

Psychopathological Analysis of Juvenile Delinquents

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile Delinquency has been one of the serious concerns all over the world from a really long time, Juveniles are the future and engagement of them in criminal activity is not the kind of future anyone wants. Children's are not born with any criminal nature they are born selfless, guiltless with a purest nature and this criminal and delinquent nature does not acquired by them randomly, according to the research done in past few years we get to know that there are so many factors responsible for the growth of the delinquent and criminal nature among juveniles. So, it is really important to know the factors and reasons behind the increasing indulgent of children's into criminal activities and by knowing this we'll be able to try and eliminate such factors which helps prevent or early intervene this juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs. This paper talks about the Juvenile Delinquency, factors and causes responsible for the same, theories of juvenile delinquency, current status of juvenile crime scenario in India and different types of methods and strategies used to cope with Juvenile Delinquency all around the world and conclusively proposing a concept by determining one of main root cause responsible for the juvenile engaging in criminal activity and possible solution which can be experimented to helps early intervene, prevent or reduce the rate of juvenile crimes.

Keywords: *Crime, Crime rate, Causes, Juvenile, Juvenile Delinquency, Strategies.*

Juvenile delinquency means children under a specific age committing serious crimes, The term Juvenile comes from the Latin word "Juvenis" means young while the term delinquency has been derived from the Latin word "Delinquer" which means to omit but presently this word stands for those children who are indulge in wrongful and harmful activities as we all know children are the most vulnerable as they are born with blank mind and lot of curiosities so, it is really important to see whether they acquiring their mind with right things as mostly whatever the children sees and observed is what they generally acquires. It is also seen that children acts according to what they observe others doing.

First of all, it's really important to know the reasons behind the commission or the cause of the engagement of the children into criminal activities, as those children are not born criminal, children are born crime free, guilt free so what makes them commit such heinous crime what force them to do such activities.

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Historical Background

Juvenile delinquency has its roots way back from centuries, different places, different regions have different approach towards it all along the time. Many religions also shows that juvenile should be treated different then the, and the primary and main aspects is always the care and protection of them, and they should always treat likewise as mentioned in their respective relational manuscripts and books, so this juvenile delinquency is a concern from a way back and up until now it goes through so many changes and different approaches.

In USA during the colonial era, the conceptualization of Juvenile was heavily influenced by religion, at this time, Juvenile delinquency was viewed as not only a legal violation, but as a moral violation [1]. After that in 1641 the Stubborn Child Law, was passed by the General court of Massachusetts, stating that children would put to death is they dis obey their parents, as time passes this law was abandon as this was a total failed approach to control juvenile delinquency. After that in 1825 New York house of refuge as established and institute to house poor, destitute and vagrant youth [3] Then in 1899 first juvenile justice system was established. Likewise, many law and acts were formed by different countries to control the juvenile delinquency over the period of time, some failed totally, and some worked a little. This all acts and strategies and methods were carried out by the scientist according to their analysis done to find out the possible causes of juvenile delinquency and still the work in this filed is going on.

Causes and Factors responsible for Juvenile Delinquency

The factors responsible for the delinquent nature are not only found as mental or physical defects. But also, can be the result of the past and present environment or because of the trauma suffered by the ones can result in development of delinquent nature among juveniles. They may even be more important. While finding for any of the root causes in any given case of delinquency before the treatment it is therefore absolutely necessary to make a thorough investigation about the life of the individual their past and present and about the environment they are in and of his mental and physical make-up. For it will involve making an extensive survey of past and present home conditions, past and present school, neighborhood, and occupational conditions, besides making complete mental and physical examinations of the case. These latter also include delving into the earlier life of the individual. Without the proper required knowledge, one cannot treat the case with the best of ability and in satisfactory manner, and this cannot be obtained in a short interview with the young offender, nor in any number of interviews with him alone. A history of the case must be compiled from many sources, for no one person can see all of the truth, neither mother, teacher, employer nor the delinquent himself, and statement may not always be correct. Lastly, it cannot be too much emphasized that the factors described in this outline are only part causes of delinquency. Probably none of them alone would produce delinquency. The cause always lies in a combination of factors, and no two combinations are found to be alike. Mental defect, for example, is not a reason or cause for delinquency, but it may act as a causal factor along with a strong ego instinct, emotional instability and lack of suitable training in school. It may also be a causal factor in combination with a spirit of adventure, lack of fear, and inadequate play facilities; or in an immense variety of other combinations. No single factor can be alone responsible for the development of the delinquent nature be it mental or any other, it will be the combination of many of these factors together. [2]

There are so many factors responsible for the delinquent nature of the children, many research and studies are conducted to find the root causes responsible for juvenile delinquency and the common causes found are as follows: -

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Physical Factors. 1. Malnutrition. 2. Lack of sleep. 3. Developmental aberrations. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY 533 4. Sensory defects. 5. Speech defects. 6. Endocrine disorders. 7. Deformities. 8. Nervous diseases. 9. Other ailments. 10. Physical exuberance. 11. Drug addiction. 12. Effect of weather.

Mental Factors. 1. Mental defect. 2. Superior intelligence. 3. Psychoses. 4. Psychoneuroses. 5. Psychopathic constitution (including emotional instability). 6. Abnormalities of instinct and emotion. 7. Uneven mental development. 8. Obsessive imagery and imagination. 9. Mental conflicts. 10. Repression and substitution. 11. Inferiority complex. 12. Introversion and egocentrism. 13. Revengefulness (get-even complex). 14. Suggestibility. 15. Contra-suggestibility. 16. Lethargy and laziness. 17. Adolescent emotional instability. 18. Sex habits and experiences. 19. Habit and association.

Home Conditions. 1. Unsanitary conditions. 2. Material deficiencies. 3. Excess in material things. 4. Poverty and unemployment. 5. Broken homes. 6. Mental and physical abnormalities of parents, or siblings. 7. Immoral and delinquent parents. 8. Illtreatment by foster parents, step-parents, or guardians. 9. Stigma of illegitimacy. 10. Lack of parental care and affection. 11. Lack of confidence and frankness between Parents and children. 12. Deficient and misdirected discipline. 13. Unhappy relationship with siblings. 14. Bad example. 15. Foreign birth or parentage. 16. "Superior" education of children.

School Conditions. 1. Inadequate school building and equipment. 2. Inadequate facilities for recreation. 3. Rigid and inelastic school system, "the goose-step." 4. Poor attendance laws and lax enforcement. 5. Wrong grading. 6. Unsatisfactory teacher. 7. Undesirable attitude of pupil towards teacher. 8. Bad school companions and codes of morals.

Neighborhood Conditions. 1. Lack of recreational facilities. 2. Congested neighborhood and slums. 3. Disreputable morals of the district. 4. Proximity of luxury and wealth. 5. Influence of gangs and gang codes. 6. Loneliness, lack of social outlets. 7. Over stimulating movies and shows.

Occupational Conditions. 1. Irregular occupation. 2. Occupational misfit. 3. Spare time and idleness. 4. Truancy. 5. Factory influences. 6. Monotony and restraint. 7. Decline in the apprenticeship system.

Theories of Juvenile Delinquency

Over the period of time many research were conducted and still going on to find the possible factors responsible for this delinquent nature of juvenile, and many theories were purposed to better understand the concept of juvenile delinquency and as there were so many factor responsible was this delinquent behavior, many scientist, psychologist and criminologist have combined the common as the most adequate parts from the social theories and criminal theories to explain the criminal behavior and juvenile delinquency.

Anomie Theory

Robert Merton in 1940 developed this theory, Roberts explains in this theory that due to lack of resources and means to attain once goal and be happy, juvenile indulges in unlawful activity to attain their goal. The juvenile delinquency occurs because the juvenile does not have the means to make themselves happy. Given their perspective, they often find that their goals are unattainable and so they often resort to unlawful means to attain their goals. [4]

Subculture theory

This theory states that among all most of the juvenile offenders are the members of delinquent subcultures. This subculture is just opposite or anti - system or the subsystem among the society having their own beliefs and norms that contradicts with basic values and morals of the societal system, according to Cohen the union of young people into subcultures is the result of adjustment and status problems of their members caused by the inequality of the existing class society. [5] 1.3.3 Labeling theory

This theory states that once and Individual have been labeled as deviants, they face new problems stemming from their reactions to themselves and other to the stereotypes of someone with deviant label (Becker, 1963; Bernburg, 2009). In short, the labelling of the juvenile as a criminal will make this person not a good fit for the normal society. The negative impression of labelling will make the juvenile represented as irresponsible and not a trustworthy member of society. There are some stereotypes that our society most cruelly assign them. The juveniles are well aware of these stereotypes that will worsen the situation. [6]

Social bond theory

According to Hirschi 1969 social bond theory / social control theory states that strong social bond and ties to family, school and other aspects of society serve to diminish one's propensity for deviant behavior. [7] Social bond theory explains that social bonds, strong ties to society keeps individual away from delinquent acts. Social bond include attachment to conventional people, commitment to and involvement in the conventional activity, and positive attitudes towards laws and rules. [8]

Juvenile Justice System in India

In India Juvenile justice system was adopted from western countries. First was the Apprentices act, 1850, after that Indian Penal Code (IPC), Reformatory Act (1897), Code of Criminal Procedure (1898) and in 1920 the Indian Jail committee and the Children Act by Madras High Court.

After India's independence many rights were provided under some provision by the constitution of India. The government of India passed the Children act 1960. This act was replaced by the Juvenile justice 1986. The Juvenile justice (care and protection) 2000 was introduced which further replaced with Care and Protection of Children 2015 passed by the parliament.

Juvenile justice law in India until now.

Juvenile justice before 1773: During that time the laws found in the religious scripture were followed according to one religion, those scriptures show that the children were treated differently than the adults and were not fully held responsible for actions as the adults were, also it shows about the care and protection of the children which was sole responsibility of the parents to provide their children a good upbringing and if one is unable to do then some for the community took care.

1773-1849: This the time period when the east India company was ruling all over India, The year 1773 was the starting phase of legal system formation in India as the Regulating Act of 1773 granted East India Company the power to make laws, During that time many council were formed for the sole purpose of focusing on the children's in jail, During that time the first serrated school was established at Bombay in 1843 called as David Sasson Industrial

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School with the motive to make the children work through apprenticeship and industrial training, who were arrested which was the benchmark of passing the Apprentices Act 1850.

1850-1919: The Apprentices Act 1850 was passed, this Act was enforced to keep juveniles out of the jails and also segregate them from the prevalent justice system. The Apprentices Act states that the children between the ages of 10 to 18 years old who committed minor crimes served the punishment as apprentices, as the main motive of the act to divert the mind of the children from the criminal mindset and influence and at the same make them able to work and earn their living when they become adults, The age limit was fixed as mentioned in IPC 1860 and CrPC prescribed about the separate trails for children below age 15.

Then the Whipping act was passed in 1864 with aim to put off the children from committing crime in future by warning them for the certain crimes which helps the government them save money by not forming more reform centers. After that The Reformatory Schools Act 1876 was formed which states that the boys under age of 15 who were imprisoned or transported should be placed in the reformatories. In 1898 The CrPC extended the imprisonment at the reformatory schools for the juveniles until they completed the age of 18 years and then they'll be placed on prohibition till the age of 21.

1919-1950

During this phase in the year 1919-1920 the Jail committee was formed which desire the government for the formation of different and separate institutions and also to have separate trails for the juveniles and in most of the cases bail is mandatorily given and the main motive is of rehabilitation and reformation. After that the league of Nations Declaration was instigated in different years in different cities Madras 1920, Bengal 1922, Bombay 1924 in engaging the Children Act and later the Delhi Children Act 1941, Mysore Children Act 1943, The Vagrancy Act 1943 – was enacted to provide care and training for children below 14 years who were living on begging or who lacked proper guardianship, The Travancore Children Act 1945, The Cochin Children Act 1946, and East Punjab Children Act 1946.

1950-2000

During the year 1960 many states had already formed separate system for juvenile, in 1960 the union government formed the Children Act 1960 which was applicable in union territories and was directed carried out by the Union government, further in 1986 the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 was established which was authorized to provide care, protection, rehabilitation, treatment and development of abandon and delinquent juveniles. The endowment of distinct methods for juveniles delinquent and abandon children by formulating distinct courts and juvenile welfare board. The main motive behind formulating the Juvenile justice Act 1986 was to make the domestic law compile with standard of united nation Standard of 1986 which didn't happen thoroughly, that leads to the formulation and transit of a new law in year 2000.

2000-2015

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 was passed in December 2000 and came in force on April 1, 2001. This was amended in 2002 and 2006 aiming to protect, care, rehabilitate and educate the juvenile and to provide them vocational training opportunities, further after that a new law was enacted in 2015. This new Juvenile Justice Act 2015 was formed after the heinous criminal act of Delhi gang rape 2012 where one of the criminals was trail as juvenile because of short of few months of 18 years which created

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a mass hysteria around the globe. This Act incorporates many laws and provisions such as the desirability of treating 16-18 years old as adults who commits heinous crimes, this act introduced foster care in India for the first time, Establishments of Child welfare Committees, establishments of juvenile justice board in each district and empowers Central adoption resource agency CARA.

The status of juvenile justice in India had been always developed according to the changing time and has solid base after the establishments of various provision and departments as mentioned in Juveniles Justice Act 2015.

Rationale

Juvenile delinquency has been a serious problem all over the world and especially in India as the number of youths in India is highest as compared to other countries in the world and involving in such activity is a major setback for a country like India, so to find out the current scenario and possible factors responsible of juvenile delinquency in India and to give a possible strategy to early intervene and prevent this major problem of juvenile delinquency.

Aim and objective

The aim of study is to understand the psychopathological attributes of the juvenile offenders using a descriptive method from the data of India's juvenile crime from past 5 year.

Objective

- To collect and analyze the data of juvenile crime from past 5 year
- To understand the current Indian scenario of juvenile crime
- Find out the possible attributes, factors responsible for juvenile delinquency and give a possible strategy to early intervene or prevent juvenile delinquency.

METHODOLOGY

This study was done in a descriptive method in which the samples were taken from past five years of juvenile crimes in India and corroborated to find out the various possibilities and attributes of Juvenile delinquency by analyzing the data.

The data was collected from the national criminal record bureau of India official site.

Juvenile delinquency Scenario in India

Juvenile crime has been one of the most concerns in India from past few decades, the scenario of juvenile crime in India is really bad and in some parts of the country it's the worst as it contributes a whole lot into the total crime rate.

Data Analysis

According to the data collected from National crime records bureau mentioned below.

Cases Registered against Juveniles in Conflict with the Law and Crime Rate under IPC during 2005-15 (Table 4.1)

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Sr. no.	Year	Cases registered against juvenile in conflict with law	Under total cognizable IPC crimes	Percentages Cases of Juvenile in conflict with law to total cognizable rime	Mid-year projected population (in lakh)	Rate of crime under cases of juveniles in conflict with law
1	2005	18939	1822602	1.0	11028	1.7
2	2006	21088	1878293	1.1	11198	1.9
3	2007	22865	1989673	1.1	11366	2.0
4	2008	24535	2093379	1.2	11531	2.1
5	2009	23926	2121345	1.1	11694	2.0
6	2010	22740	2224831	1.0	11858	1.9
7	2011	25125	2325575	1.1	12102	2.1
8	2012	27936	2387188	1.2	12134	2.3
9	2013	31725	2647722	1.2	12288	2.6
10	2014	33526	2851563	1.2	12440	2.7
11	2015	31396	2949400	1.1	12591	2.5

The above-mentioned data states about the crime scenario of juvenile from the year 2005-2015.

Data representation and analysis on the juvenile crime scenario in India from the year 2016-2020.

Attributes showing educational background of the juvenile offenders in India from 2016-2020. (Table 4.2)

Year	Illiterate	Primary	Above primary / Below matrix	Matrix and Hr. Secondary	Above Hr. Secondary	Total
2016	5412	14501	20014	4244	-----	44171
2017	4324	10790	17566	6260	1480	40420
2018	3610	10666	17024	5914	1042	38256
2019	3723	10337	17632	5947	1046	38685
2020	2552	9252	17494	4966	1088	35352

Interpretation and analysis of above given data

As we go through the above table, we see that all along this 5 years most of the crime committed by the juveniles fall under the category from primarily educated to above primary and below matrix, Juvenile who are illiterate and educated above matrix committed less number of crimes as compared to juvenile educated till primary and above.

Conclusion from the above given data

Above mentioned table is the representation of the year wise educational background of juvenile offenders, showing that how much this juvenile knowledge and education, what is their level of understanding and according to the data given it showing that more the education less the chance of committing crime, so it clearly states that education is one the most vital factors in juvenile delinquency. As the above give data clearly shows that educated people are less likely to commit crimes and also shows that half knowledge can be really dangerous as the give data states the juveniles who are educated from primary to matrix has the highest number of crime rate compared to illiterate and educated above matrix.

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Table showing year wise family background of the juveniles offenders in India from 2016-2020 (Table 4.3)

Year	Living parents with	Living with Guardian	Homeless	Total
2016	38061	4550	1560	44171
2017	33694	3513	3213	40420
2018	32433	3432	2391	38256
2019	32359	3724	2602	38685
2020	29285	3742	2325	35352

Interpretation and analysis of above given data (table 4.3)

Above mentioned data shows the family background of the offender whether they are living with their family, or guardian or homeless. The data show that the highest number of the crime are committed by the juvenile who are living with their parents whereas the number of crime committed by the juveniles who are living with guardian or homeless are really less as compared to the juveniles living with guardian.

Conclusion from the above given data

The above given data clearly concludes that children living with parents and guardian are more likely to commit crimes as compared to the homeless one as it show various possibilities of theories related to the juvenile committing crimes, one of the main root problems is conflict with the parents and the conflict with parent children relationship and also it show that one without parents and guardians are less likely to commit crime as they do not have this conflict plus are afraid to do so, the crimes committed by this homeless children are either because of surviving or because of someone who force them to do so.

Year wise representation of types of crimes committed by juveniles in India from 2016-2020 (Table 4.4)

Type of Crime	Number of Crime (In year 2016-2020)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Theft	10139	10326	9927	10575	7325
Burglary, criminal trespass	3812	3653	2759	2922	2628
Robbery	1798	1808	1557	912	1226
Murder	1177	982	1039	1024	1104
Attempt to Murder	1278	1076	1101	1305	1302
Rape	2054	1737	1678	1383	1022
Hurt	1418	6997	6748	7059	6809
Riots	2026	1564	1659	1604	1248
Kidnapping and Abduction	1364	959	959	1026	794
Assault on women	1627	1651	1535	1327	1305

Interpretation and analysis of above given data (table 4.4)

Above mentioned data shows the types of crimes committed mostly by the juveniles in India between the year 2016 – 2020, it shows that theft is highest committed crime along with burglary and robbery committed by the juveniles in India as compared to other heinous crimes following that second highest crime rate is crime against individual which include murder and crime against women including rape, assault, hurt and assault on women to outrage her modesty.

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Conclusion from the above given data (table 4.4)

According to the above mentioned data it's crystal clear that most of the juvenile crime are either financially motivated or rage driving, as theft, robbery, burglary all this are financially motivated or materialistic desire motivated crime so according to that we can say that mostly the crime are committed because of the desire to have such things, plus the perception that this children have associated with respect, power and money in the society and the desire to have it all by any means leads them to do such crimes without knowing the consequences.

Year wise number of crimes and crime percentage of all India (table 4.5)

STATE	Crime number and Crime percentage (With respect to all India from 2016 – 2020)								
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
M.P	7369	20.6	6491	19.3	5232	16.6	5522	17.1	4819
Maharashtra	6606	18.4	6026	17.9	5880	18.6	5189	16.1	4079
Delhi	2499	7.0	2965	8.8	2727	8.6	2783	8.6	2455
Tamil Nadu	2217	6.2	2376	7.1	2304	7.3	2686	8.3	3394
Rajasthan	2273	6.3	2048	6.1	2068	6.5	2397	7.4	2386
Gujarat	1681	4.7	2013	6.0	2040	6.5	2025	6.3	1812
Chhattisgarh	1953	5.4	1952	5.8	1911	6.0	1647	5.1	2090
Bihar	2335	6.5	1142	3.4	671	2.1	1560	4.8	827
A.P	809	2.3	1122	3.3	966	3.1	820	2.5	759
Odisha	994	2.8	1111	3.3	1078	3.4	1162	3.6	1095
Telangana	998	2.8	1365	4.1	1408	4.5	1352	4.2	1013
Haryana	1186	3.3	1030	3.1	1178	3.7	1319	4.1	1042
U.P	1438	4.0	825	2.5	1048	3.3	1352	3.0	1282

Interpretation of the above given data

The above data shows about the current crime scenario in India given the data about the crime rate, It show that for consistent past five years 20-35 percentage of the total juvenile crime are from two states that is Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and down the list were the above mentioned states where every year juvenile crimes are recorded above thousand plus crimes, So this is the area where we can possibly search for the reason why this area has more no. of crimes.

DISCUSSION

Despite various legislations, the crime among juveniles is increasing day by day. Once we considered that the main cause for such acts of children is poverty but on analyzing data of past 5 years i.e., from 2016-2020 there are some shocking results not just because of low income but due to the lack of education and supervision children are prone to such acts. According to Dr. Rajesh Kumar: - "Across socioeconomic and educational groups children are affected by parents not spending quality time with them and by an increasingly competitive world" 12 Lower middle-class families nowadays are busy in making money and when their children grow up they didn't find themselves attached to anyone and they do what they feel good, ignorant of the consequences of such act.

On analyzing the data, it can be concluded that the most of the juveniles convicted under Indian Penal Code and Special Local Laws crimes are the ones who had education above primary but below Matric and higher secondary as the number of juveniles arrested since had increased.

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The above given data clearly concludes that children living with parents and guardian are more likely to commit crimes as compared to the homeless one as it show various possibilities of theories related to the juvenile committing crimes, one of the main root problems is conflict with the parents and the conflict with parent children relationship and also it show that one without parents and guardians are less likely to commit crime as they do not have this conflict plus are afraid to do so, the crimes committed by this homeless children are either because of surviving or because of someone who force them to do so.

In middle class families parents put forward their expectations to the child especially high grades in school, which often leads depression when they fail to meet their expectations, they try to overcome their fear of failure by different methods, unknowingly they sometimes opts wrong methods to achieve such goals and hence such thing lead the child to abuse and then crime and when we come to high- income families they provide their children every possible luxury whether such things are required or not, and such parents often fail to teach their basic principles to their children. Such children fail to differentiate between wrong and right.

According to the above mentioned data it's crystal clear that most of the juvenile crime are either financially motivated or rage driving, as theft, robbery, burglary all this are financially motivated or materialistic desire motivated crime so according to that we can say that mostly the crime are committed because of the desire to have such things, plus the perception that this children have associated with respect, power and money in the society and the desire to have it all by any means leads them to do such crimes without knowing the consequences.

CONCLUSION

Since many years the researchers and scientists from a number of fields have developed numbers of methods and strategies to cope with the problem of juvenile delinquency prevention and early intervention. And many of their strategies experimented to find the causes, the factors and to prevent the delinquency or to early intervene the delinquent nature among juvenile, some of them worked, some don't and some are adapted all over the world as the public are in favor with the rehabilitation and adapting methods like this rather than punishment.

Over the past decade many researcher are capable to find out various factors and causes responsible for their delinquent behavior, many things have been understood about the reasons that is responsible for the juvenile delinquency and still there's a lot to discover. The final purpose of all this research is to protect the children from delinquency and to help the one who are involved in criminal activity to fight out the delinquent nature from them and assure them that they can live a normal crime free life, my making them free from the delinquent nature.

There are numbers of factors that makes the juvenile commit crimes , where it be financial, lack of knowledge, rage driven, by influence of others, or peer pressure anyone of them may be the factor responsible for the juvenile showing the delinquent behavior and it may be or may not be the only reason ,but there's a possibility it may have all others factors also but it's not necessary that without this factors one will not indulge in crime , as per the data analyzed its show that illiterate juveniles commits less number of crime then the literate one , so it's not necessary that only lack of education is responsible , even the homeless one also commits less number of crime than the one who lives with parent or guardian, So that are the factor which may be responsible among some juvenile to commit crime and may not for

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others but there's a common factors which every juvenile must have in common that is present among all for their delinquent nature and that is the lack of Moral and Values or simply we can say the lack of development of morals and values among them as one can only commit crime if he or she is properly motivated and have a guilty mind or guilty intention and being a juvenile there a lot chance of being influenced by a number of other factors, But if they have proper values and morals among them the problem of delinquency can be tackled. For example there are many juvenile who have similar factors that motivate them to commit such activities but they have moral and values which stops them to do such activities, even the one who have been to correctional facility develops such factors which helps them to cope with their delinquents nature, so in conclusion we can simply say that development of opposite of men's rea or guilty mind that is the moral value factor (MV factor) among juvenile can help to reduce this delinquent nature and the strategy can also help to early intervene the delinquent behavior among the juveniles.

Delinquency Prevention

“A healthy home environment is the single most important factor in preventing delinquency.”

Parents must monitor their children's behavior, whereabouts, and friends, must reliably discipline their children for antisocial behavior, must provide love and support, must teach their children to feel empathy and compassion for others, and must avoid overly harsh authoritarian punishment.

Some evidence suggests that primary prevention conducted during preschool years may generate reductions which last into adolescence. Programs that have demonstrated such reductions include: the Seattle Social Development Program, the Perry Preschool Project, Syracuse University's Preschool Program, Yale Child Welfare Research Program, and the Houston Parent-Child Development Center.

“The general orientation and short duration of most [prevention] programs suggests that they may have only limited impact on changing the behavior of more serious and chronically violent youth. Rather, broad-based approaches may be most useful in promoting non-violent norms, lessening the opportunity for and elicitations of violent acts, and in preventing the sporadic violence which emerges temporarily through adolescence.” Interventions that target more than one risk factor, last for a relatively long period of time, and are implemented early in life, have the best chance of preventing delinquency involvement.

“In sum, the research results...suggest that efforts to reduce delinquent behavior should start early, be comprehensive and long-term, and attempt to interrupt developmental pathways before serious, chronic delinquency emerges. They also suggest that intervention programs should focus on family, school, peer, and neighborhood factors; and within these settings, focus on developing effective and caring monitoring and success opportunities that lead to attachment to prosocially groups and activities.

Proposing the strategic method that may help early intervene and may prevent juvenile delinquency.

Many research and strategy having given are the most possible factors and causes for the delinquent behavior of the juveniles and proposed many possible strategy from punishment to juvenile homes, some are working effectively and some need improvement but there a lot still remain to be discover and done.

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The Moral value Theory: - This theory is based on the factors of morals and value which acts as the opposite of men's rea or guilty intent, its states that more the developed of morals and values among juveniles they're less likely to develop delinquent nature. The theory states that if the morals and values are well developed among juveniles then they are less likely to commit any crime or produce any delinquent nature as this factors acts as anti-men's rea which stops one to omit any illicit activity.

For example: - A person walks into a shop buys some items and leaves without paying money unknowingly but after sometime when the person realize that he didn't pay, he rushes back to pay the bill, the feeling the factors that works here is the moral and values one, the person didn't pay because he's going to be punished or anything else , the person may didn't need to go back and pay as the owner himself didn't realize that he didn't paid the bill but the more the morals and values among one the less likely to commit any illicit activity.

By studying various theories, factors and analyzing the data, I suggest that there an important factor that needs to be work on and that is the development of morals and values or simply the MV factor (Moral and value factor) among juveniles which gives them the knowledge to understand what's right and what's wrong. As studied that almost all the juvenile who lack the value and moral knowledge are likely to develop delinquent nature and study shows that this aspect is at most important factor in prevention of juvenile as this is only things which works the opposite of men's rea (guilty mind) or stops one to have a guilty intent to do any illicit activity.

Now to develop such knowledge of morals and values two things can be done first is introducing observational and influential development and curriculum based development of moral and value education designed in such a way that it not only develops the kind of knowledge but also help to early intervene any such delinquent behavior if irruping in any form among the children.

Observational and influential development of morals and values: - Children are more likely to learn by what they observe and what they see others doing, so by showing them such good moral and value acts one can be able to do such development among juveniles, Children likes to watch television and cartoons, so by introducing such programs which motivates them to do good deed and simultaneously helps develops moral and values among them by showing such kind of acts in the programs.

The Curriculum based development: The curriculum based development can be done by introduction of new moral and value science subjects with methods developed in form of practical which helps to test the value and moral factors, which can easily be determine by the child's performance and can be worked on to improve. Juvenile Justice Board in every district along with the schools is required to check the regular progress and work and record the progress in the field and studies the area which needed more work and do the needful.

Organizing workshop and seminar in the schools to makes the parents understand the concept of moral development as well as to check the parent child relation.

Counselling sessions by professional needed to be organized whenever required.

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Conflict of Interest

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