CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are various studies conducted regarding various aspects of juvenile delinquency. The review of those studies helps the researcher to understand the scope of the study. The term adolescence derives from the Latin word adoles cere, means "to grow up.” The adolescence represents the amount of time throughout that someone experiences a spread of biological changes and involves a dramatic transition within the physical, social, sexual and intellectual spheres, however it is the foremost important evolution has occurred in adult perceptions of the norms and behavior of teenagers.

Lanctot, N., & LeBlanc, M. (2002) documented that males persist more in delinquency than their female counterparts. According to Cohall, A., Cohall, R., & Bannister, H. (1998) violent crime is a key social and public issue that significantly contributes to the morbidity and mortality of adolescents and creates a significant economic burden on society. Overall, juveniles who are legally described as adolescents under 18 are responsible for only 19% of all violent crime committed in the United States. Researchers explicit that, the highest age incidence for violent offenders is 18, well inside the spectrum of the adolescent age grouping. Whereas Cohall, A., et al. (1998) explains the arrests for juvenile crime have increased by 67% in past 10 years, and the experts are in worry that, the expected increase in the size of the juvenile population by the year 2020, the number of arrests for juvenile crime will double.

The researchers agree that early on in an exceedingly child’s life, the foremost necessary risks stem from individual factors are birth complications, hyperactivity, sensation seeking, temperamental difficulties and family factors embrace parental antisocial or criminal behavior, substance abuse, and poor child-rearing practices. Once the child grows older and commenced to integrate in to society, the new risk factors are developing associated with peer influences, the school, and from community corrections Yearbook (1995). However the scientist like Sampson, R. J., & Laub, H. J. (1993) documented that adolescent who involved in antisocial behavior is strongly related to criminality in adulthood. Jessor, R., & Jessor, S. L. (1977) discussed that the term
"problem behavior" includes drug use and minor criminal activity, as well as sexual activity and alcohol consumption (at any level).

**REVIEW RELATED TO FAMILY AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

**Salihovic, S., Kerr, M., Ozdemir, M., & Pakalniskiene, V. (2012)** examined the association between adolescent psychopathic traits and parental behaviors. Result showed that, adolescent psychopathic traits predicted changes over time in all of the parental behaviors at nearly all of the time intervals, whereas the prediction from parental behaviors to psychopathic traits was inconsistent across parenting measures and time intervals. To conclude, the researcher suggests that parental behavior is more a reaction than a predictor of psychopathic traits in adolescence.

**Alboukordi, S., Nazari, M. A., Nouri, R., & Sangdeh, K. J. (2012)** did a research regarding predictive factors of Juvenile Delinquency. Their aim of this research was to investigate the role of family structure, parental monitoring and relationship with delinquent peers in predicting juvenile delinquency in Tehran. Family structure and affiliation with delinquent peers were significant predictors of juvenile delinquency. The results of the study were in line with results of the previous researches and showed that distress in family structure and affiliation with delinquent peers has a significant role in the delinquency.

According to the psychological theory of Family Systems, **Corey, G. (2009)** explained that individuals are best understood through assessing the interactions between and among family members' and it is not possible to accurately assess an individual's concern without observing the interaction of the other family members. A family is known as a 'system,' because the each member is connected in order to influence one another's behaviors and create schemas. **Corey** also stated that 'a family systems perspective holds that individuals are best understood through assessing the interactions between and among family members. The development and behavior of one family member is deeply interconnected with others in the family.
Ngale, F. I. (2009) establishes the relationship between family structure and juvenile delinquency was explored in a purposive probability sample of 120 adolescents of a correctional center. The use of quantitative statistical analysis revealed the following significant relationships: (1) Juvenile delinquents mostly come from homes in which the parents are married (2) the moral education of juvenile delinquents is undertaken more by others than their biological parents (3) most delinquent children come from the lowest socio-economic background of society (4) about two-thirds of the juvenile delinquents come from homes where 7 persons and above live under the same roof (5) most parents of respondents have low paid jobs which keep them for long periods away from their children.

Hoeve, M., Smeenk, W., & Loeber, R., et al. (2009) investigated the long-term effects of established family risk factors and parenting styles on male young adult delinquency. After the analysis, they know the dearth of orderly and structured activities within the family throughout adolescence was a strong predictor of delinquency in young adulthood, they did not identified no proof was found for a relationship between authoritarian and authoritative parenting designs and later delinquency. Moreover, antecedently known family factors like socioeconomic status, supervision, punishment and attachment were not associated with delinquent behavior in young adulthood.

Sampson, J. R., & Laub, J. H. (2008) reanalyzes information from a study of 500 delinquents and 500 non delinquents reared in low financial gain neighborhoods of central Boston. Supported a general theory of informal social control, they played a 2-step hypothesis; family impoverishment inhibits family processes of informal social control, successively increasing the probability of juvenile delinquency. The results support the theory by showing that (1) erratic, threatening and harsh discipline, (2) low supervision, and (3) weak parent-child attachment mediate the result of impoverishment and alternative structural factors on delinquency.

Ingram, J., Patchin, J., Huebner, B., Mc Cluskey, J., & Bynum, T. (2007) examined the direct and indirect effects among ‘at risk’ early adolescents and to discover the effect of family and peer relationships on delinquency by using the sample of pre adolescent
youth. The results showed that family structure, parental supervision and parental attachment neither determined serious delinquency where as peer association had the most influence upon an adolescent engaging in serious delinquent behavior.

**Overbeek, G., Vollebergh, W., Engels, R., & Meeus, W. (2005)** also declared that the adolescents who have a less secure attachment with their parents a lot of possible to compensate for their emotional disturbances by partaking in opposing social and deviant behavior. Except from unhealthy parental attachment, peer influence has become one among the foremost vital factors found by researchers to predict delinquency.

According to **Moretti, M., Peled, M. (2004)** individuals also show a balance between a healthy association to others and self-direction. They have an inclination to possess a positive self-image and demonstrate trust and open communication in relationships and also stated that the secure parental attachment enhance the children to less engagement in high-risk behaviors, fewer mental health problems and improve social skills and header methods. Childhood aggression and hostility appear as a result of unhealthy attachment and relationships with parents. By Using data from the 1995 National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, **Demuth, S., & Brown, L. S. (2004)** extend prior research that has investigated the effects of growing up in a two-parent versus single-mother family by examining adolescent delinquency in single-father families, too. This helps to spot the mechanisms through that living with a single parent increases delinquency, notably, whether the effect is predominantly a function of parental absence or parental gender. The results indicate that adolescents in single-parent families are considerably a lot of delinquent than their counterparts residing with two biological, married parents, although these variations are reduced once the authors account for various family processes. Moreover, family processes fully account for the higher levels of delinquency exhibited by adolescents from single-father versus single-mother families.

**Doggett, A. (2002)** did a study to search out the result of family structure on juvenile delinquency. The least amount of communication and structure the family provides, a lot of possible the child can interact in delinquent activities. Information for this research was collected from a high school, a group of delinquents between ages of 14 to 19. Result
instructed that family structure will so each negatively and positively play a role within the production of juvenile delinquency. According to Thornberry, T. P. et al. (1999) the composition of families is one aspect of family life that are consistently associated with delinquency. They identified that youngsters who live among homes with single parent or in which marital relationships are discontinuous by divorce or separation are further expected to show a series of behavioral issues together delinquency, than youngsters who are from two parent families. Moreover youngsters who witness marital discord are at bigger risk of turning into delinquents.

Mothersead, P., Kivlighan, D., & Wynkoop, T. (1998) did a study to assess the attachment, family dysfunction, parental alcoholism and interpersonal distress in late adolescence. They collected the data by survey method among undergraduate students to discover the relationship between family environment, attachment and interpersonal distress. They identified that parental alcoholism was not a significant predictor of attachment to parents or interpersonal distress; while family dysfunction was examined, the mediating role of parental attachment was evident. The final report declared that, as the level of family dysfunction increased, participants reported not as much of parental attachment and further interpersonal distress.

Patterson, G. R., Forgatch, M. S., Yoerger, K. L., & Stoolmiller, M. (1998) identified that children from single-mother household’s area increased risk for poor behavioral outcome. Some of the factors which contribute deviant behavior in adolescence from their family are low income and higher level of resident mobility.

Sokol Katz, J., Dunham, R., & Zimmerman, R. (1997) examined the link among family characteristics and adolescent deviant behaviors like most significant and minor delinquency and alcohol, cigarette and drug use, whereas dominant for gender and race/ethnicity. The prevailing aspect of the socialization of law-abiding belief was also examined in a public school. They found out that there was a significant relationship between family attachment and each of the deviant behaviors and family structure was not significantly related to any of the deviant behaviors. Family attachment has a direct outcome on straight belief, which also had a major consequence on the deviant behaviors.
**Klein, K., & Rex, F. (1997)** stated that the prediction of juvenile delinquency in early childhood depends on the type of maternal parenting skills that are imposed upon the child during early adolescence. Another important factor is communication; it plays a big role in how the family functions. It is stated that the importance of positive communication for optimal family functioning has major implications for delinquent behavior.

**Amato, P. R., & Keith, B. (1991)** assess the parental divorce and the well-being of children and located out that matrimonial disruption is related to cognitive, emotional and behavioral problems and down educational accomplishment in youngsters who have undergone the dissolution. They conjointly discovered that impact impact sizes were principally as a result of the massive variability at intervals any kind of family structure; however the most important impact occurred in the arena of behavior problems. Children of divorce were double as seemingly as children from intact families to show outcomes of dropping by the wayside of school, teenage pregnancy, teenage idleness and absenteeism.

**Reid, W. J., & Crisafulli, A. (1990)** did an analysis regarding matrimonial discord and child behavior problems and found out that witnessing domestic violence has been connected to exaggerated child behavior problems, particularly for boys and younger children. **West, D. J., and Farrington, D. P. (1973)** did a study in Cambridge to assess the delinquent development, in 411 families, and found that offending was strongly concentrated in a small group of families and that approximately 5 per cent of the families accounted for about half of the juvenile criminal convictions.

**REVIEW RELATED TO DEVIANT PEER**

**Madan, A., Mrug, S., & Windle, M. (2011)** examined whether gang membership in early adolescence is associated with internalizing problems like depression, anxiety, and suicidal behavior and whether these associations were mediated by delinquency and witnessing community violence. They collected 589 samples and found out that early adolescents, gang membership was associated with suicidal behavior however depression or anxiety. Furthermore, both delinquency and witnessing community
violence mediated this association. The researcher advised that professionals working with gang members ought to assess these youth for suicidal behavior and provide interventions as required.

According to Green, N. C. (2007) deviant behavior such as violence, substance abuse and the development of clinical disorders is often associated with peer influence and society. It is more evident that the peers and society highly impact the behavior of an individual, especially during adolescence. An individual first learns and encounters their first influences through family, especially from parents.

Svensson, R. (2003) investigated the gender differences in adolescent drug use in terms of parental monitoring and peer deviance. They found out that females are a lot of highly monitored than males, whereas males are a lot of exposed to deviant peers than are females and there was a significant interaction between parental monitoring and peer deviance for both group.

According to Shaw, C. T., & McKay, H. D. (1931) 80 per cent of Chicago juvenile delinquents were arrested with co-offenders and found out that empirical evidence supported the theory that deviant peer associations contributed to juvenile offending.

**REVIEW RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH**

The high rates of mental disorders may be expected in teens in contact with juvenile justice. Callahan, L., Cocozza, J., Steadman, H. J., & Tillman, S. (2012) surveyed U.S. juvenile mental health courts to assess the court's history, youths served, inclusion and exclusion criteria, the court process and services provided. More than half of the youths were diagnosed as mental disorder. It is found that, 27 per cent of participant diagnoses are bipolar disorder (27%) which was the most commonly reported disorder among them. 23% of depression and 16% attention deficit hyperactivity disorders was reported.

Becker, P. S., Kerig K P, Lim, J., & Ezechukwu, N. R. (2012) investigated the interrelations among mental health problems like posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), age, ethnicity, gender, and recidivism over a three-year period. They used MAYSI-2 to
screen for mental health problems in juvenile detention settings. At the time of initial admission to a juvenile detention center; boys reported higher alcohol/drug use, whereas girls reported greater anger/irritability.

Plattner, B., Aebi, M., Steinhausen, H. C., & Bessler, C. (2011) stated that incarcerated adolescents show a high prevalence rate of psychopathology and co-morbid psychiatric conditions. To assess the prevalence rate of above mentioned they selected 333 juveniles (58 girls and 275 boys) from incarcerated juveniles in Austria and used the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview for children and adolescents to assess psychopathology in detained juveniles in Austria. They found out that 90% of the juveniles suffered from at least one psychiatric disorder, and more than 60% were diagnosed with two or more simultaneous psychiatric disorders. To sum up, juvenile detainees are burdened by high rates of psychopathology and co-morbidity and it is high time to develop a substantiated diagnostic procedure in order when making treatment decision.

Honkinen, P. L., Aromaa, M., Suominen, S., Rautava, P., Sourander, A., Helenius, H., & Sillanpaa, M. (2009) conduct a study to find out the association between childhood psychological symptoms and sense of coherence (SOC) in adolescence. They collected the information from parents and children and found out that destructive behavior at three years, attention problems and thought problems at 12 years, attention problems, anxiety/depression, delinquency and somatic complaints at 15 years expected a poor SOC at 18 years. Adolescents themselves explained a poor SOC much more often than problems reported by parents. To conclude, it is better to identify early childhood behavioural problems since problems seem to persist unchanged until that period of life. Mallett, C. A., Stoddard, D. P., & Seck, M. M. (2009) did a study to identify and provide preventative interventions for youth who are most at risk for offending behavior; their aim was to find out the associations between specified mental disorders or maltreatment and later delinquency adjudication. They used the Logistic regression to identify a lifetime diagnosis of depression and/or bipolar disorder to predict the later youth delinquency adjudication but found that childhood maltreatment made delinquency outcomes less likely.
Kerig, K. P., Ward, M. R., Vanderzee, L. K & Moeddel, A. M. (2009) investigated the interrelationships among trauma exposure, PTSD, and mental health problems in a sample of 289 adolescents detained in a juvenile correctional facility. Result showed that the mean variation was found in that females scored more than males on measures of interpersonal trauma exposure and symptoms of both simple and complicated PTSD. Moreover, Females also endorsed more mental health problems in the areas of depression/anxiety, somatic complaints, and suicidal ideation. Trauma exposure, PTSD, and mental health problems were related for all youth. To conclude, the structural equation modeling was in step with the hypothesis that PTSD mediates the relationship between interpersonal trauma and mental health problems for all youth, although the results were stronger for females.

Stathis, S., Letters, P., Doolan, I., Fleming, R., Heath, K., Arnett, A., & Cory, S. (2008) screened the mental health problems in an Australian adolescent forensic population and evaluated. The result showed that there were high levels of mental health problems and trauma was reported, with 75.0% of males and 90.0% of females. Males screened highest on the Alcohol and Drug Use (58.9%), Angry-Irritable (28.2%) and Somatic Complaints (28.2%) where as females screened highest on the Alcohol and Drug Use (67.5%), Somatic Complaints (45.0%), Depressed-Anxious (42.5%) and Suicide Ideation (30.0%) scales, with significantly higher rates than males on the Depressed-Anxious, Somatic Complaints and Suicide Ideation scales. To conclude, it was confirmed that the high rates of mental health problems in adolescents within youth detention.

Maniadaki, K., & Kakouros, E. (2008) conducted a study in Greeks to describe demographic and family characteristics of young incarcerated male offenders and to determine the prevalence of mental disorders among them and to compare native Greeks with immigrants on these variables. They randomly selected ninety-three young males from the three main juvenile detention facilities in Greece and given the Greek version of the Youth Self Report. The result showed that over-representation of immigrants, high levels of psychosocial adversity like large family size, low parental educational level, poverty and family offending history and high prevalence rates not only of externalizing disorders, such as conduct disorder, but also internalizing disorders, including anxiety,
depression and somatizing problems and they concluded that young males in Greek correctional institutions need support at many levels, and especially for mental health problems.

Vaughn, M. G., Wallace, J. M., Davis, L. E., Fernandes, G. T., & Howard, M. O. (2008) correlated the incarceration among American youth include mental health problems, substance use, and delinquency. After analyzing the data’s, they reveals that relative to Caucasian offenders, African American offenders report lower levels of mental health problems and substance use but higher levels of delinquent behavior such as violence, weapon carrying, and gang fighting. Moreover, African American offenders were more likely than Caucasian offenders to be victims of violence and to experience traumatic events such as witnessing injury and death.

Vincent, G. M., Grisso, T., Terry, A., & Banks, S. (2008) suggested a high prevalence of mental health symptoms among youths in the juvenile justice system, with the highest prevalence among girls and whites compared to boys and other races. They use the (MAYSI-2) for 70,423 youths from 283 juvenile justice probation, detention, or corrections programs and used meta-analytic technique to analysis the data. Across sites, girls on average were 1.8 times as likely as boys to have clinical elevations on all applicable MAYSI-2 scales except the Alcohol/Drug Use scale. On the Alcohol/Drug Use scale, a sex effect existed but only among younger youths.

Valentine, M., & Remsburg, N. (2006) intended to assess the climate in Pennsylvania’s secure detention facilities around the mental health needs of detained youth particularly establishing the prevalence of mental illness symptoms. They assessed the samples with (MAYSI-2). They identified the Alcohol/Drug Use 34% of cases scored into the caution range & 9% scored into the warning range. Angry-Irritable 42% of cases scored into the caution range & 13% scored into the warning range where as Depressed-Anxious 38% of cases scored into the caution range & 11% scored into the warning range. More over somatic Complaints 46% of cases scored into the caution range & 8% scored into the warning range. Furthermore, Suicide Ideation 20% of cases scored into the caution range & 14% scored into the warning range and thought Disturbance 37% of cases scored into
the caution range & 13% scored into the warning range. Finally, traumatic Experiences 28% of cases scored into the caution range & 12% scored into the warning range.

**Cauffman, E. (2004)** did a research on the basis of awareness of the high prevalence of mental health problems among juvenile offenders has grown and recognized the need for reliable and efficient methods of assessing such problems among large numbers of offenders to ensure that limited treatment resources are applied to those with the greatest need. They found out that approximately 70% of the males and 81% of the females scored above the clinical cutoff on at least one of the following five MAYSI-2 scales: Alcohol/Drug Use, Angry-Irritable, Depressed-Anxious, Somatic Complaints, and/or Suicide Ideation. Mental health problems were most prevalent among white youths and least prevalent among African American youths.

**Grisso, T. (2004)** stated that, over the past decade, increasing attention has been drawn to the unmet mental health needs of detained youth. Rates of mental health problems among detained youth are approximately three times higher than the general adolescent population. According to **Angold, A., Costello, E. J. & Erkanli, A. (1999)** delinquent and antisocial behavior reaches high levels among juvenile justice populations; a diagnosis of conduct disorder (CD) shows high co-morbidity rates with several other psychiatric disorders and also increased levels of many types of disorder may be expected. Other factor is several types of non-disruptive child psychiatric disorders. Therefore, in adolescents the identical risk factors may underlie both antisocial behavior and emotional or developmental problems.

**REVIEW RELATED TO ALCOHOL/ DRUG USE**

The adolescent is a period of high risk for engaging in many different kinds of deviant behaviors, such as substance use like cigarettes, marijuana, alcohol and delinquency. These acts lead the adolescents to involvement future criminal activities and social maladjustment. **Natacha, B., Danielle, L., & Marie Marthe, C., et al. (2012)** examined the associations between Internet gambling and the severity of gambling, substance use (SU), and delinquent behavior. They identified that higher proportion of Internet-gambling (IG) students reporting problematic substance use and delinquency, compared
with non gamblers (NG) and non-Internet gamblers (NIG). Furthermore, a higher proportion of at-risk and probable pathological gamblers are found among Internet-gambling compared with non gamblers. A moderating effect of the gambler categories was found in the relationship between the associated problems and the severity of gambling. Among Internet-gambling, the severity of delinquency and of substance use contributes to explaining gambling severity.

Belendiuk, A. K., Molina, G. S. B., & Donovan, E. J. (2010) did a study to work out the concordance between adolescent perceptions of their friend's drinking, smoking, and deviant behavior and also the friend's self-report. They selected 232 adolescents ages 13 or 15 (53% girls) and 59% of target adolescents also participated as endorsed friend. They used computer-assisted interviews and telephonic interviews. The result shows that the relations between target perceptions of friend and friend self-reports of drinking and smoking were statistically significant. Although 22% of friends drank and 8.6% smoked, fewer than 60% of targets perceived these behaviors.

Lin, W. & Dembo, R. (2008) did a study to test the applicability of an integrated model of deviance social bonding and learning theories in the terms of drug use among a representative sample of U.S. adolescents (12-17 years old). A structural equation model (SEM) was estimated across all subgroups (age, race and gender) as well as the overall group. They found out the relationships between exogenous variables (social bond and delinquent peer) and endogenous variables (delinquent peer and drug use) were significant and in the hypothesized direction for the overall group and for each subgroup.

Swahn, M. H., & Bossarte, R. M. (2007) examined the cross-sectional associations between pre teen alcohol use initiation and subsequent suicide ideation and attempts for boys and girls in a nationally representative sample of high school students. To determine the associations between early alcohol use and reports of suicide ideation and suicide makes an attempt for boys and girls while controlling for demographic characteristics, substance use, involvement in physical fights, weapon carrying, physical abuse by dating partner, sexual assault and unhappiness, Cross-sectional logistic regression was used. Result identified that 25.4% of students reported drinking before age 13 years and preteen
alcohol use initiation was statistically significantly associated with suicidal ideation and suicide attempts relative to nondrinkers. Therefore, preteen alcohol use initiation was statistically significantly associated with suicidal ideation and attempts relative to nondrinkers for both boys and girls.

Gordon, M. S., Kinlock, T. W. & Battjes, R. J. (2004) did a study to correlate of early substance use and crime among adolescents entering outpatient substance abuse treatment. They examined the individual characteristics, life circumstances, and different behavioral and psychological characteristics that are related to with the age at that these youth initiated substance use and criminal activity among 193 adolescents. The result shows that the early onset of substance use was related to greater levels of family deviance and a range of problems together with school adjustment, drug use, criminal involvement, bullying and cruelty to people and animals and involvement in risky sexual activities. It absolutely was clearly known that, early onset of crime was connected solely to male gender, early onset of substance use and cruelty to individuals.

Benda, B. B. & Toombs, N. J. (2000) examined the socio demographic and theoretical factors are predictors of crimes against persons among inmates in a boot camp for non-violent offenders. They analyzed elements from social control and social learning theories also. The statistically significant (alpha = 0.05) predictors in order of size of the standardized regression coefficients (Beta) show crimes against persons increase as, months in a gang and drug use increase, months in gang are lengthened, illicit drugs are used more frequently, selling drugs rises, carrying a weapon becomes more often, self-esteem lessens, the relationship with mother becomes more distant, feelings of frustration rises, beliefs in the moral validity of societal laws and norms diminish, religiosity lessens and association with peers who engage in unlawful behavior becomes more frequent.

Ellickson, L. P & McGuigan, A. K. (2000) did a study to stop early predictors of adolescent violence and to assess whether or not they vary by sex and across different types and levels of violence. The result shows that deviant behavior in grade 7, poor grades, and weak bonds with middle school predicted violent behavior 5 years later. Adolescence who was attending a middle school with relatively high levels of cigarette
and marijuana use was additionally joined with resultant violence. Early drug use and peer drug use foretold exaggerated levels of predatory violence however not its simple incidence. Girls with low self-esteem throughout early adolescence were a lot of doubtless to try and do suicide soon and boys who attended multiple elementary schools were additionally a lot of doubtless likely in relative violence.

**According to Bergmark, K. H., & Andersson, T. (1999)** did a study to assess the event of advanced drinking habits in adolescence by Swedish participants from childhood to adulthood know that the sooner the conduct issue for boys, the lot of frequents the incidence of adolescent drunkenness.

**Chassin, L., Pitts, S. C., DeLucia, C. & Todd, M. (1999)** declared that, effects of parental alcoholism on young adult substance use disorder and accelerated significant alcohol use in adolescence is partly mediate by conduct problems when conducting a longitudinal study of youngsters of alcoholics and to assess the predicting factors of young adult substance use disorders, anxiety and depression.

**Nagy, S. & Dunn, M. S. (1999)** examined the relationship between alcohol initiation and binge drinking behaviors and sexual initiation, pregnancy, multiple sex partners, and violence among adolescents in a Rural State. Result provided a descriptive profile of alcohol consumption patterns of adolescents in a southern state from four time periods over the past decade. They used Regression analyses to check the relationship between alcohol initiation and binge drinking practices and the independent measures and found out that there was very modest relationship between alcohol initiation and binge drinking practices and the independent measures.

**Melzer-Lange, M. D. (1998)** mentioned the adolescent risk behaviors such as alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, early onset of sexual behavior, STDs, and early parenthood and their relationships to violence. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1991 revealed that adolescents who were using alcohol were twice as likely to carry weapons and engage in fights compared to non-alcohol users and in a study of male youth offenders accused of violent crimes, 88% admitted weekly alcohol intoxication. The researcher also found out the strong association between violent behavior and cigarette smoking although it could
not determine the sequence of events in connection with smoking and violence. Moreover, 42% had used marijuana in their lifetime while 7% had tried cocaine at some time in their life. It is revealed that the rate of weapon-carrying increased with the use of marijuana was 48% vs. 22% and the use of cocaine was 71% vs. 25%. The data showed that 63% of marijuana users and 74% of cocaine users reported physical fighting. When the same survey was conducted in 1995 showed that 53% of high school students had had sexual intercourse at some time in their life, 17% had 4 or more sexual partners and 7% reported having been pregnant or impregnated someone else. While describing the interrelationship of high-risk health behaviors and violence, the author suggest that health-care providers have to develop skills that will adequately assess adolescents for these risk factors so that appropriate treatment can be provided.

Scheier, L. M., Botvin, G. J., & Baker, E. (1997) did a prospective analysis to assess the risk and protective factors as predictors of adolescent alcohol involvement and transitions in alcohol use and suggested that social learning factors such as peer and adult models and normative expectations are important ingredients in predicting initial stages of adolescent alcohol use. Personality components act as a key part of alcohol abuse later in young adulthood. They found that several psychological factors such as behavioral control, depression, anxiety, external locus of control, antisocial behavior, and low self-esteem--were significant predictors of alcohol consumption and change in drinking patterns from onset to more problematic drinking in adolescents.

Kratzer, L. & Hodgins, S. (1997) conduct a cohort study to identify the adult outcomes of child conduct problems. The result shows that male adolescents are also likely to commit more crime in adulthood and are more likely to suffer premature death. According to Offord, D. R. & Bennett, K. J. (1994) males with childhood conduct disorder are more likely than other males to have antisocial personality disorder as adults and to suffer with alcohol and drug dependence.

Neighbors, B., Kempton, T., & Forehand, R. (1992) did a study to examine the co-occurrence of substance abuse and three other psychiatric disorders like conduct disorder, depression, anxiety in an incarcerated juvenile delinquent sample. They did the
diagnostic interviews in one in all three groups; no substance abuse, alcohol/ marijuana abuse or poly substance abuse. They examined the frequency of diagnosis and variety of symptoms of three psychiatric disorders. They know that that the diagnosing of conduct disorder redoubled considerably with the prevalence of substance abuse. Also, the number of symptoms for conduct disorder, anxiety, and depression redoubled with substance abuse. With poly substance abuse the chance of getting over one in all the other psychiatric diagnoses was above 50%.

Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (1990, 1993) selected 500 delinquent boys and 500 non-delinquent boys born between 1924 and 1935 and followed them for 18 years. They found that, in adulthood, delinquents were more likely to have various negative outcomes including: charged with offenses in the military, excessive alcohol use, general deviance, arrest, economic dependence, unstable employment, divorce and separation. They were also less likely to have graduated from high school.

Newcomb, M. D. & Bentler, P. M. (1988) did a study to approach the issue of adolescent risky behavior's connection with adult outcomes by using a longitudinal design in which they surveyed junior high school students from 11 schools in Los Angeles County through their adolescents' period. They were involved primarily with the adolescent risky behaviors of alcohol and illicit drug use. During this highly influential study, they found a large number of adult consequences related to risky adolescent behavior. They distinguished that, general drug use (including alcohol, marijuana, and hard drugs) as a young adult minimized the chance of attending college where as there was a rise in financial gain in young adulthood. They know that, general drug use in adolescence was directly associated with job instability. And it ends up in earlier marriage, earlier childbirth and divorce, involvement in drug crimes, stealing and psychoticism in adolescent. Finally they showed that cocaine use throughout early and late adolescence was was related to redoubled variety of relationships, redoubled variety of aggressive or confrontational acts, reduced number of theft episodes, reduced degree of happiness with being near somebody and redoubled possibilities of divorce in young adulthood.
REVIEW RELATED TO DEPRESSION/ ANXIETY

Anderson, M. D., Cesur, R., & Tekin, E. (2012) discussed the effect of depression during adolescence on the probability of engaging in a number of criminal behaviors using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. They controlled a rich set of individual, family and neighborhood level factors to account for conditions which will be correlative with each childhood depression and adult criminalism. One novelty in their approach is the estimation of school and sibling fixed effects models to account for unobserved heterogeneity at the neighborhood and family levels. Furthermore, they exploit the longitudinal nature of data to account for baseline differences in criminal behavior. The analysis show that adolescents who suffer from depression face a substantially increased probability of engaging in property crime and a little evidence that adolescent depression predicts the likelihood of engaging in violent crime or the selling of illicit drugs.

Wan, T. Y. Y. (2012) explored the relationships and the effects of negative emotions and self concepts on delinquent behavior. The researcher selected 269 samples from Hong Kong young people. He used self-report method and measured the prevalence of deviant behaviors, negative emotions (stress, anxiety and depression) and self concepts (moral reasoning, self-esteem and moral self). Result showed that all negative emotions and self concepts (except general self-esteem) were significantly predictive of delinquent behavior in general. Mediation analysis showed that depression significantly mediated the effect of moral self on delinquent behavior, whereas stress mediated the effect of moral reasoning on delinquent behavior.

Swisher, R. R., & Roettger, M. E. (2012) found out the associations between biological father's incarceration and internalizing and externalizing outcomes of depression and serious delinquency. The result shows that father's incarceration was found to be associated with increased depression and delinquency. Moreover the associations between father's incarceration and depression and delinquency do not vary by race and ethnicity or gender. Through this study it was clear that, for whom having a biological father incarcerated is associated with an even higher propensity of delinquency.
De Souza, E. M., Da Silva Abrao, F. P., & Olivera-almeida, J. (2011) did a quantitative study to judge self perception relating to health status in adolescents released on parole and perceptive the attitude of professionals, parents or guardians and therefore the adolescents themselves. They found that 78.4% of the interviewees mentioned good or very good health status and 76.6% of the sample mentioned at least one health problem. The foremost brought up to health problem was turning in to easily irritated/anger, followed by sleeping problems (19.6%), poor concentration (13.7%) and allergic reaction (13.7%). To conclude, this result instructed a high prevalence for symptoms of depression. Easy irritability could are associated with delinquency within the adolescents.

Kofler, M. J., Mc Cart, M. R., Zajac, K., Ruggiero, K. J., Saunders, B. E., & Kilpatrick, D. G. (2011) tested opposing predictions stemming from the failure and acting out theories of depression-delinquency co variation. They selected 3,604 samples of adolescents between 12 to 17 years. They found out that early depressive symptoms predicted age-related changes in delinquent behavior significantly better than early delinquency predicted changes in depressive symptoms. They else impact of gender on age-related changes in delinquent symptoms was mediate by gender variations in depressive symptom changes, indicating that depressive symptoms are a very salient risk factor for delinquent behavior in girls.

Zukauskiene, R., Pilkauskaite Valickiene, R., Malinauskiene, O., & Krataviciene, R. (2004) investigated the inter-rater agreement between parents' reports and adolescents' self-reports of behavioral and emotional problems. It measured anxiety/depression, withdrawal, somatic complaints, aggression, delinquency and attention problems. Result known that there was a longitudinal stability in parents' ratings of children's behavioral problems also confirm that conjointly ensure that adolescents, particularly as they get older, are indispensable informants concerning their problem behavior, as a result of several of the problems they expertise stay unnoticed by their parents. This analysis clearly state that adolescents reported higher levels of anxiety/ depression, withdrawal, somatic complaints, aggression and delinquency, however lower level of attention problems than their parents.
Roza, S. J., Hofstra, M. B., Van der Ende, J., & Verhulst, F. C. (2003) conducted a study to predict the onset of mood and anxiety disorders from parent-reported emotional and behavioral problems in childhood across a 14 years period from childhood into young adulthood. Results showed that mood disorders were considerably foretold by high scores on the anxious/depressed scale and on the internalizing composite like withdrawn, somatic complaints, and anxious/depressed. Anxiety disorders were considerably foretold by the social problems scale and therefore the externalizing composite like delinquent behavior and aggressive behavior. Moreover, anxiety disorders preponderantly started in childhood and early adolescence, whereas the incidence of mood disorders enlarged sharply in adolescence and young adulthood.

According to Lerner, J. S. and Keltner, D. (2001) those who are feeling fear hold pessimistic estimation for risky behavior, seeing that risky behavior have unsure consequences and so, they are additional probably to understand the chance of that behavior. Therefore, it is believed that a bunch of emotions like anger, anxiety and depression would have an effect on the probability of an individual taking part during a risky behavior, particularly, delinquent behavior. Forgatch, M. S. & Stoolmiller, M., (1994) found out that emotional expression was not related to delinquent peer affiliation, but, emotion serves as a context to influence their adjustment indirectly.

**REVIEW RELATED TO ANGRY/IRRITABILITY**

A precursor for antisocial behavior in adolescence and adulthood is childhood aggressive behavior which is widely recognized. Several prospective studies have demonstrated that conduct problems identified as early as preschool predict later delinquent behavior and drug use to some extend to discriminate various pathways early in the developmental course so that the limited resources available for preventive and intervention efforts may be more precisely targeted.

who were between 16 and 18 years. A variety of questionnaires were used to collect the data and found out that there was a significant difference between the two groups. Young offenders had higher levels of guilt feelings, neuroticism, psychoticism and trait anger and they conjointly tend to repress their anger.

Petras, H., Schaeffer, M. C., Ialongo, N., Hubbard, S., & Methuen, B., et al (2004) explained that there are a number of distinct pathways of aggressive behavior development in childhood that place youth at risk for antisocial outcomes in adolescence and young adulthood. The goal of this study was to identify factors that explain why some boys on a high-risk developmental trajectory in middle childhood does not experience an untoward outcome and conversely, the causes of some boys progressing on a low-risk trajectory do become involved in later antisocial behavior. The result of this study tried that, race, and poverty status were the many early predictors of discordance whereas the many middle-school predictors were parent monitoring, deviant peer affiliation, and neighborhood level of deviant behavior.

Brendgen, M., Vitaro, F., & Lavoie, F. (2001) assessed the effects of adolescent male aggression during early adolescence on later violent offending. They monitored various junctures during this study period like parental supervision and caring exhibited. They found proactive aggression, aggression exhibited while not the presence of provocation to is an early predictor of later delinquent violent offending. The researchers further found that adolescent males who experienced less monitoring by parents were more likely to demonstrate proactive aggression and violence later on in adolescence.

Cornell, D. G., Peterson, C. S., & Richards, H. (1999) examined the validity of trait anger as a predictor of aggressive behavior among juvenile offenders. They used two customary self-report anger scales to administer 65 recently incarcerated male adolescents. These youths were followed prospectively for physical and verbal aggression throughout 3 months of subsequent incarceration. Anger scores were not correlative with participant history of violent offending or staff ratings of anger. Even though anger scores from both instruments were predictive of subsequent physical and verbal aggression. The Trait Anger scale successfully classified 66% of juvenile
offenders into high and low aggressive groups. It was concluded that the predictive validity of self-reported anger in identifying juvenile offenders at risk for institutional aggression. Lewis, D. O., Mallouh, C., & Webb, J. (1989) assessed the relationship between physical abuse and children’s aggression and study suggested that 20 per cent of abused children become delinquent before reaching adulthood.

REVIEW RELATED TO SUICIDE IDEATION

Logan, J. E, Crosby, A. E, & Hamburger, M. E. (2011) conduct a study to seek out the association between suicidal ideation, friendships with delinquents, and social/parental connectedness among pre/early adolescents who reside in unsound communities is poorly understood. The target of the study was to envision the association between self destructive thinking and having delinquent friends, school connectedness, social support, and completely different parenting styles like caring only, supervision solely, caring with supervision and also the differential associations by sex. When adjusting for demographic factors and mental distress, suicidal thinking was completely related to with having delinquent friends and also the potential benefits of violence and substance-abuse prevention was particularly for males, connected with delinquent peers.

Bjrkenstam, E., Bjrkenstam, C., Vinnerljung, B., Hallqvist, J., & Ljung, R. (2011) did a study comprises the birth cohorts between 1972 and 1981 in Sweden. They calculable risk of suicide were calculated as incidence rate ratio using Poisson regression analysis with adjustment for potential unsupportive by their own and their parents mental illness or substance abuse, parental education, single parentage, social assistance, adoption and foster care. Results showed that 5.9% females and 17.9% males had at least one conviction between the ages 15 and 19 years. They identified that the effect of severe delinquency on suicide was independent of parental educational level. They concluded this study that individuals with delinquent behavior in late adolescence have an increased risk of suicide as young adults.

Maimon, D., Browning, R. C., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2010) used data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) to examine the effect of informal social controls on adolescents’ suicide attempts. After analyzed the reports from
990 youth, they examined the hypothesis that neighborhood level collective efficacy and family level integration and social control independently affect suicide attempts and also examined the extent to which they interact in their effects on suicidal behavior. The result, family attachment reduces the probability that adolescents will attempt suicide and the collective efficacy significantly enhances the protective effect of family attachment and support on adolescent suicidal behaviors.

Chapman, J. F., & Ford, J. D. (2008) discussed that youth suicide ideation in juvenile justice settings is a phenomenon with multiple determinants. They examined relationships among determinants of suicidal ideation utilizing various screening instruments such as (MAYSI-2), the Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire. They completed in 757 youth admitted to detention in Connecticut. Finally the study suggested that the potential impact of traumatic stress and substance use symptoms in understanding and detecting youths who are at risk for suicide.

Afifi, T. O., Cox, B. J., & Katz, L. Y. (2007) examined the associations between health risk behaviors and suicidal ideation and attempts in Canadian adolescents between 12 to 13 years in 2090 samples. They assessed the health risk behaviors enclosed disruptive (shoplifting, physical fighting, damaging property, fighting with a weapon, carrying a knife and gambling), sexual (petting below the waist and sexual intercourse) and substance use behaviors (smoking cigarettes, overwhelming alcohol, marijuana or hash and glue or solvents. Result shows that each one health risk behaviors were common among male and feminine adolescents wherever as in unadjusted models, most all health risk behaviors were related to self destructive thinking and tries among adolescent boys and in adjusted models it absolutely was evident that solely damaging property, sexual intercourse, and smoking cigarettes remained statistically associated with suicidal ideation, while smoking cigarettes and using marijuana or hash remained statistically related to suicide tries among adolescent boys. To sum up, researcher suggest that it is high time to recognize health risk behaviors among young adolescents may be one means of understanding who among them is at increased risk of suicidal ideation.
Thompson, M. P., Ho, C. H., & Kingree, J. B. (2007) examined the prospective associations between delinquency and suicidal behaviors among adolescents. They conducted a study of adolescent health to assess the prospective association between delinquencies at age 12 to 17 years and suicidal behavior such as ideation, attempts, treatment for attempts in 1 and 7 years later. They controlled demographic variables; delinquency was prospectively related to an increased risk for all three suicidal behaviors 1 year later, and to ideations and tries 7 years later. Delinquency was still considerable associated with an increased chance of suicidal ideation 1 and 7 years later and to suicide tries 1 year later by controlling the other risk factors such as depression, self-esteem, problem drinking, impulsivity, and religiousism.

Rohde, P., Mace, E. D., & Seeley, R. J. (2006) examined the degree to which psychiatric disorders are associated with a history of suicide attempt in a sample of juvenile delinquents. They were assessed sixty adolescents in a secure detention. This population appears to have numerous psychiatric problems like suicide attempts, were primarily associated with the internalizing problems of depression and anxiety disorders. It was evident tho’ this study that suicide try rates were around double as high for adolescents with these disorders compared with adolescents who had not experienced the disorder. Cannabis use disorders were related to a trend for lower period of time suicidal behavior. They identified that the conduct and oppositional defiant disorders were associated with higher rates of suicide attempts in boys but lower rates of attempts in girls. The co-occurrence of psychiatric disorders failed to considerably increase the chance of suicide attempt; but the pattern of results was within the foreseen direction. To sum, understanding the determinants of suicidal behavior in detained adolescents has important clinical and theoretical implications.

Thompson, M. P. et al., (2006) examined the associations between suicidal behaviors and delinquency in 14 to 17 years old. They found out that delinquent adolescents were more likely to have seriously considered suicide by adjusted odds ratio [AOR] that was 5.44, those who made a suicide plan (AOR=4.90), those who tried attempted suicide (AOR=10.08), and required medical treatment after attempting suicide was (AOR=14.61) compared to their non-delinquent counterparts. Delinquency was
considerably associated with self-destructive behaviors for boys and girls whereas the magnitudes of effects were larger for girls. In conclusion, delinquent youth, notably delinquent girls, ought to be targeted in interventions to scale down self-destructive behaviors.

**Morgan, J., & Hawton, K. (2004)** mentioned that the suicide rates in prisons in England and Wales are high, together with those in juvenile detention centers. They conducted a study with the aim of determine the prevalence of previous deliberate self-harm (DSH) and suicidal ideation in a population of juvenile offenders in custody and to identify factors associated with DSH and suicidal ideation. 15.6% reported an act of DSH in the past and 26.6% reported past suicidal ideation. They found out that peer relationship difficulties and sexual abuse were significantly associated with DSH.

**Penn, J. V., Esposito, C. L., Schaeffer, L. E., Fritz, G. K., & Spirito, A. (2003)** determined the lifetime history of suicide attempts in incarcerated youths and psychological factors related to suicidal and self-mutilate behaviors during incarceration. Suicidal clinically referred adolescents reported more depression, anxiety, and anger than non-suicidal youths. The result further shows that adolescents who reported self-mutilate behavior had higher anxiety, anger, and substance use than non self-mutilate adolescents. This study concluded that that incarcerated adolescents had higher rates of suicide attempts and use more violent methods of attempt when compared to adolescents in the general population. Moreover, incarcerated youths report additional severe affective symptoms than their non-suicidal and non-self-mutilate counterparts, suggesting a desire for mental health treatment.

**Peter, T., Roberts, W. L., & Buzdugan, R. (2003)** developed a variable model to include numerous socio-demographic, social-environmental and social-psychological factors in a trial to predict suicidal ideation among Canadian youth. It had been concealed that there have been important correlations between suicide ideation and a fewer lesser examined socially primarily based measures, especially, ability to speak feelings, negative attachment to parents/guardians, taunting/bullying or abuse and presence of
deviant peers were important predictors of suicidal ideation. Additionally depression/anxiety, gender and age were conjointly related with thoughts of suicide.

**Ruchkin, V. V., Schwab-Stone, M., Koposov, R. A., Vermeiren, R., & King, R. A. (2003)** did a study to assess suicidal ideations and attempts and their relationship to psychopathology, violence exposure, personality traits and parental rearing. There was a major association with suicidal ideation group concerning personality and perceived parental rearing factors, further as higher levels of harm avoidance, lower self-directedness and better rates of perceived negative parental rearing. Even once dominant for the link with psychopathology, personality and perceived parental rearing factors showed important associations with suicidal ideation.

**Rohde, P., Seeley, J. R., & Mace, D. E. (1997)** identified the correlates of current suicidal ideation and past suicide attempt among 555 adolescents in a county juvenile detention center. After analysis they found out that suicidal behavior in delinquent boys was significantly associated with depression and decreased social connection, and suicidal behavior in delinquent girls was associated with impulsivity and instability. This study explained that current ideation was most significantly associated with current depression. In multivariate analyses it had been clear that, past tries were related to suicidal ideation and ineffective coping for males, with major life events and impulsivity for females.

**REVIEW RELATED TO SOMATIC COMPLAINTS**

**Ruchkin, V. V., Eisemann, M., & Hagglof, B. (2000)** investigated the relevance of coping for both psychological and somatic problems in 185 delinquent boys from juvenile correction and 96 boys from secondary schools in Arkhangelsk, Northern Russia, they assessed by means of the Coping Scale for Children and Youth, the Youth Self-Report and the Giessen Subjective Complaints List-youth form. They identified that the delinquent subjects partly confirmed previous findings on the dominant role of behavioral avoidance in the relationships between coping styles and both behavior/emotional problems and somatic complaints.
REVIEW RELATED TO TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES

Jencks, J. W. (2012) did a study concerning the inter-relationship of trauma, depression, anxiety, and male juvenile delinquency. Researcher collected data of 379 incarcerated male juvenile sexual offenders. The result shows that emotional abuse was the strongest predictor of depressive have an effect on for this sample, and multiple exposures to trauma were the second strongest predictor. Depression have an effect on was most associated with general delinquency, property damage, and public disorderly offenses and to not the characteristics of sexual crime and additionally it had been explicit that each low anxiety teams had larger total delinquency scores, and each high depression groups had larger use of force during sexual acts. The high depression low anxiety group had the very best overall rates of delinquency and use of force.

Adams, Z. W., Mac Cart, M. R., Zajac, K., Danielson, C. K., Sawyer, G. K., Saunders, B. E., & Kilpatrick D. G. (2012) examined the prevalence of and associations between specific psychiatrical disorders, substance use issues and trauma exposure in a very sample of delinquent and non delinquent adolescents. The result showed that delinquent adolescents were additionally possible than no delinquent adolescents to expertise trauma and additionally they were also more likely to report past-year posttraumatic stress disorder, major depressive episode, alcoholic abuse, and non-experimental drug use. After accounting the effects of demographics and trauma exposure, they found out that delinquency was associated with increased likelihood of posttraumatic stress disorder and problematic substance use in both genders and increased likelihood of major depressive episode in girls. Findings clearly stated that there was a substantial overlap among delinquency, trauma exposure, posttraumatic stress disorder and major depressive episode in adolescents and the need for interventions that address these varied clinical problems.

Cisler, J. M., Begle, A. M., Amstadter, A. B., Resnick, H. S., Danielson, C. K., Saunders, B. E. & Kilpatrick, D. G. (2012) discussed that the interpersonal violence (IPV) is associated with a range of subsequent negative outcomes. Researcher
demonstrated that cumulative IPV exposure predicted subsequent PTSD, depression, delinquency and binge drinking when all cross relationships were in the model.

Allwood, M. A., Bell, D. J. & Horan, J. (2011) checked the associations between youth's trauma related emotional numbing across multiple affective domains such as fear, sadness, happiness, anger and delinquent behaviors. It also examined whether the effects of post trauma emotional numbing varied by the occurrence of post trauma arousal symptoms. Result showed that the emotional numbing, particularly diminished fear, was related to both home and community violence exposure. However, the numbing of fearful emotions was associated with all types of delinquent behaviors examined and numbing of sadness was associated with aggression. Interactions between numbing of fear and hyper arousal lead a complex pattern of emotional processing following exposure to traumatic events and numbing related to delinquent behavior only in the context of high post trauma arousal. These patterns may direct the youth at risk for early involvement in delinquent behaviors. Whereas Margolin, G., Vickerman, K. A., Oliver, P. H., & Gordis, E. B. (2010) did a study by parent reports and child reports of youth violence exposure from the primary three waves of a prospective, longitudinal study of 103 community-based families. Outcomes were criterion levels of somatic complaints, depressive symptoms, anxiety, over-arousal, aggression, delinquent behaviors, and presence versus absence of educational failure. They supported that, when dominant for initial symptoms, financial gain and parents' psychopathology, adjusted relative risks showed that marital status aggression contributed unambiguously to anxiety, and ‘parent to youth’ aggression contributed unambiguously to somatic complaints and aggression. There was associated inflated risk of more than 50% for meeting criterion levels of depressive symptoms and anxiety and a 10% - 25% increased risk for somatic complaints, delinquent behaviors, and education failure.

Paton, J., Crouch, W., & Camic, P. (2009) investigated to look at how a group of young offenders attending an inner-city youth offending team experienced adverse and traumatic life events. Results show that young offenders experienced violence at home, in the community and in custody. Instability and transitions were important themes in relation to school and home. Furthermore, deprivation was experienced both in terms
of poverty and the literal and emotional absence of parents. Finally, a variety of
cognitive, emotional and behavioral responses to adverse/traumatic experiences were
identified, including a blocking out of painful experience and aggression to self and
others.

According to Krischer, M. K., & Sevecke, K. (2008) childhood traumatization created a
major impact on the event of antisocial and aggressive behavior in adulthood.
Psychopathy as a syndrome which will predict future violent and aggressive behavior in
adults is so it’s believed that there’s association of delinquency with early traumatization.
Therefore, it had been clearly indicated that an association exists between early physical,
however additionally emotional traumatic expertise and psychopathy in detained boys
and in girls alternatively family-related variables, like non-parental living arrangements,
appeared to be additional powerful in developing the psychopathy syndrome than
traumatization.

Carrion, V. G., & Steiner, H. (2000) assessed the history of trauma and dissociation in a
very cluster of juvenile delinquents and to assess how adolescents would replay to a
structured interview for dissociative symptoms. Sixty four adolescents in juvenile
probation hall were participated in a pair of investigational sessions. Result revealed that
28.3% met criteria for a dissociative disorder and 96.8% endorsed a history of traumatic
events and a significant positive correlation was present in between CTI and CTQ trauma
scores and SCID-D and REMY-71 dissociative symptoms.

M., & Dulcan, M. K. (2004) determined the prevalence of exposure to trauma and 12-
month rates of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among juvenile detainees by
demographic sub groups (sex, race/ethnicity and age). They did an epidemiologic study
of juvenile detainees. 92.5% had experienced one or more traumas. It was clearly evident
that, significantly more males (93.2%) than females (84.0%) reported at least one
traumatic experience; 11.2% of the sample met criteria for PTSD in the past year.
REVIEW RELATED TO PHYSICAL ABUSE

Kim, H. S., Kim, H. S., & Samuels-Dennis J. (2012) did a cross-sectional study to look the contributing factors associated with juvenile delinquency, yet on determine the result of psychosomatic symptoms, physical abuse, sexual abuse and coping ways on delinquent behavior among Korean adolescents. The delinquent adolescents showed a bigger incidence of psychosomatic symptoms, higher levels of physical and sexual abuse and the next level of less effective coping ways compared with student adolescents. Scientist confirms the relationships known among stress, somatic complaints and ineffective coping and incontestable these relationships cover a good spectrum, starting from psychosomatic symptoms to behavioral issues.

Duke, N. N., Pettingell, S. L, McMorris, B. J., & Borowsky, I. W. (2010) identified the relationships between multiple types of adverse events and distinct categories of adolescent violence perpetration. They analyzed the the information by Linear and Logistic regression models to work out the half- dozen varieties adverse experiences as well as physical abuse, sexual abuse by family and/or different persons, witnessing abuse, and family dysfunction caused by family alcohol and/or drug use were considerably related to risk of adolescent violence commission once adjustment for demographic covariates. All analyses were stratified according to gender. 28.9% youth reported at least 1 adverse childhood experience. Alcohol abuse by a household family member was the most commonly reported adverse experience. Each type of adverse childhood experience was significantly associated with adolescent interpersonal violence perpetration like delinquency, bullying, physical fighting, dating violence, weapon-carrying on school property and also self-directed violence such as self-mutilator behavior, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempt. The risk of violence perpetration increased 35% to 144% in each additional type of adverse event reported by youth. To conclude, study findings support that the current discourse on types of adverse events when considering pathways from child maltreatment to adolescent perpetration of delinquent and violent outcomes.

attempts and to explore the associations between these risk behaviors and demographics. Result shows that 17.6% of students had tried cigarette smoking, 63.1% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol, 1.7% of students had used marijuana, 3.5% of students had experienced sexual intercourse, 17.6% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide and 3.2% had attempted suicide. It absolutely was clearly known that male gender was completely related to substance use and sexual risk behaviors and better parental education was completely related to lifetime alcohol use, current alcohol use, lifetime marijuana use, feeling unhappy or hopeless and suicidal ideation.

Maas, C., Herrenkohl, T. I., & Sousa, C. (2008) addressed the associations between child maltreatment and youth violence perpetration. They explored the current findings on the direct effects of child maltreatment on later youth violence and possible gender and ethnic differences and differences in the prediction of adolescent violence as a function of duration and timing of maltreatment. Results provided clear evidences linking child maltreatment and later youth violence. They identified that physical abuse is perhaps the most consistent predictor of youth violence, patterned by an increased risk for children exposed to severe, compounded maltreatment. Moreover the lesser severe forms of abuse can increase the risk of later violence for some youth.

Herrenkohl, T. I., Huang, B., Tajima, E. A., & Whitney, S. D. (2003) investigated the several factors which were the possible mediators of physical child abuse in the prediction of violence among adolescents. Through the mediation tests the prospective and retrospective measures of abuse were compared. They collected the data of 457 children followed from preschool into adolescence. Structural equation models were accustomed examine the degree to that abuse is mediated within the prediction of violence through youths' bonds to family, commitment to school, involvement with delinquent peers throughout adolescence, and attitudes regarding the utilization of violence. Result recommended that abuse was heavily mediate in its prediction of later violence which a sizeable proportion of variance is accounted for within the violence outcome.
Esposito, C. L., & Clum, G. A. (2002) examined the link between childhood abuse, social support and problem solving appraisal at intervals a juvenile delinquent sample. They used regression analyses to assess whether childhood abuse, social support and problem solving appraisal were independently predictive of suicidal ideation. The result shows that childhood sexual abuse was found to be an independent predictor of suicidal ideation and behavior. Moreover, each problem solving confidence and social support tempered the link between childhood abuse and suicidal ideation. The results of this study underscore the importance of each problem solving appraisal and social support to suicidal ideation in adolescents with a history of abuse.

REVIEW RELATED TO RELIGION

Benda, B. B. & Corwyn, R. F. (2001) did a study to check generalizations found within the literature regarding whether: (a) church attendance is an adequate measure of the consequence of religion on delinquency, (b) religion is expounded to addition serious offenses like crimes against property and persons, (c) church attendance or religiosity are associated with crime among adolescents once the consequence of major predictors are controlled, and (d) the consequences of religiousism are tempered by region of residence. The result shows that religiosity rather than church attendance is significantly related to crime, and the former remains a significant predictor even it is analyzed simultaneously with the strongest predictor observed in the literature.

The reviews show that a numerous of studies have been conducted among the juveniles in conflict with law around the world. Nevertheless, most of the studies have been conducted in the Western Countries. Even though these concepts are inter related to each other no attempt has been made to study the attitude towards parents, mental health and vocational aptitude of the juveniles in conflict with law in Indian context especially in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. At this juncture, the researcher systematically with thorough knowledge of literature conducted a research aimed to reduce the severity of juvenile delinquency.