CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

3.1 Studies on Factors Affecting Juvenile Delinquency
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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is the basis of any type of research work. It enables the researcher to know the means of getting to the frontiers in the field of his research. Related literature is a valuable guide in defining the problem, recognizing its significance,suggesting, promoting data gathering devices and selecting appropriate study design and sources of data. It tells the researcher what has been done and what needs to be done. The review of related literature promotes greater understanding of the problem and its crucial aspects and ensures the avoidance of unnecessary duplication. According to Best (1959) “practically all human knowledge can be found in books and libraries. Unlike other animals they must start a new with each generation, man builds up on the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past.” In the field of education, the research worker needs to acquire up-to-date information about what has been thought and done in the particular area from which he intends to take up a problem for research.

This chapter consists of review of related literature as well as related studies. The studies collected by the investigator concerning the problem selected are classified into

(a) Studies on factors affecting juvenile delinquency

(b) Studies on behaviour problems shown by juvenile delinquents

(c) Studies on juvenile delinquents and correctional institutions
(d) The Studies on comparison of delinquents and non delinquents and

(e) Studies in general.

3.1 Studies on Factors Affecting Juvenile Delinquency

Head (1949) study showed that the high-class pupils are socially accepted in the school situation, for they manifest, both in speech and in action; behaviour acceptable to teachers. According to them the social behaviour of children is related functionally to the position their families occupy in social structure of the community. He emphasized the importance of environment in behaviour problems.

Burt (1949) found that 60% of the delinquent children come from broken homes. Over-strictness and excessive punishment imposed by parents produce antisocial traits in them.

Glueck’s (1950) study indicates that most of the delinquents are from broken home conditions where such early training towards the future is lacking. Most of the time, the delinquents are under the control of personnel from correctional institutions and they are in a punitive environment.

Fry (1952) noted that delinquents have some reasons for their greater and longer period of frustration, anger and resentment towards a source other than themselves.

Acchorn (1955) indicates that environment function as the
precipitating force for the cause of delinquency.

**Eysenck** (1957, 1967, 1970) speak about genetically inherited- characteristics of nervous system as mainly responsible for the criminal behaviour and seeks to explain individual behaviour in terms of extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism.

**Shanmugam and Sundari** (1960) examined the personality make up of delinquents by employing Eysenck's classification of personality.

**Gibbsons** (1961) points out that during adolescence, the boy who identified with his mother, tend to be rebellious and engages in committing offences.

**Barker and Adams** (1962) found significant differences between girl offenders and boy offenders. According to them girls expressed their anger in a direct manner.

**Muthya and Bhaskaran** (1964) have proved that delinquents have low home adjustment.

According to **Gregory** (1965) the highest rate of delinquency was found among those boys who were living only with their mothers.

**Konopka** (1966) reflect the delinquent girls loneliness as well as their overt and covert reactions against loneliness. They have strong desire for travel and adventure which may well be another way out of their loneliness and boredom. A few other girls suffered a
sense of guilt and as a result, developed a low self-concept.

**Biller** (1971) found that the mother’s interpretation of father, whether he is present or absent, has an influence on the personality development of children especially of boys.

**Lemert** (1972) explained how official labelling by society might produce an increase in deviant behaviour, because the individual’s self-concept (a psychological construct) was changed by interaction with agents of social control (a social psychological process) and by the stigmatization of societal labelling.

According to **Copel** (1973) crime, immorality and antisocial behaviour of all sorts flourish in the slums, seems to suggest that a substandard economic setting is the major contribution of juvenile delinquency.

**Gupta** (1974) found that emotionally delinquent adolescents are unstable and impulsive and are anxiety ridden in their personality pattern. They showed great interest in sex and had pessimistic outlook towards life.

**Patterson et al** (1975) reported that aggressive children in addition to having more difficulty with peers, tended to have greater difficulty in mastering academic skills, learned at a slower pace, and did not spontaneously improve without specific intervention.

**Das** (1975) conducted an investigation to identify the causative factors of delinquency.
West and Farrington (1977) reported that the most common delinquency acts (thefts, burglaries and taking vehicles) were associated with more marginal deviant activities such as heavy driving, heavy gambling, reckless drinking and sexual promiscuity.

Glaser’s (1978) observation is that the delinquent doesn’t attach much meaning to success and failure even his risky anti-social activities. It appears that he gets more success and few failures in his delinquent career according to his perception.

Bowlby and Bender (1978) emphasized that any severe disturbance of parent-child relationship in infancy is bound to effect the personality development and this may lead to delinquency.

Farrington (1979) noted that the likelihood of any act depends on the rewards and punishments for that act in the environment. The reinforcement system in an institution was likely to be different from that in the outside world.

According to Hirschi (1979) the strength and quality of the parent-child relationship is a principal factor in explaining the occurrence of delinquent behaviour.

Shanmugam (1980) attempted to investigate a number of psychological and social factors associated with delinquency. The results showed that the psychological factors such as extraversion, neuroticism, creativity, intelligence, social factors, educational level, birth orders, etc are contributory to juvenile delinquency.
Wilson (1980) found that lack of parental supervision of younger teenagers is associated with delinquency.

Shankar’s (1984) study is to investigate the influence of differences in socio-economic status, intelligence, and environment on delinquent behaviour students.

Caixeta and Salomao (1985) analyzed data collected on the social and psycho biocriminogenic tendencies, schooling, family life socio-economic status, psychopathology and criminal actions of 110 female juvenile delinquents. All of them belonged to low social and economic strata, and most had family problems. About 33% exhibited psychopathic symptoms and had varying degrees of mental deficiency.

Ram (1986) studied cognitive style in father absent juvenile delinquents. The aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between father absence and cognitive style among delinquents.

Madhumathi (1988) sought to identify personality correlates of crime-prove behaviour. The subjects were seen to be reserved, assertive tender minded, imaginative, showed experimenting, self-sufficient and tense.

Jefferson (1989) examines the effects of delinquent personality dimensions and sensation seeking in self-reported delinquent behaviour in a sample of high school students.

Parvathi (1989) administered FVS to 30 families of alcoholic
and compared the results with a control group of 30 non-alcoholic families.

**Foley** (1991) concludes that the family background, educational variables, use of drugs and alcohols are the important factors of juvenile delinquency.

**Marvin** (1991) reveals the influence of stepfamilies, adoptive families, and foster homes on the evolution of delinquent behaviour.

**Kalpana** (1991) studied families of female delinquents, from the institution where the samples for the present study is drawn. She concluded that these families of female delinquents have certain peculiar characteristics, like poor parent child relationship.

**Damphousse** (1992) studied common explanations for juvenile involvement in Satanism and suggests that Satanism may emerge from unique and common factors.

**Tygart** (1992) investigates the relationship between family social status and crime or delinquency committed by the students in a school context. Acts of school delinquency are related to school attendance, sex and age.

**Hatzichristou** (1993) compared Greek individuals identified as engaging in delinquent behaviour who had either been altered in childhood or not maltreated. Perceived parental abuse or psychological neglect were associated with various family and social characteristics as well as specific Greek societal and cultural
factors.

Peterson (1994) studied the effect of racial, ethnic, and cultural factors on the process of identifying and serving students with emotional or behavioural disorders.

Preino and Peyrot (1994) investigated the effect of neglected children on aggressive, withdrawn, and pro social behaviour.

Bischof (1995) compared the family environments of adolescent sex offenders and violent and nonviolent juvenile delinquents. No differences were found among three categories of juvenile delinquents.

Daley (1995) reveals that the juvenile offenders share a number of characteristics such as single-parent households headed by the mother, siblings or parents who have been involved in the legal system, the use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana at an early age; a friend who sells drugs; high rates of suspension and expulsion, no aspiration for higher education, early sexual activity, and weapons ownership.

Jarveline (1995) found that 6% males acquired a criminal record between 15 and 22 years. A higher than average delinquency rate was found among those with lower socio-economic status especially when combined with low intelligence. Family social problems had a greater predisposing effect for delinquent behaviour than mental disability.

Nick and Lauren (1996) found out that demographic shifts increases child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency, crime and violence.

David (1996) analysed the predictive validity of a hypothesized model of 5 factors associated with the development of juvenile delinquency evaluated with 68 children (age 6-11), who had been referred for delinquent behaviour. Analysis reveals that about 31% variance shows delinquent behaviour.

Garry (1996) reveals that truancy may lead to dropping out of school, may be a precursor to delinquent and criminal activity, and places students at higher risk of being drawn in to behaviours involving drugs, alcohol, or violence.

James (1996) has studied the influence of family configuration of children with behaviour disorders.

Arnold (1996) found out the attitude changes of a group of abnormal psychology students following a tour of a juvenile correctional facility and a presentation by four of the inmates. A 25-item semantic differential scale revealed a noticeable improvement in the student’s attitudes towards juvenile delinquents after the visit.
Muralidas (1996) conducted a study of fear among boys residing at juvenile homes. The study was mainly intended to find out the relationship between various fear factors of inmates of Balamandir.

Howells (1997) study explored youth violence and juvenile justice system in United States.


Jalaja (1999) found that there is significant between family background and delinquent behaviour. Most of the delinquents belongs to low socio-economic statra and the inmates shows a high aspiration about life and they possess an average level of intelligence.

Alvardo, and Kumpfer, (2000) studied improving parenting practices and found that the family environment is the most effective, enduring strategy for combating juvenile delinquency.

Xiaoming, (2000) explores how the Chinese government responded to the so called “juvenile delinquency wave” through comprehensive strategies focused on early social - educational intervention, work-study school, and juvenile reformatory, concludes that Chinese approaches to delinquency may be effective even if they have limitations.
The major objectives of the study made by Becker (2004) were to investigate relationship among family risk factors, childhood fire setting and animal cruelty and adolescent delinquency. The finding indicate that family variables increases the likelihood of childhood fire setting and animal cruelty and that these behaviours are related to adolescent delinquency.

Piquero (2005) study indicates that gender is one of the strongest correlates of Juvenile Delinquency.

Roslyn (2006), examined the relationship between parental monitoring, self-esteem, and delinquency among 95 adjudicated Mexican American male adolescents who are on probationary status with the juvenile justice system. Findings revealed that parental monitoring was negatively associated with delinquency, and self esteem positively correlated with delinquency.

Richard (2006) studied drug involvement to psychosocial functioning among youth entering a juvenile arbitration programme. The results indicate that drug involvement is a significant issue among the youth studied, and is related to functioning problems in a number of key areas of their lives.

Hehen, (2006) examined the relations among neighbourhood structural and social characteristics, parenting practices, peer group affiliations, and delinquency among a group of serious adolescent offenders. The results indicate that weak neighbourhood and social
organization is indirectly related to delinquency through its association with parenting behaviour and peer deviance.

3.2 Studies on Behaviour Problems Shown by Juvenile Delinquents

**Haggerty** (1925) has supported the incidence of behaviour problems of elementary school children. He found that four most frequent behaviour difficulties were lack of interest on schoolwork, cheating, unnecessary tiredness and lying.

**Mansey** (1971) has stated that delinquent is a kind of abnormality in which the delinquent images the others to be hostile and becomes hostile to others.

**Geleered** (1975) has indicated the survival value and social utility function of aggressive behaviour. He suggests that behaviour problem should be viewed against the total background or setting in which they occur. Both the positive and negative aspects of behaviour problem are taken in to account.

**Sethi** (1976) made a psycho-social study of delinquents with special references to aggression. He examined the direction of aggression in fifty-two delinquents between the ages of 11 years and 18 years. The aggressive delinquents were found to be more extra punitive and hostile in comparison with the non-aggressive delinquents who are intropunitive.

**Kazdin et al** (1987) used the term “anti-social behaviour” to
describe children who commit aggressive acts, steal, lie and engage in other activities that are major social violations. Further, antisocial children show serious dysfunctions in their interactions in and outside home.

**Hellier** (1991) etiological research on the families of behaviour disordered children suggest that an interaction of the parent and child characteristics play a significant role in the development of child behaviour problems.

**Joseph** (1995) compared the involvement of black males and females in delinquency and examined the explanatory value of variables drawn from three traditional theories of delinquency (social control, structural strain, and differential association) for understanding delinquency among blacks. Results show that only two variables, attachment to school and delinquent companions, were successful in explaining delinquent behaviour in this group.

**David** (1995) suggests the use of multi systematic therapy as a cost-effective programme for reducing juvenile anti-social behaviour.

**Ravindran and Zakkariya** (1996) identified the deviant behaviour in relation to the need and press. Their major suggestions were:- The families of children with severe behaviour disorders and mild behaviour disorders differ significantly. Hence the factors influencing should be changed in a progressive direction to gain good communication clarity, role performance and leadership.
Jeglum (1997) distinguished two main categories of anti-social behaviour, ‘Life-Course persistent group’ (LCP) – where anti-social behaviour starts in early life and adolescent limited group (AL), in which anti-social behaviour sets off during adolescence and remains restricted to this period. The LCP group reflects a pattern of conduct problems that starts at preschool age where oppositional and defiant behaviour, increasing steadily over time and finally resulting in several conduct problems during early adolescence.

Shreyas (2002) found the conduct disorders were more prevalent among tribal children than non-tribal children. The percentage of conduct disorder problem were more in boys than girls.

Steinberg et al. (2006) correlates the authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent and neglectful parenting and examined a serious of criminal offences. The sample is composed primarily of poor, ethnic-minority youth living in urban neighbourhood.

3.3 Studies on Juvenile Delinquents and Correctional Institutions

Mukherjee (1965) found that only one third of institutionalized delinquents come from unbroken home setting.

Lalithamma (1966) attempted to study the personality patterns of twenty-six institutionalized delinquents through the Raven’s controlled Projection Test and the Drawn-a-person test. They were found to be immature, evasive, dependant, self-centered,
lacking in affection and worried about personal inadequacies and unpleasant happenings.

Kassebaum (1971) studied the institutional therapies and found no effect on recidivism.

Concord (1972) studied the perception of juvenile delinquents in correctional Institutions. He reports that delinquents seem to be particularly hostile to authorities who are probably perceived as parent substitutes. The authority seems to stand in the way of realizing their satisfaction. This creates an under current hostility. The presence of the authority symbol becomes a barrier between the delinquent and his goals.

The major objectives of the study done by Kumari (1985) on the inmates of correctional institution were

1. To find out the factors responsible for juvenile delinquency and their analysis
2. Evaluate correctional measures followed in the correctional Institutions
3. Offer suggestions regarding policies and programmes being followed in correctional Institutions.

The major findings of the study were: The majority of the delinquents were adolescents, more delinquency cases from the uneducated class.

Coffey and Genignani (1994) reveals that education can and
must play a greater role in the lives of delinquents. It reduces crime, gang membership, hopelessness, and death. If correctional education play a more significant role leading to greater positive results, it needs to be thoroughly reformed perhaps re-invested.

**Sivaprasad** (2003) conducted a study about the intervention programmes implemented in the juvenile homes in Kerala and found that they are effective only to a certain extent.

**Watson** (2004) find out systematic methods to assess the course and incidence of treatment across Juvenile Systems in the early stage.

**David** (2005) supported a school-wide behavioural support (PBS) emphasizes the importance of using proactive strategies for defining, teaching, and supporting appropriate student behaviours. Positive behaviour support is increasingly being used to create positive school environment. While numerous public schools have successfully adopted a PBS model. The purpose of this study was to provide data on the implementation of PBS in a juvenile justice setting.

**Timmons et al.** (2006) examined the effectiveness of an evidence-based practice, multi systematic therapy, conducted in a real world mental health setting with Juvenile Justice involved Youth and their families.
Ashley and Eric (2006) study the influence of pretreatment and treatment factors on treatment retention among a multi-ethnic simple of adolescents, the potential difference influence of pretreatment and treatment factors on treatment retention with each ethnic group.

3.4 Studies on Comparison of Delinquents and Non-Delinquents

Gattling (1950) compared delinquents and normals in a given situation by using Rozenweig’s classification system (extra punitive – intra punitive) which consisted of jig saw type of puzzles. The results reveal that the delinquents are characterized by a tendency to evaluate the source of frustration on their way to attainment of goals as external and to direct hostility outward (extra punitive), whereas normals are blaming themselves for the non-attainment of solution for their failure.

Mitchell (1957) studied the aspiration level of negro delinquents, dependents and public school boys. The results reveal that the aspiration height of the delinquents are significantly lower than dependents and public school boys.

Reckless et. al. (1957) when distinguishing the potential delinquent from the non-delinquent have stressed that the appropriate concept of self is the basic component that steers the person away from or towards delinquency.
Barker and Adams (1962) found significant differences between girl offenders and boy offenders. According to them girls expressed their anger in a direct manner.

Shanmugam and Govindarajan (1967) show that the delinquents have low level of aspiration and low level of achievement.

Vedder and Somerville (1970) compared female delinquency with male delinquency. Male delinquency is largely dealt with stealing, assault and robbery. Female delinquency is largely sexual delinquency and running away. The juvenile male delinquent tends to hurt others, while the female delinquent tends to hurt herself. Further the dependency needs of the girls are much greater than boys and the process of adjudication is often more traumatic.

Bandura and Walters (1977) in their study of comparing delinquent boys with non-delinquent boys found that parents of delinquents boys show rejection and lack of affection. The fathers of delinquent boys used harsh physical punishment and ridicule to discipline their offsprings.

Shanmughan (1980) conducted an investigation into the psychological factors underlying juvenile delinquency. The sample consisted of 150 institutionalized delinquents and 150 non-delinquents studying in corporation schools of Madras.

Sahney (1984) conducted a study on the relationship between delinquents and non-delinquents in personality adjustment. The
major objectives of the study were:

(1) To find out difference between delinquent and non-delinquent boys in relation to psycholicism, extroversion and introversion.

(2) To find out the extent to which the delinquents differed from non-delinquents in respect of personality characteristics.

**Giordano** (1986) examined characteristics of the friendships of male and female adolescents, both black and white who varied in the extent of their involvement in delinquent behaviour. Delinquents were more inclined to self-disclosure and reported higher levels of conflicts with friends.

**Emler and Richer** (1987) examined the degree of group involvement in delinquency among 189 male and 141 female 13-16 years old. Among boys although there was wide variation in the degree to which particular type of offences were committed alone or in the company of others, there was no general category of offences that was predominantly solitary. No individuals always offended alone. A comparison of boys and girls were more even likely than boys to commit offences in the company of others.

**Kabur** (1987) concluded that juvenile delinquents and non-delinquents did not differ significantly in emotional adjustment, and total adjustment. But juvenile delinquents and non-delinquent
differed significantly in personality factors. Juvenile delinquents were less intelligent and had less ability to handle abstract problems. They were less controlled, tender minded, sensitive, dependent and overprotected.

**Venkatesha** (1988) chose to compare delinquents and non-delinquents in relation to intellectual level, reaction to frustration, family size and education. Delinquency was clearly associated with lower intelligence and larger family size and not with other factors.

**Kalpana** (1991) studied families of female delinquents, from the institution where the samples for the present study is drawn. She concluded the families of female delinquents have certain peculiar characteristics, like poor parent child relationship.

**Diaz-** (1994) revealed that the delinquents scored higher than non delinquents on factors of dogmatism, neuroticism, and criminal propensity and lower than non delinquents on intelligence. Neuroticism was the best predictor of delinquency for females.

**Donni** (1996) studied juvenile crime and victimization before passing a curfew ordinance, and each of them applied a unique and innovative approach to addressing both juvenile crime and youth victimization through a curfew. Each programme includes one or more of a set of common elements that include curfew centres, interventions and referrals, procedures for repeat offenders, recreation and job programmes, antidrug and antiaging programme
and hotlines for and follow up services and crisis interventions.

**Grietens et al** (2003) compared attitude towards social limits among adolescents detained of criminal offence and non-detained adolescents. Findings indicated significant differences between groups in knowledge of behavioural alterative and behavioral intentions.

**Atkins et al.** (2005) studied the programmes involved in the Juvenile Justice System. The programmes and participants were purposefully selected to delineate covering and diverging activities.

### 3.5 Studies in General

**Healy and Bornner’s** (1936) study showed that 91% of the delinquents have clear evidence of being emotionally diverse character.

**Mill man** (1966) found out that delinquents are to be more neurotic and have greater tendency to lie.

**Hamid** (1972) conducted a study on ‘Aetiology’ and patterns of delinquency among Indian children”. The study was intended to explore two aspects of delinquency.

1. Aetiology of delinquency with reference to psychological (environmental) conditions.

2. Personality characteristic of delinquents that would supposedly differentiate from non-delinquents.
According to Mirchandani (1974) the delinquents were emotionally disturbed and they lacked self-sufficiency and depended on others for encouragement and advice.

The major findings of the study made by Reddy (1979) were

1. Literacy was less among the delinquent children.
2. Delinquents went to school at the late age and changed their school frequently
3. They came from crowded families
4. The literacy rate of their parents was low
5. Delinquents were extroverts and psychotics and scored higher on criminal propensity
6. They were represented in high or low IQ groups
7. Most of them have a history of parental delinquency and parental alcoholism
8. They had poor home conditions and poor family atmosphere
9. They had poor school records
10. Parental supervision was poor
11. The majority of them did not have health and neurological problems
12. The majority of them were confident of managing themselves.

Raja (1983) made an enquiry in to the conditions leading to juvenile delinquency and examined whether the existing preventive measures were effective and adequate to reform the juveniles.
Selby (1985) advocated youth advocate programme (YAP) and Community based delinquency treatment programme in Ohio.

Macdonald (1985) examined the familiar of juvenile justice reforms.

Tais’s (1989) results show that some types of maltreatment correlate positively with some types of delinquency.

Manzella (1991) tried to improve the basic literacy skills of juvenile delinquents in a country jail by using relevant experiences as the basis of learning.

Jackson (1992) examined drug use patterns among incarcerated African juvenile delinquents and found that 90% of participants had used some illicit mood altering substance, between 30% and 46% reported daily use, and average age at initial use was approximately 2 years. Alcohol use tended to precede by about five months use of other illicit substances.

Annamma (1999) in her study concludes that there is educational and vocational needs and problem among Juvenile delinquents.

Lenssen, et al. (2000) discusses differences between male and female juvenile delinquency from a behavioural and psychiatric perspective. Causative factors associated with the development of female juvenile delinquents include early sexual development, the relations between behaviour and psychiatric diagnosis; the role of
the risk behaviours; intelligence level; and the reasons for placing girls in detention centers.

Nessel (2001) observed the Youth for Justice, uses the power of active learning to teach youth practical information about the law. This unique initiative is a law-related education (LRE) programme supported by the United States.

Wong (2001) examines the rising juvenile and youth crime in China and recent development of Juvenile Justice; and suggested the current delinquency control and Juvenile Justice should gradually move toward adoption of just restorative approach.


Tyson (2002) examined lay explanations for Juvenile Delinquency given by Australian Adolescence from either collectivist or individualist cultural backgrounds. Student surveys indicated that after controlling for socio-economic and demographic variables, there were small differences between groups, with individualistic teens tending to emphasize more personal explanations.

Hinton et al. (2003) examines factors contributing to delinquency and elements of effective approaches for treating delinquency.
Donald (2003) analyzed delinquency referrals to family courts in Hawaii to examine ethnic disparity in Juvenile Court processing. Although the ethnic effects diminished when additional extra legal and legal factors were included.

**Conclusion**

The findings of the studies referred to above are the representative of the studies such as factors influencing Juvenile Delinquency, behaviour problems shown by Juvenile Delinquents, Juvenile Delinquents and correctional institutions, comparison of delinquents and non-delinquents, and studies in general. But the forgoing studies which show close affinity to the present study, are the studies related to Juvenile Delinquents and correctional institution. This was the major inspiration and great help for the Investigator. Related literature helped the Investigator in determining the objectives, selecting the methods for the collection of data, and in fixing the statistical techniques. Thus it is said “the review of the related literature is a forerunner for the research worker and shows the way through which the newcomer should proceed” (Good and Scates, 1954).
REFERENCES


Chapter III

Review of Related Literature


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