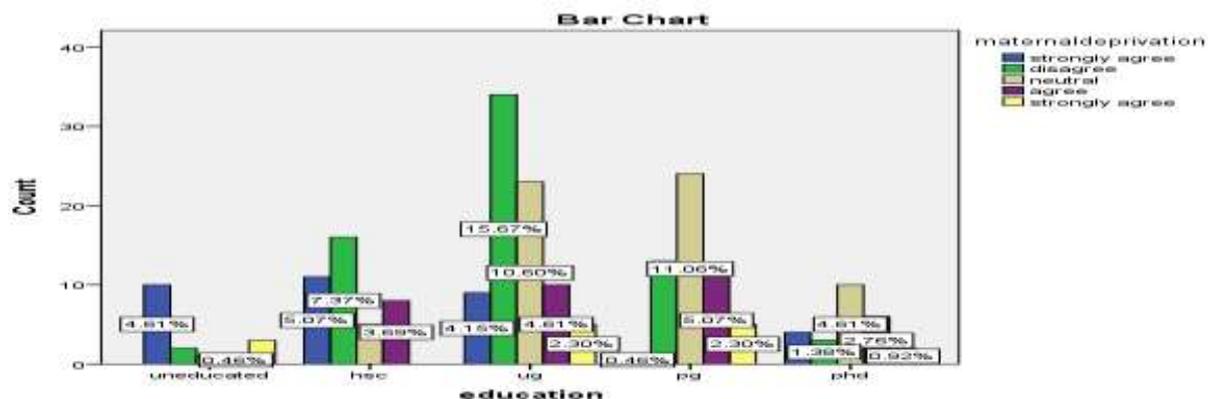
Figure 14



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and relation psychopathy and juvenile delinquency.

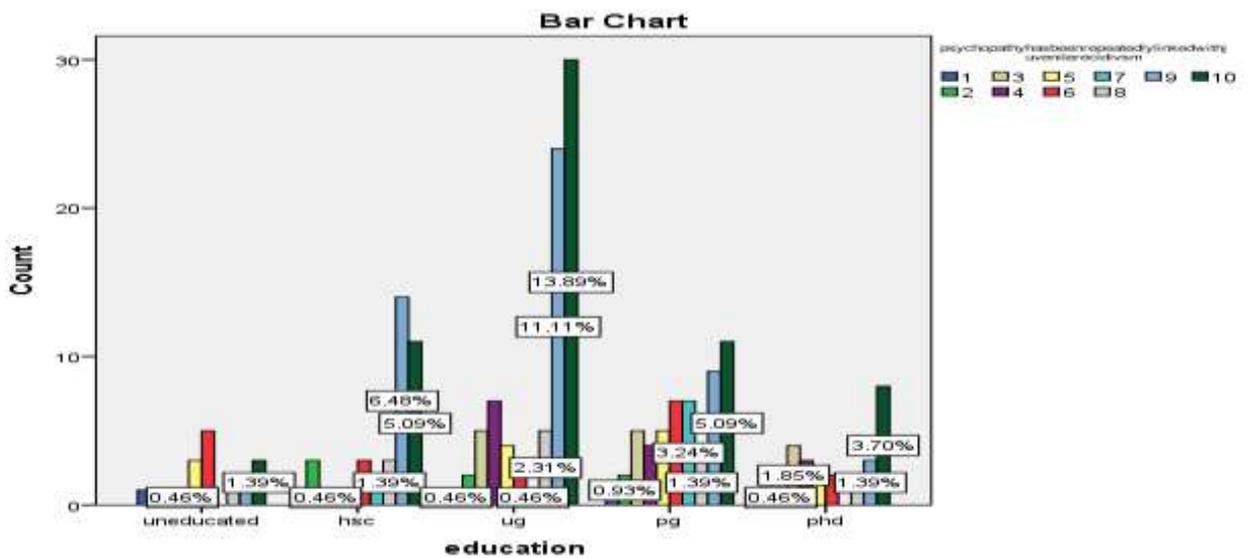
Figure 15



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the education and maternal deprivation.

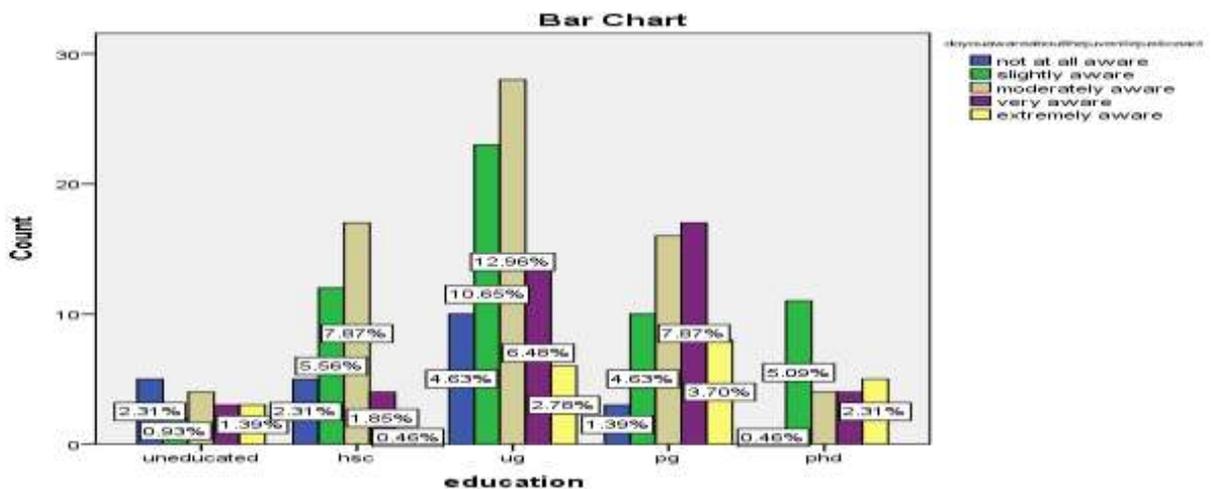
Figure 17



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to education and relation to psychopathy and juvenile delinquency.

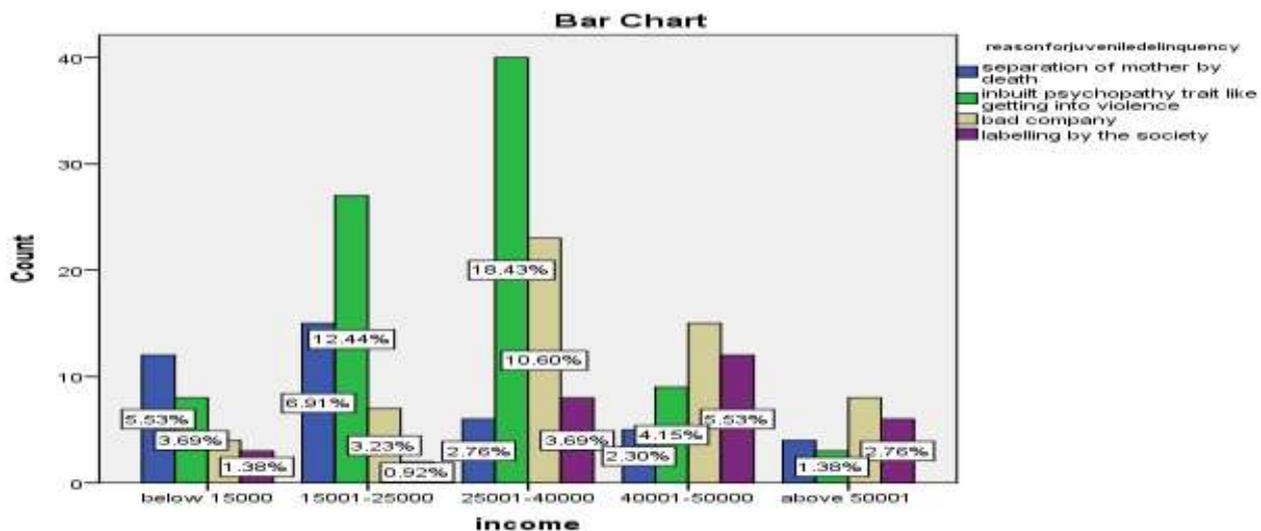
Figure 18



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to education and awareness about juvenile justice act.

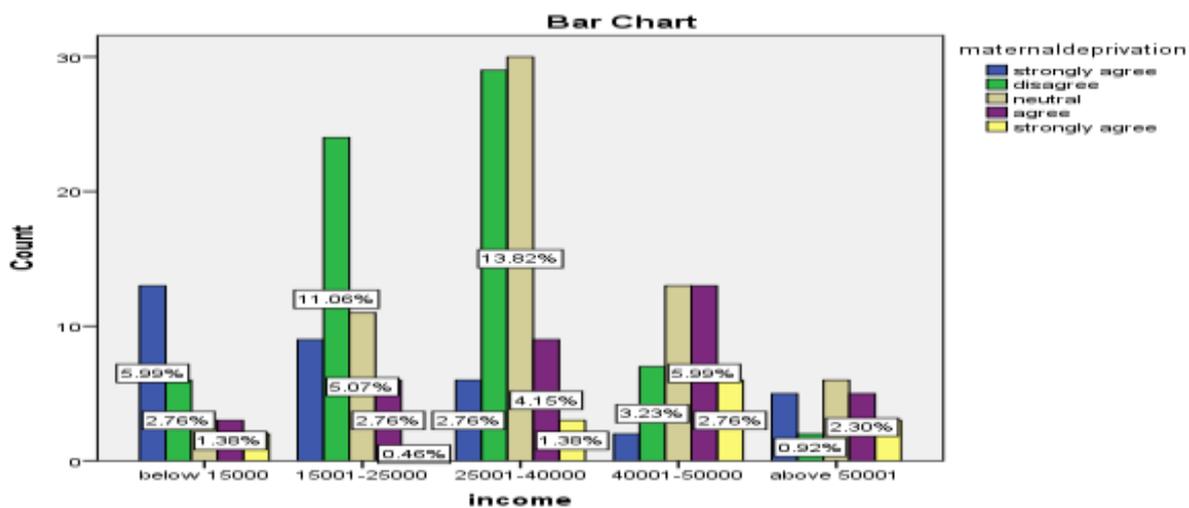
Figure 19



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to income and reason for juvenile delinquency.

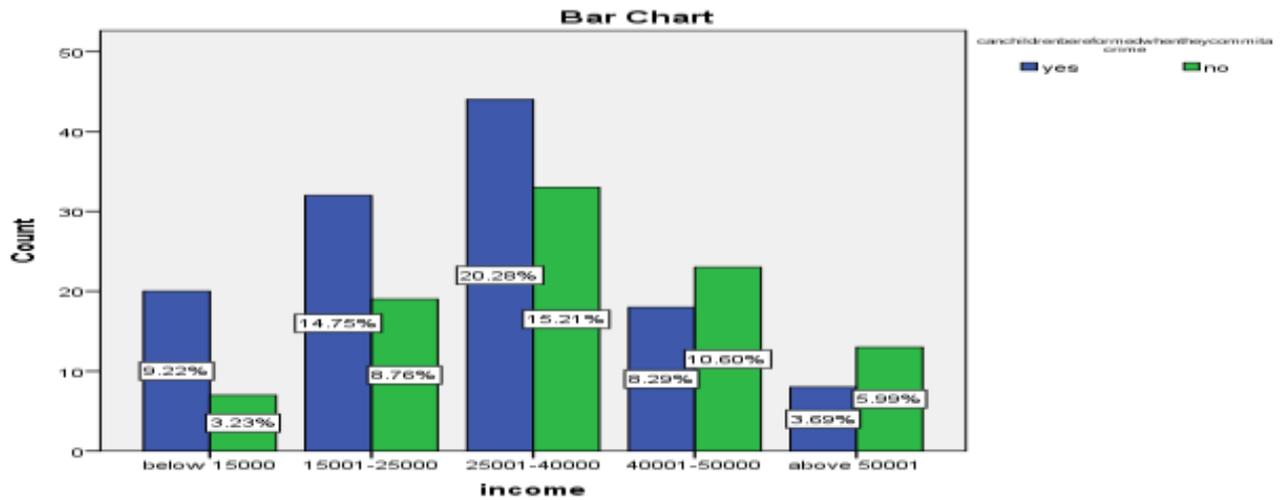
Figure 20



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and maternal deprivation.

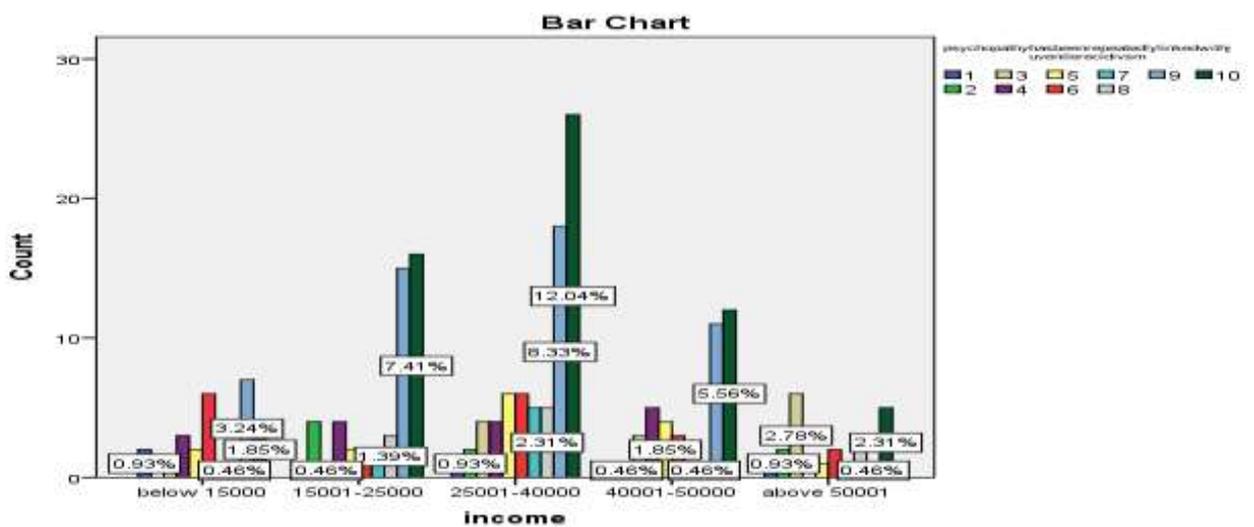
Figure 21



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and reformation of a child after they commit a crime.

Figure 22

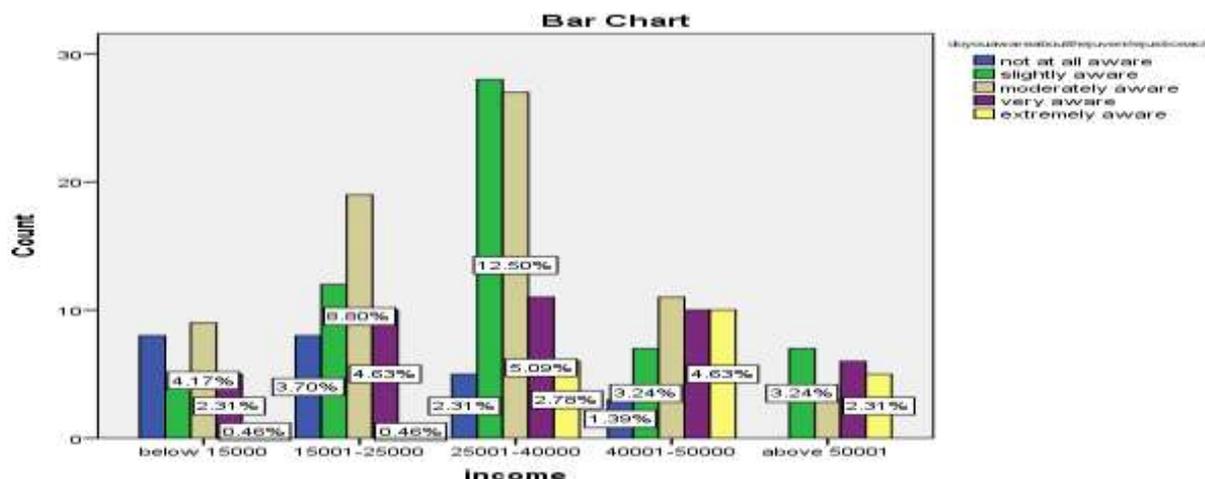


Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population

with regards to the income and relation between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency.

Figure 23



Legend:

This figure represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and awareness about juvenile justice act.

RESULTS

In **Figure 1** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (14.75%) in the reason for juvenile delinquency. **Figure 2** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (14.75%) in agreeability on maternal deprivation. **Figure 3** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (21.20%) in the reformation of child after they committed a crime. **Figure 4** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (11.57%) in relation between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 5** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (11.11%) in awareness about

juvenile justice act. **Figure 6** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and the majority response (22.48%) in reason for juvenile delinquency. **Figure 7** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and the majority response (16.59%) in maternal deprivation. **Figure 8** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and majority response (32.26%) in reformation of child after they committed a crime. **Figure 9** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and the majority response (12.96%) **figure 10** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and the majority response (13.43%) in awareness on juvenile justice act. **Figure 11** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and the majority response(25.81%) in reason for juvenile delinquency . **Figure 12** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and the majority response (21.66%) in maternaldeprivation. **Figure 13** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and the majority response (33.18%) in reformation of a child after committing crime . **Figure 14** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and the majority response (19.91%) in relation to psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 15** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the education and the majority response (15.67%) in maternal deprivation. **Figure 17** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the education and the majority response (13.89%) in relation between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 18** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to education and the majority response (12.98%) awareness on juvenile justice act. **Figure 19** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and the majority response (18.43%) in reason for juvenile delinquency. **Figure 20** represents the overall performance of the sample

population with regards to income and the majority response (13.82%) in maternal deprivation. **Figure 21** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and the majority response (20.28%) in reformation of a child after committing crime. **Figure 22** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and the majority response (12.04%) in relation to the psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 23** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and the majority response (12.50%) awareness on juvenile justice act.

DISCUSSION

We have taken 220 samples out of which we came to a conclusion that In **Figure 1** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (14.75%) in the reason for juvenile delinquency where in the age group of 26-35 the reason for juvenile delinquency is the inbuilt psychopathy traits. **Figure 2** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (14.75%) in agreeability on maternal deprivation where in the age group of 26-35 disagreed that maternal deprivation is the reason for juvenile delinquency. **Figure 3** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (21.20%) in the reformation of child after they committed a crime where in the age group 26-35 said yes for reformation of the child after they commits a crime. **Figure 4** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (11.57%) in relation between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency where in the age group of 26-35 rated highly that there is a Relation between the psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 5** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the age and the majority response (11.11%) in awareness about juvenile justice act where in the age group of 26-35 rated highly that there is a

Relation between the psychopathy and juvenile delinquency.

Figure 6 represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and the majority response (22.48%) in reason for juvenile delinquency where in the gender female said that the reason for juvenile delinquency is the inbuilt psychopathy traits. **Figure 7** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and the majority response (16.59%) in maternal deprivation where in the gender female disagreed that maternal deprivation is the reason for juvenile delinquency. **Figure 8** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and majority response (32.26%) in reformation of child after they committed a crime where in the gender female disagreed that maternal deprivation is the reason for juvenile delinquency. **Figure 9** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and the majority response (12.96%) where in the gender female highly rated that there is a Relation between the psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 10** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender and the majority response (13.43%) in awareness on juvenile justice act where in the gender female is slightly aware about the juvenile justice act. **Figure 11** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and the majority response (25.81%) in reason for juvenile delinquency whereas in location urban the reason for juvenile delinquency is the inbuilt psychopathy traits. **Figure 12** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and the majority response (21.66%) in maternal deprivation whereas in location urban disagreed that maternal deprivation is the reason for juvenile delinquency. **Figure 13** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the location and the majority response (33.18%) in reformation of a child after committing crime where in the location urban said yes for reformation of the child after they commits a crime. **Figure 14** represents the overall performance of the

sample population with regards to the location and the majority response (19.91%) in relation to psychopathy and juvenile delinquency where in the location urban rated highly that there is a Relation between the psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 15** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the education and the majority response (15.67%) in maternal deprivation where in the education ug disagreed that maternal deprivation is the reason for the juvenile delinquency. **Figure 16** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the education and the majority response (22.58%) reformation of a child after committing crime said yes in education ug that there is a relation between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 17** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the education and the majority response (13.89%) in relation between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 18** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the education and the majority response (12.98%) awareness on juvenile justice act in education ug that they are moderately aware of the juvenile justice act. **Figure 19** represents the overall performance of the sample population regarding the income and the majority response (18.43%) in reason for juvenile delinquency where in the income between 25001-40000. **Figure 20** represents the overall performance of the sample population regarding the income and the majority response (13.82%) in maternal deprivation where in the income between 25001-40000 neutrally agreed to maternal deprivation is the reason for the juvenile delinquency. **Figure 21** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and the majority response (20.28%) in the reformation of a child after committing crime where in the income between 25001-40000 said yes to the relation between psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 22** represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the income and the majority response (12.04%) in relation to the psychopathy and juvenile delinquency. **Figure 23** represents the overall performance of the

sample population with regards to the income and the majority response (12.50%) awareness on juvenile justice act and income from 25001-40000 said that they are slightly aware of the juvenile justice act.

LIMITATIONS

The Major limitation of the study is the sample frame. The sample frame was collected through bus stands, malls etc. where the respondents aren't devoted enough to answer the questions. The restrictive area of sample size is yet another drawback of the research. The foremost downside whilst presenting the research topic is that not many people are wise enough to distinguish feminism from the idea of hating men which shows clear lack of awareness. Another major limitation of the study is the sample frame. The sample frame collected through bus stands, malls etc. where the respondents aren't devoted enough to answer the questions. The restrictive area of sample size is yet another drawback of the research. The foremost downside whilst presenting the research topic is that not many people are wise enough to distinguish feminism from the idea of hating men which shows clear lack of awareness.

SUGGESTIONS

The findings from this study will have implications for early intervention and prevention strategies targeting juvenile delinquency. A better understanding of the relationship between psychopathy and delinquency will aid in the development of targeted assessment tools, therapeutic interventions, and community-based programs aimed at reducing recidivism rates among juvenile offenders.

CONCLUSION

This short audit of the article shows that a prevalent attitude about family sway is off-base: parental nonappearance isn't critically identified with adolescent wrongdoing. Family connections have a more prominent effect

on wrongdoing. Kids raised by capable, tender guardians who try not to utilize actual types of discipline are probably not going to perpetrate genuine violations either as adolescents or as grown-ups. Then again, kids raised by guardians who disregard or reject them are probably going to be significantly impacted by their local area conditions, which might offer freedoms and consolation for criminal conduct. The conclusion of juvenile life is the family ought to have an inspirational perspective towards life and towards society. Guardians and senior kin should show the kids positive qualities, standards and norms of society in this way the kids will actually want to show the right conduct to the general public.

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