

## Role of Risk Factors to Develop Delinquent Behavior among Adolescents: A Review

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Juvenile delinquency is a major problem around the world, and despite many efforts to reduce it, but it is rising day by day. **Aim:** The review paper aims to find the root causes of delinquent behavior formation, and to see the roles of major risk factors in the development of delinquent behavior among adolescents. **Methodology:** As a sample, a total of 30 relevant research studies were selected, which are case-study, quantitative, qualitative, cross-sectional, and longitudinal research papers based on keywords of the present study, published between 2008 to 2020. The search engine used different websites- Google Scholar, PubMed, and Academia belong to psychology, sociology, criminology, and community background. **Conclusion:** Individual, parental & family, neighborhood, peer-group, economical factors and medias are the major sources for develop and learn delinquent behaviors among adolescents. The present paper is highlights the all-risk factors which are affected severally adolescent's life and may help to find a suitable intervention plan for comprehensive management to minimizing delinquent behavior among adolescents and young people.

**Keywords:** Adolescent, Delinquent-Behavior, Risk-Factor, Peer-Group, Family, Juvenile-Delinquency, Economical-Condition.

Criminal behavior or tendencies can be observed not only in adults but also in minors and youth that engage in criminal activities and behaviors. Adolescence is a phase of growth and development that occurs between childhood and adulthood and involves biological, physical, psychological, mental, social, and educational changes. Adolescents use this time to pursue freedom from their families and to shape their own identities. Individuals and other people can quickly understand these shifts and transitions of teenage behavior. Young peoples who are involving in any kind of offense such as violence, gambling, sexual offenses, rape, bullying, stealing, burglary, murder, and another kind of anti-social behaviors are known as delinquent behaviors.

According to the legal point of view, a young boy/girl who is under age (18 years) convicted and referred by the juvenile court is called juvenile delinquent. According to Santrock J. W.

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(2012), a teenager who breaks the law or is involved his/her self in any criminal activity which has been considered illegal is called juvenile delinquent. In India, Juvenile Justice Care & Defense of Children (J. J. Act-2000) mentioned that a boy/a girl who below 18 years of age, commits an offense is called a juvenile. As per statistical data by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB, India, 2019), a total of 38,685 delinquency cases were registered during 2019, with 35,214 juveniles apprehended under IPC and 3,471 juveniles apprehended under SLL. In particular, 75.2% (29,084 out of 38,685 cases) of cases arrested under the IPC and SLL between the ages of 16 to 18 years old were found to be in breach of the rule.

### *Theories of Development of Delinquent Behaviors*

Psychologists, Anthropologists, Sociologists, Lawyers, and Philosophers have done so many studies in their respective fields to better understand the causes of juvenile behavior and to justify delinquency and criminal behavior. After all, most delinquent activities (such as robbery, abuse, sexual assault or rape, intimidation, and so on) tend to be symptomatic of underlying psychological issues. Individual responses to internal and external stimuli are referred to as behavior. Human behavior is influenced by bio-psycho-social and environmental influences, which have been evolving and responding to the situation. Adolescents and young people engage in delinquent activity in every socioeconomic category, caste, color, ethnicity, and place. These kinds of external factors do not entirely decide a person's psychological outlook on delinquent behavior. It is related to psychological disturbances such as physical, behavioral, cognitive, analytical, and mental. Delinquent behavior is defined in psychological theory as the product of maladjustment, personality, or other peculiar cognitive/intellectual disorder, as well as the learning process.

According to Psycho-analytical theory (Sigmund Freud), personality has three components, known as id, ego, and super-ego. The id is an uncontrolled element just "I want". The id is stressing the criminal's inability to postpone gratification. The ego is involved in recognition of others and respect for their rights and interest, and the super-ego is based on conscience and moral values. The juvenile delinquent or criminal are having weak ego control over the id and obtaining psychic relief from being caught and punished. According to the psychoanalytical approach, delinquency occurred due to failure and deficiency in the formation of the superego among the individual. Mowrer, (1961) defined delinquency as "moral deficiency because of weak conscience to proper teaching among the child in the early age of life". Erikson (1956) supported that, the feeling of insecurity and identity crisis plays an important role in young peoples, and produced delinquent tendencies among individuals. Erikson also mentions that when a child is deprived of any kind of basic needs he/she diversely themselves from adult control.

Hirschi's (1969)'s Social-bond or control theory state that humans are not born with a conscience mind but rather then it is developed over time through interaction with important people and surrounding environmental factors. This theory has four elements following as- Attachment; Commitment; Involvement; Belief. Individuals who are closely attached to their culture/society are less likely to deviate from social norms. 'Commitment' is entangled in social practice and institutions; those who are dedicated to their society's standards will not deviate. 'Involvement' is specified as the person spend more time in their community/neighborhood, the more or less likely they are to learn criminal behavior. A person's 'belief' in social norms and universal ideals may also be a roadblock to them following the wrong direction.

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Bandura's (1977) social-learning theory emphasizes the role of social environments in the lives of parents, relatives, neighbors, peer groups, students, schools, and communities, as well as how these relationships influence delinquent behavior. The theory explains that 'learning' is based on observation, which means that a person will learn by pro-social modeling from others and then act on what he or she has observed to participate in positive or negative behaviors. The theory also describes how risk factors can affect delinquent or non-delinquent actions, especially in young and adolescent peoples who are disclosed to negative encouragements and antisocial environments, such as antisocial peers, youth may be coerced into engaging in substance use, violence, and other antisocial activities because an adolescent spends the majority of his or her time with their peers during the school day. As a result, the psychological and sociological principles that intimate, situational, and/or environmental factors are accounted for in the causation of delinquent behaviors among adolescents are emphasized.

Yablonsky and Haskell (1992) categorized delinquent into four groups as Socializes, Neurotic, Psychotic, and Sociopathic delinquent. 'Socialized-delinquent' who having more emotional disturbance compare than others and because of the social situation which they enroll deviant activities and become delinquent. The younger people who are become juvenile delinquent due to distortion in their personality and misleading perceptions about the surrounding world are called 'Neurotic-delinquent'. 'Psychotic-delinquent' has severe mental (psychiatric/psychological) disorders, which affected their reality contacts and severe distortion of their cognitive and psychic condition. The last one is "Sociopathic-delinquent" described as young people who have narcissistic personality traits, as they have less tenderness for others, can easily damaged or harm other peoples with slight stress and anxiety.

### ***Modern Media and Delinquent Adolescent***

In the modern era, media (all kinds of media) harms the behavior of adolescents and young adults. In the modern world, there so many kinds of gadgets, those are easily available and very easy to get viral anything within few minutes on society. Violent and these types of videos are easily spread and the adolescents, young generation watching with interest and developed aggressive and violent behaviors, and generate new ideas for various kind of anti-social activities, negative and distractive tendencies. Slonje et al., (2013) mentioned, adolescents are often targets of cyberbullying on social media and networking sites. Bullying is an indicator of delinquent conduct, and media can adversely impact the mental wellbeing of adolescents who have been bullied (Bender & Losel, 2011).

### ***Factors Affecting Delinquent Behavior***

Delinquent behavior among adolescents takes place in different ways and it has so many variations in frequency, intensity, degree, severity, continuity, habituations, and involves into various pattern of pocketing, drug dependency, theft, robbery, sexual abuse/offenses/rape, predatory acts, etc. Healy & Bronner revealed that the causes of delinquency is completely having a wide range covering from adolescent instability and impulses, experiences of sexual abuse during childhood, mentally imbalanced, bad company, highly social suggestibility, love exploitation, moving image, dissatisfaction in school, poor enjoyment, street life, work related dissatisfaction, impulses, physical status, etc. The children being the future of the country should be given a good environment and moral teaching which make them a wise citizen and responsible person for the country. If the child is growing up in unpleasant surroundings, he/she learns the wrong norms and

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values, which pushes them on the wrong path and it is not easy to bring him/her back to the right path.

Risk and protective factors are affecting children's behaviors across three system domains as Individual, Social, and Community basis (Shader, 2003; Fraser, 2004). Individual domain as micro-level includes biological, psychological & mental, and psychosocial characteristics. The Social domains as meso-level include the family structure and peer influences, the economical status of the family. The community at the macro-level includes the school, neighborhood, and environmental factors which specify the individual surrounding. The Table (below), which was adapted from the Office of Surgeon General Report (2001) and Development Services Group, Inc. (DSG-2015) to summarize the risk factors with the age of onset of delinquency, identified their indicators and protective factors.

Domains	Risk Factors		Indicators	Protective factors
	Early-onset (6-11 Years)	Late-onset (12-14 Years)		
<b>Individual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-General offenses,</li> <li>-Psychological factors- poor cognitive and intellectual ability</li> <li>-Problem and antisocial behaviors and alienation</li> <li>-Medical, physical, or mental illness</li> <li>-Attention and hyperactivity difficulties, antisocial attitude and beliefs, dishonesty, substances abuse,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-General offenses,</li> <li>-Poor attention, concentration, hyperactivities or conduct behaviors,</li> <li>-Risk-taking behaviors,</li> <li>-Aggressive tendencies,</li> <li>-Physical violence,</li> <li>-Antisocial attitude and beliefs,</li> <li>-Problem behaviors,</li> <li>-Low intellectual and cognitive ability,</li> <li>-Substance abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cognitive/ Learning disabilities</li> <li>-Emotional disturbances</li> <li>-Traumatic life events</li> <li>-Traumatic brain injury</li> <li>-ADHD</li> <li>-Low self Control, impulsiveness</li> <li>-Low or high IQ</li> <li>-Juvenile arrests for drug abuse, or positive attitude towards drugs or alcohol abuse</li> <li>-Antisocial gang involvement</li> <li>-Attempted suicides</li> <li>-Rebelliousness</li> <li>-Antisocial personality</li> <li>-Weapons(gun, knife, etc.) carrying on school or public places,</li> <li>-Drop out of school before 9<sup>th</sup> grade to involving antisocial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High/low intellectual ability,</li> <li>-Intolerant attitude towards deviance,</li> <li>-Positive or negative social orientation,</li> </ul>

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Domains	Risk Factors		Indicators	Protective factors
	Early-onset (6-11 Years)	Late-onset (12-14 Years)		
			activities or peers -Past physical or sexual abuse	
<b>Family</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low socio-economical condition/poverty</li> <li>-Antisocial parents</li> <li>-Low parent-child relationship</li> <li>-Separate/single parents/broken family,</li> <li>-Poor education of parents/illiteracy in family,</li> <li>-Parental physical punishment/harsh and erratic discipline practices at home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor parent-child relationship,</li> <li>-Poor parental supervision and monitoring,</li> <li>-low parental involvement in child activities,</li> <li>-Family management problems</li> <li>-antisocial parents,</li> <li>-Separate/single parents/broken family</li> <li>-Low socio-economical condition/poverty</li> <li>-Abusive, violent, impulsive parents involvement,</li> <li>-Family conflicts,</li> <li>-low parental educational level/illiterate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Parents or Family members involvement in alcohol or drug abuse,</li> <li>-Parental or family members criminal records or engages in any antisocial activities,</li> <li>-Children living outside from family,</li> <li>-Poor parental engagement in child's school activities,</li> <li>-Lack of supervision, caring or supportive family members,</li> <li>-Single/ separate parents,</li> <li>-Child abuse and neglect cases,</li> <li>-Domestic violence,</li> <li>-Lack of rules or Inconsistent family discipline,</li> <li>-Harsh discipline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supportive and warm relationship with parents &amp; other family members,</li> <li>-parents' positive and regular evaluation of peer,</li> <li>-Parental supervision and monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Peers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Antisocial, impulsive, or aggressive peers</li> <li>-Weak social ties</li> <li>-Gang involvement,</li> <li>-alcohol or any drug uses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antisocial, delinquent friends or peers involvement,</li> <li>-Weak social ties,</li> <li>-Antisocial gang membership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Participation in antisocial gang activities,</li> <li>-Peers' positive attitudes towards alcohol or drugs abuse,</li> <li>-Violent, impulsive friends,</li> <li>-Peers arrests for offenses or criminal activities,</li> <li>-Antisocial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peers/friends who engage in conventional and positive productive activities</li> </ul>

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Domains	Risk Factors		Indicators	Protective factors
	Early-onset (6-11 Years)	Late-onset (12-14 Years)		
			romantic partners, -Peer rejection by pro-social peers	
<b>School</b>	-Poor or negative attitude towards academics and school, -poor academic achievements/performance/academics failure, -Inadequate school environment, poorly organized/functioning of the school, -School drop-out	-Poor or negative attitude towards academics and school, -Poor academic achievements/performance/academics failure, -Inadequate school environment, poorly organized/functioning of the school, -School drop-out	Academic failure beginning in elementary school (4 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> grades), -Expulsion or suspension from school, -Changing schools frequently, -Poor academics aspirations, -Low/very high parental expectations to child, Disciplinary issues in elementary school, -Poor commitment to school, -Physical/sexual abuse, bullying violence/criminal acts by students in school, -Distrust between teachers and students, -Teachers attitudes and beliefs regarding students,	-Recognition to involve in conventional school works, -Commitment to school and academics, -regular monitoring and supervision of teachers and school staffs
<b>Community and Environmental</b>	-Neighborhood criminal involvement, -Drugs abuse -Neighborhood disorganization, -Neighborhood antisocial activities involvement, -Availability of alcohol or other drugs, -Community instability, -Economical or financial		-Alcoholic beverage sales by near location, -Exposure to drugs and alcohol use, -Perceived availability of	-Availability of drugs and alcohol, - Financial/Socio-economically low surrounding environment

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Domains	Risk Factors		Indicators	Protective factors
	Early-onset (6-11 Years)	Late-onset (12-14 Years)		
	deprivation/poverty/ residence in a disadvantaged neighborhood, -Disorganized neighborhood/feeling unsafe in the neighborhood and community level		drugs and alcohol, -Weapons related charges or criminal activities (murder) by weapon, -Children moving or spike of mobility, -Rental occupied house, -Below poverty level, -Unsafe feeling or fear of safety	-Disorganized neighborhood

**Haveripet. P. (2013)** revealed through a survey, no single factor is responsible for juveniles' delinquency. There so many reasons are responsible for delinquent behavior in India. Poor family control and supervision of parents, conflicts in the family, the status of a residential location, effect of videos & movies, etc. have equally responsible for delinquency. Delinquent adolescents involving themselves with many anti-social and conductive behaviors to fulfill their needs and for them 'delinquency' is just a source for earning money.

**Hirschi and Hindelang, (1977)** explained about Individual psychological sources, which turn the individual into delinquent. When younger people having a low intellectual ability and that would supervised by school teachers and staff to do best in school, that time, they would developed a negative attitude regarding the school environment. As result, they search for new sources for acceptance by other peer groups and involving themselves in any anti-social activities for rewarding by peers. **Farrington (2006, B)** found that significant differences in young offenders as compare then non-offenders adolescents on their intellectual level. Adolescents' emotional problems are related to delinquent behavior (**Overbeek et al. 2001**), and impulsivity has connection with antisocial activities among adolescents (**Vitulano, Fite, & rather, 2010**). **Holt et al. (2012)** found that self-control is the most relevant cause for initiated juvenile delinquency. Also suggest adolescents who use any kind of substance, have been affected their behavior significantly and promote themselves to involve anti-social activities.

Family is playing a major role in child growth and development to teach positive or negative moral values. Parental care, family love, and support, clear rules and disciplines at home, monitoring, and supervision of parents and family members, parent-child bonding, attachment, and relationship are leading the young children to move on positive and beneficial path negative and delinquent path. Environmental and community factors as School, drug addiction, overcrowding, bad company, adolescent insecurity, mental issues, exaggerated social suggestibility, dissatisfaction in love life, dissatisfaction in school, lack of recreation facilities are affecting adolescent's behaviors deeply. Social-environmental

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influences among adolescent delinquency should focus on those that are not shared by their siblings (Rodgers et al. 2001). In a noxious environment about adolescents, there not a sufficient explanation for certain expressions of personality, but on another side, such an environment shows a high degree of association with delinquency as an overt behavior among adolescents (Wirt & Briggs, 1959).

According to a survey in 2017 (Acharya S. 2017), 58.3 percent of juvenile delinquents believed that poverty is the most important reason for juvenile crime, followed by illiteracy (23.6%) and unemployment (15.7%). The important reasons are confirmed for the juveniles' dissatisfaction with their socio-economical conditions in Delhi city. The rate of crime in the world is rising year after year, particularly among adolescents and young people who are victims and/or perpetrators of criminal acts. The adolescence and young adult phase is a very interesting area for all researchers and they are conducted so many studies to find out the main reasons and resource of juveniles delinquent behaviors despite that it is increasing anti-social behavior.

### METHODOLOGY

The present study aims to find the root causes of delinquent behavior formation, to see the roles of major risk factors to develop delinquent behavior among adolescents. Especially, to determine what are the key sources for the development of these types of deviant behaviors, as well as what areas need to be targeted for prevention and intervention. As a sample, a total of 30 research studies such as case study, qualitative, quantitative, longitudinal, and cross-sectional studies published in English, between 2008 till 2020 (12 years), have been included.

#### Search Criteria

For the present review paper, the sample of the study has been selected from different search engines- Google Scholar, PubMed, Academia, and Research-Gate were going through keywords of the present study.

#### Procedure

There used keywords for searching research articles from different search engines. After the collection of research studies, the authors were qualitatively analyzed each article. In the below section explore the discussion, result, and conclusion of the present study.

### RESULT & DISCUSSION

The aim of the review paper is to explore the root causes for development of delinquent behavior among adolescents. As the samples a total of 30 studies comprised since 2008 to 2020, based on juvenile delinquency and associated factors. As per qualitative analysis, all research articles revealed that individual factors, parents and family, peer-groups, economical status, societal and communities etc. are playing a crucial role in the development of delinquent behavior among adolescents (on both genders). Findings suggest that family structure, size of the family members, and type have a greater effect on adolescent's behaviors.

Individual factors are the core source of delinquent behavior among adolescents. Their individual intellectual and cognitive ability, personality, perceptual ability, self-control, adjustment and coping ability, illiteracy or low education, any kind of abuse in childhood, and childhood experiences have ability to promote the person in to a delinquent. Low academic achievement has connection with weird activity as substance abuse, attention

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difficulties, and delinquency. Individual inhibitory control, working memory, self-control, anti-social behaviors, and domestic violence are influenced delinquency behaviors among children and adolescents (McLeod et al., 2012; Sukyirun P. 2016).

These studies also identified that, adolescents who live with single parents (mother/father) in non-traditional families having more risk for developing conductive behavior. As well as teenagers who live in nuclear deviant families has more chances to developed criminal behaviors. Some other factors such as parent's divorce, parents living in cohabitation, negligence of parents/family members, poor economical status have been negatively affected adolescents' behavior which may lead to moving on the wrong path. Parental connectivity with the child has playing an important role in adolescent life to developed delinquent behavior.

**Duran et al. (2017)** selected three different groups: a community sample, a sample with risk of social exclusion, and juvenile offenders for a comparative study. To examine the importance of individual components such as personality traits, intelligence, historical and clinical symptoms have connection with the risk of violence, contextual risk and protective factors in explaining anti-social and delinquent behaviors among adolescents. The result found that at sample with risk of social exclusion and juvenile offenders has very closed profile in terms of personality traits and intellectual ability, and they not same as community sample. Moreover, the two groups sample at risk of social exclusion, and juvenile offenders has differences in contextual factors as community disorganization, disruption though previous caregiver, low parental supervision, and delinquent peers. Individual's criminal attitudes and social factors have significantly influencing youths' criminal behavior (**Chei & Cheng, 2013**).

**Ahmed & Murtaza (2016)** disclosed that socio-economical and psychological factors as family environment and peers especially for restricted behavior, negligence, inappropriate involvement in criminal activities, motivating by peers/friends for infatuating of deviant behavior, and peer elimination has been affecting delinquents behavior and leads in a criminal pathway. Besides, poverty, poor educational performance, absence of moral education and illiteracy may change adolescent's personalities into law violators. Exposure of violence directly, hostile movies through television or any kind of media has also referring as a risk factor for delinquency.

Parental affection and detachment for the adolescent and family structure are another leading causes for deviant behavior. There are less chances for a child to become delinquent or criminal if the adolescent and parental attachment is positive. Parental attachment has a link to delinquency in children, and it is essential for parents to cater to this attachment in order to reduce delinquent conduct (**Hoeve et al. 2012**). **Mhavan N. (2017)** revealed that family, school, neighborhood, poverty and poor economical conditions, deviant peer-groups, and substance abuse are not only the circumstances for adolescents, that are heaved the participants into delinquency but risk factors for adolescents.

**Rathinabalan & Naaraayan (2017)** explained that delinquency is multi-factorial with risk factors operating at multiple levels at individual, microenvironment, and macro environment levels. They revealed that on their study, the adolescent who belongs to parental age above 50 years, parental smoking, substance abuse or alcohol intake, involvement in any crime, being as a single child of his/her parents, maternal education and employment, having separated parents or single parent were significantly family factors identified. They also

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found that parental age above 50 years, parental smoking, single parent, and maternal employment are significant independent risk factors for delinquent behavior among adolescents.

**Poduthase H. (2012)**'s found in their study, parental attitude and behaviors are directly/indirectly affected adolescent behavior. The adolescent who lives in a family where parental fighting were common, lack of appropriate parenting skills, alcoholic and/or abusive father, experienced severe parental punishment in their childhood period has delinquent behaviors as compared to non-delinquents. As well as non-delinquent have experiences stronger parental involvement, attachment, better relationship, parental supervision, a joyful family environment with fewer parental fights, and greater communication with each other. Delinquent and non-delinquent teens have very different family lives and their conduct/delinquent behaviors are shaped by their previous experiences. Adolescents' behavior patterns are directly influenced by respectful family and home environment. **Lee, et al., (2018)** indicated that authoritative parenting styles and a reduction of child's delinquent behavior have a significant correlation with each other. The dominance of maternal or paternal (parental sex) in the family has also influenced the dynamics (psychological and behavioral) of the child's behaviors. **Moitra and Mukharjee (2010)** found that non-delinquent adolescents' parents had a better relationship with their children than delinquent adolescents' parents. They also found that the father's or mother's parenting style has some ties to delinquency, with the authoritative parenting style proving to be the strongest.

Family structure indeed plays a leading role in juvenile delinquency on both ways positively and negatively among adolescents (**Singh & Kiran 2012**). **Matalaka and Hussainat (2012)** found that juvenile delinquency in adolescents is associated with parental deprivation, inter-parental relationship, family size, family discipline, acceptant-rejection of parents, child-parent relationships, and economical deprivation in Jordan. Thus, counseling is important for deviant family to minimizing delinquent behavior among adolescents.

Delinquency and adolescent victimization negatively predicted by dominating parents and works as a protective factor against juvenile delinquency and child victimization. As well as teenager's mental issues and delinquent peer connection are moderatly interfere and influenced by authoritative parents for delinquency, while mental health issues of the adolescent, delinquent peer connection, and juvenile behaviors are entirely mediated the liaison between authoritative parents, delinquent adolescents and juvenile delinquency positively predicted for crime in future (**Xiong et al. 2019**).

**Frias & Corral (2013)** found that a negative social environment has positively affected individual characteristics and family violence; in term of family assault concerned the negative individual characteristics, to leads the individual for anti-social activities. Negative contextual factors promoted the development of negative individual personality, which pushes minors to involve in anti-social activities.

The role of peer groups and friends has also been found to be significant in the development of the adolescent period and for delinquency behavior too. Adolescents are very prone who live in an unstructured society, staying away from homes for long times, having family conflicts, spending their maximum time with peers who involving in bad and criminal activities, are affected severely, and causes of delinquent behaviors among adolescents. **Bayer et al. (2009)** reported that adolescents who have exposure in a criminal surrounding

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environment and their friends who provoke the behavior may easily involve in delinquent activities. According to **Albert et al. (2013)**, peer pressure is the fundamental cause for a variety of activities among adolescents. When an adolescent is with his or her peers, he or she does what is acceptable in the community because a reward system is triggered that forces them to behave in that way, and social pressure/influence is reduced after adolescence. Involvement in peer group is a major part of the adolescent life. And delinquent behavior among adolescents is the result of peer influence/pressure. During this transition period they are spending their time with peers and if they are involved with them who are risk-takers, engaged in any anti-social action has been leading the adolescent to learn easily and become a delinquent. If a child is bullied by his or her peers, he or she will become delinquent. Peer pressure is thought to have a major impact on teenagers' decisions to engage in criminal behavior (**Lobos, J. DC. 2018**).

After individual characteristics, parents and family, neighborhood (local-neighborhood-near of the resident), and local society come and play a major role in promoting or reducing delinquent behavior among adolescents. If an adolescent spends his/her maximum time with local-neighbors where all involved in such kind of unacceptable or criminal activities, may they learned easily delinquent behavior, and in future he/she will likely be done criminal activities. The neighborhood is an important part of human life. Adolescents who live with disadvantaged neighbors and low-socio-economical areas have a high risk of developing delinquent behaviors and act similarly as they are. Adolescent delinquent activities are often caused by low socioeconomic family history or financial problems, as well as the environment.

According to **Azeredo et al., (2019)**, delinquent and non-delinquent individuals are a product of the same society or even the same family. Adolescents or young peoples who are unable to find protection and affection from their families may become more sensitive to delinquency as a form of empowerment. Genetic and environmental factors appear to be the best explanation of the variations of delinquent behavior among adolescents. Environmental risk factors may have differential effects on an individual's behavior, particularly consisting of their genetic propensity for delinquency.

**Bhatti, (2013)** suggests that parents who belong to the lower middle-socio-economical class and are rejected by society, their children showed more aggressive behaviors compare to middle-socio-economical class children. Financially weak families, neighborhoods and society are also playing as major source for deviant behaviors and higher contraction with poor neighborhood than poor economical families. There a significant correlation between poverty, adolescent's behavioral and academic problems among adolescents (**Murry, 2011**). **Moitra et al., (2018)** found that Indian parents have a higher level of permissive parenting style in the low-income families of delinquents. The families have so many members, which initiated the adolescents to go for jobs and increase the family income. These kinds of the act have deeply affected parenting styles and the parent-child relationship.

## CONCLUSION

The findings of this study concluded that an individual's mental/psychological state, parents, family, peer groups, neighborhood, economic or financial circumstances, and all of these are major factors, which are contributing to shaping behaviors among adolescents. When these factors have a detrimental effect on a child or adolescent's environment, they can contribute to the adaptation of delinquent behaviors; however, these factors can also be beneficial in the development of balanced behavioral growth and development. Individual factors such as

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mental condition, intellectual ability, personality, education, employment, financial condition, and these kinds of factors influenced the adolescents to adopt delinquent behavior or not. As well childhood experiences, abusive history, or any conflicts during the period have also plays a major role towards the delinquency. Supportive & caring parents and a healthy family environment would make a child a responsible and good person. However, if a child having a non-supportive, disruptive/broken family if parents are busy dealing with their conflicts, and the child is neglected by them, there greater chances among young people to adopt maladaptive behaviors and moving on the wrong path. In such scenarios, if an adolescent goes with neighbors or individuals who are involved in any criminal activities, affected by peer pressure/influence for basic reward also there high risk in future to involving in criminal acts. Economical conditions are also a great stressor and create obstacles in the path of growth and development, and motivate adolescents to move on a criminal path. The parent-child relationship, parental attachment, positive & supportive environment in family, neighbors, society/community, supportive and understanding healthy school environments, good and caring peer groups, and awareness about mental health can prevent delinquent behaviors among adolescents.

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