CHAPTER II

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Juvenile delinquency is an old problem. It has been studied by social scientists extensively, especially by the sociologists. From the studies done on juvenile delinquents, it appears that juvenile delinquency is a multifaceted phenomenon. Both social as well as psychological factors are responsible for delinquent behaviour among the juveniles. Since, the last few decades the problem of juvenile delinquency attracted the attention of social scientists as well as the government.

Scientific literature advocates on solid foundation of the existing literature; the review of literature on a topic, therefore, constitutes an essentials aspect of scientific work. It also helps in conceptualization of the research problem at hand and makes the investigator aware of the existing relative status of the topic or subject. In this chapter both old and recent studies on juvenile delinquency are presented.

Detterborn (1971) investigated factors and correlations that constituted attitudes and behaviour in 300 male 16-18 year old. One hundred first offenders, 100 recidivists and 100 normal youths were studied and compared. Crimes committed included offences against property, personal injury, sexuality, theft, automobile theft, arson and resistance (against authority). The study was carried out on more than 3 months following the criminal charge. Attitudes towards self, personal abilities, aggression, lying, risk-taking, social status among peers, parents, perception of life, personal criminal acts, conviction in crime, first offenses Vs. multiple offenses etc. were investigated. Comparisons were made between first offenders and recidivists as well as the so called normal group. Results show that in recidivists risk-taking and indifference toward the first crime were significant variables. Other variables at the 0.01 level include, behaviour prior to CA 14, deficient upbringing and motivational differences. Factors according roughly 60% of the total variance are: aggressiveness (with the highest loading), self worth, opposition to standards, milieu factor, group influence, and an unnamed factor, (pseudo factor that appears only when evaluation by guardians occurs). Attitudes that
are significantly lower in offenders when compared with non-offenders include attitudes towards parental acts. Recidivism cannot be explained by greater degrees of negativism.

Follman (1977) investigated relationship among and between 7 delinquency prediction scales (The JD proneness scale, and Mye’s delinquency scale) and two personality inventories (the MMPI and EPPS). The tests were administered to a total of 67 white male 8-21 year old prisoners of lower socio-economic status. Analysis show that both delinquency prediction scales correlated low with most of the personality scales. Significant correlations were obtained between most of the MMPI and EPPS scales, and scale scores were generally elevated. Contrary to the EPPS manual, the MMPI K Scale correlated significantly with 14 of the 16 EPPS Scales.

Juvenile delinquency correlated highly with severe social handicap as measured by an instrument scoring father’s occupation, size of family, adequacy of school clothing, school attendance, and parental contact with school in a sample of 187 children from 56 families. Juvenile delinquency is also correlated with parental criminality. Those results give independent confirmation of the first three of J.D. West’s (1973) factors. Ability tests of the 6 and 10 year old males showed that the greater of the degree of school handicap, the poorer the results. Parental behaviour was significantly related to both delinquents and non-delinquents on subjects’ behaviour. In a delinquent milieu the only effective protection against delinquency appears to be a strict parental regime that limits their children’s freedom of movement. The quality of the home atmosphere and parental participation in the children’s activities showed only a chance relationship (Wilson, 1975).

Wilgosh (1976) administered to 186 delinquents (ages 8 to 16 yrs.) and their parents several tests and questionnaires. Forty five percent of the delinquents were labelled as having behavioural disorders, and 23% as having adjustment reactions, according to psychiatric descriptions. There were no age or IQ differences between psychiatric groupings. No family patterns of delinquency appeared. Various differences relating to the child’s ratings of parents were found, and the groups differed in their perceptions of mothers aggression towards
fathers. Therapy was recommended for 60% of offenders with the same programs suggested for males and females.

Johnston (1976) performed six experiments with 111 delinquent and 87 non-delinquent males to test the hypothesis that delinquents are less responsive than non-delinquents to social reinforcement and punishment. The hypothesis received support, (a) using two different experimental techniques in which the Ss judgments of autokinetic movements were modified, and one using verbal conditioning paradigm; (b) with a female adult administering the reinforcement and with a peer: (c) when the contingent social cues were rewarding (good or fine) and when they were punishing (No). The hypothesis was not supported when the verbal reinforcement was varied. Controlled studies using no reinforcement and money reinforcement indicate that the social reinforcement and money reinforcement indicated and that delinquents did not show a general learning deficiency.

One hundred fifty two 13-14 years old Australian boys from both high and low SES areas with high and low delinquency rates completed a questionnaire on attitude towards criminal acts, perceptions of apprehension probability, and conceptions of probable treatment by the criminal courts after apprehension. Data indicate that Ss in high delinquency areas perceived a greater probability of apprehension; were more accurate in describing court proceedings than were Ss in low delinquency areas. Subjects’ perceptions were also found related to the interaction between SES and a level of delinquency. It is suggested that prevention efforts be based on the development of appropriate social values in juveniles rather than of fear judicial retribution (Kraus, 1976).

In 1971, the social research laboratory of the Institute for Juvenile Research initiated a sociologic and anthropologic study in which 10000 households in Illinois were given questionnaires about 36 kinds of delinquent, antisocial acts, and the way in which delinquents are related to families, schools, religions, and peer groups. The analysis revealed that the answers broke down into 5 major classes of delinquency, which were used to form the Guttman Scales. The rates of delinquency were the same between girls and boys, rich and poor, country and city, and Blacks and Whites. The adolescent who goes on to a delinquent
career is the one who goes before court, probation officer, and correctional institutions (Rafferty, 1976).

Tziugourous (1977) used an Inventory of Unpleasant Childhood Experiences to study 147 case histories of juvenile drug addicts. Sixty six percent of the subjects showed factors of deprivation that differed from the classical form of deprivation. Thirty four percent of the subjects showed no evidence of deprivation, but displayed a high percentages (75%) of rearing defects and minimal cerebral dysfunction. Based on these findings, it is suggested that problems of juvenile drug addicts who show factors of deprivation are a result of insufficient identification with a male figure. The absence of the father is either directly and most frequently caused by divorce, or concealed behind alcoholism and rough treatment. Thus, in a great portion of juvenile drug addicts, there is a prevalence of deprivation factors that can be labelled "Paternal".

Delinquency and crime are more prevalent among juveniles and among minority or subordinate groups, because underlying social conflicts give rise to alienation, segregation, stereotyping, suspicion, and increased offensive behaviour. The low status of youth and resulting delinquency could be combated by increasing social contact between the age groups (Rahav, 1977).

Singh (1977) studied 150 female and 150 male juvenile delinquents to investigate the relationship between broken homes (Physical and psychological) and delinquency. The case history method was used and subjects' statements were compared with the files of the institution in which the Ss were confined. Significant differences were found between male and female Ss in the incidence of broken homes. Regardless of sex, delinquents were found to be coming more from psychologically broken than from physically broken homes.

The effects of disrupted father-son relationships on the son's behaviour were studied in 200 non-delinquent 9th and 10th graders, and 200 delinquents matched for age, socio-economic status and rural-urban background. From answers to a questionnaire, it was found that, 71% of delinquents were afraid of their fathers, compared to 48% of non-delinquents;
57% of delinquents and 31% of non-delinquents felt rejected rather than loved by their fathers; 38% of delinquents and 54% of non-delinquents preferred to have their fathers deal with their case when they had done something wrong rather than their mothers, and 40% of delinquents and 55% of non-delinquents felt better understood by their fathers than by their mothers. It is concluded that delinquents more often come from homes where normal communications between fathers and sons are blocked, and they feel more loved by their mothers than by their fathers (Singh, and Sharma 1978).

Braithwait and Braithwait (1978) collected self report delinquency data from 576 students at 8 Australian secondary schools. Contrary to expectations, it was found that students from highly competitive schools reported less delinquency than students from non-competitive schools. A range of possible interpretations of these findings are discussed, including non-competitiveness leading to less definite rewards and punishments, authoritarianism, social selection, and greater candour.

Gioradano (1978) examined the nature and role of peer groups in female delinquency. Female delinquency is viewed as a sociological phenomenon and not only as a problem of personal maladaptation. A questionnaire, measuring (a) the importance of delinquent activity of approval given by each of 3 reference groups (male groups, boy friend, female group) and, (b) the extent of involvement to 108 female institutionalized juvenile offenders, and 83 girls from a lower-class urban high school.

Results included the following:-

a) Most incarcerated girls (5.3%) belonged to gang and were involved in masculine crimes as well as in status offenses.

b) Girls who were members of a regular group (gang) were more likely to be delinquent than non-members.

c) For white girls, those who associated with a group including both sexes were more likely to be delinquent than those in groups of girls only.
d) Highest approval for engaging in delinquent behaviour came from girl friends. The author concluded that friendship patterns are linked to female delinquency and that the perception of approval from other girls affects delinquent involvement.

Social scientists and others have maintained that schools contribute to delinquency by their failure to prepare students properly for later life. Thus, their solution is better schools and better education. It is argued, however, that schools create delinquents because of their success, not their failure, under the present economic system schools must prepare youths, especially of the lower classes, for alienated work and lives. Youths become “delinquents” when they reject this destiny. It follows that the society and economy must change first, since they demand alienated labour; schools can prepare people for liberated lives (Alexander, 1978).

Young offenders (N=50) from a Borstal School of West Bengal, India, were compared with a control group to determine cause of juvenile delinquency. Factors leading to delinquency include: poverty, blighted home conditions, poor socio-economic background, broken families, lack of discipline and parental control, and poor effect on socializing youth toward delinquency and that environmental conditions are closely connected with a general level of social pathology (Dasgupta, and Majumdar, 1981).

Shekar-Somboer (1981) observed that most delinquent children are known to have poor school records. Attempting to identify some reason for this, based on a review of the research literature, what emerges is a sketch not just to the delinquent child as an offender but as a socio-culturally deprived child, many of whose problems are either caused or aggravated by an unhelpful school system and environment.

The results of four large surveys conducted in Victoria, Australia, in 1966, 1972, 1975, and 1978 covering 25,000 cases are presented statistically. Findings support the proposition that young offenders tend to come from families that are larger than average, and that they are more likely to be middle children, confirming earlier, and generally smaller
surveys conducted elsewhere in the world. With the current trend toward smaller family sizes, these results are seen as carrying an optimistic message: all things being equal, this trend may result in overall lower levels of delinquency, however, other factors may invalidate this prediction (Biler & Challinger, 1981).

Singh (1981) devised a psychological model that portrays the process of social frame of reference. Within this framework, the author studied ten 13-16 years old delinquents and 10 normal adolescents. Subjects were administered the family attitude test and asked to complete a picture story task. As expected the control group possessed a positive parental picture, whereas the delinquent group harboured a negative parental picture. “Wanderer” delinquents come from families in which both father and mother rejected the child and their conjugal relationship was discordant.

High school students were administered a self report measure that included the assessment of commission of 9 penal violations and 8 misbehaviors: attitudes toward home and school; perceptions of parents, teachers and school-mates, and aspirations. Subjects were categorized into high and low delinquency groups based on their responses. Compared to Ss in the low delinquency group, Ss in the high delinquency group had more feelings of maladjustment and discontent regarding their families and school; had less positive perceptions of their families and teachers: felt alienated from their school. Had fewer aspirations to attend college, and had tended not to believe in or adhere to school rules. However, these subject’s relations within their classmates and close friends were not as problematic as with parents or teachers. Results confirm the hypothesis that students with a high degree of delinquency tend to have weak family and schools bonds (Suzuki, et al. 1982).

Uchiyama, Ayoka (1982) analysed data of 697 juvenile shoplifters, 726 primary school children, and 514 junior high school students. Findings were discussed in terms of good habit formation, self-esteem, family back ground, school life, and contact with mass media. Although delinquents showed high self-esteem relative to relationship with friends, physical strength, and sports, they showed low esteem relative to academics. Although
delinquents and non-delinquents had similar family backgrounds delinquents were more susceptible to peer influence.

Sharma, Gunthey and Singh (1982) administered a personal data sheet and a Hindi version of the High School Personality Questionnaire to 20 delinquent and 25 non-delinquent Ss (aged 14-18 years). Results indicate that delinquents were more assertive, anxious, depressed, guilt-prone, tense, frustrated, and dependent, and less intelligent than non-delinquents. It is suggested that these characteristics of delinquents are the effect of poorer, less educated families, and middle born positions within their families.

Wilkinson, Stitt, and Erickson (1982) compared the rate of self reported delinquent behaviour of more than 700 high school students with data on their sibling structure (birth order and sex of siblings). Results suggest that birth order and sex of siblings may have an interaction effect on delinquency. Subjects sharing the same order of birth but with brothers rather than sister’s were not equally delinquent. The evidence suggest that both contrast and imitation are useful conceptual notions for explaining the relationship between sibling status and delinquent behaviour.

Educational, cultural, and social status of the family are the most important factors contributing to juvenile delinquency, followed by the influence of the peer group. The family situation of 265 delinquent youths was analyzed, taking into consideration such factors as parents absence, maternal employment, number of siblings and occurrence of parental alcoholism. Data indicated that delinquency is more closely related to the insecurity of the family unit against economic pressures rather than to a lack of familial affection. In some cases, delinquency represented as expression is repressed sexuality or identity (Gonzalez, 1982).

Gove and Crutchfield (1982) examined self report data from 620 parents on their 13 years old behaviour, the nature of his or her life at home, and parent’s perceptions of their relationship with the child. How the family and delinquency literature fit into control theory’s conceptualization of the importance of a child’s attachment to the family as a determinant of
delinquency was evaluated. Variables measuring (1) family structure, (2) poor parental characteristics, (3) household characteristics, and (4) parent-child relationships were examined. The attachment variable was the strongest predictor of delinquency and aided in 'interpreting' the effects of other variable that were significantly related to delinquency. Variable, that predicted male delinquency differed from those that predicted female delinquency. Characteristics of the parent's marriage played an important role for boys, while misbehaviour of girls was more strongly predicted by variables measuring parent child interaction and parental control.

Scharbach and Bouncard (1982) reviewed 10 studies that used a variety of methodologies in the investigation of atleast 28,000 children of alcoholic parents. Some of the children's problems included intellectual, behavioural, psychological, instinctual, psychological, neurological, somatic and effective disturbances. While seemingly disparate, the data show a predominance of epilepsy, followed by mental debility, retarded psychomotor development, and behaviour problems. Findings show a significant relationship between male delinquency and parental alcoholism. Although there was a close correlation between the two, it is suggested that the children's problems may also be rooted in such factors as milieu and affective exchange.

High school students were questioned, using a self-report technique, about their commitment of 9 violations at the law and 8 misbehaviors. It was found that self concept, a perception purposefulness, social isolation, frustration and a decline intolerance, resistance to authority, skepticism of social norms, inner pressure toward deviance, degeneration of daily life habits, and emergence of psychosomatic symptoms were positively related to delinquency involvement. It is concluded that deterioration of youngster's inner control is conducive to their involvement in delinquency. It is contended that this deterioration of inner control is rooted in a distorted aspects of current Japanese family life, particularly in a defective pattern of child care (Nishimura, et al, 1982).

Sharma, Meenaskhi (1982) reviewed a number of studies demonstrating that delinquents are often below normal in intelligence, have abnormal or atleast unusual social
and personality traits, and often lack normal adjustment. Some of these studies also reported on such characteristics as extroversion/introversion, suicidal tendency, anxiety, family dynamics and self-actualization in delinquents.

Loeber (1982) reviewed studies which show that children who initially display high rates of antisocial behaviour are more likely to persist in this behaviour than children who initially show lower rates of antisocial behaviour. Evidence is presented that chronic delinquents, compared with non-chronic or non-delinquent individuals, tend to have been children with antisocial behaviours, and who showed an early onset of such behaviours. Once, high levels of antisocial behaviour have been established, youths tend to maintain such levels rather than revert to lower levels of antisocial behaviour. Studies suggest that more children drift into higher levels of antisocial behaviour than revert to a lower level. Patterns of antisocial behaviour tend to change during preadolescence and adolescence. The number of youths who engage in overt antisocial acts (fighting and disobedience) declines between 6 and 12 years of age, whereas in that period the number of youths who engage in covert antisocial acts (thefts, and alcohol and drug use) increase.

Hartjen (1982) discussed findings from a study of juvenile delinquency carried out by the author and S. Priyadarsini. In contrast to countries like the US, delinquency in India is not considered to be a major problem by adults or correctional officials, and delinquency rates have remained low. Several socio-economic features of Indian society, such as interdependence of members of family, and the social requirements of an agrarian-scarcity economy, ensure that young people are integrated into the dominant social system and deter the development of an adolescent subculture separate from adult society. An integral element of the socio-economic structure of the country, Indian youths are neither oriented to normative violations nor are they perceived by adults and “outsiders” in need of formal control.

Axenroth (1983) examined the literature on the class crime relationship in developed and developing societies and reported the results of a study of self-reported delinquency in schools of Korea. In advanced industrial societies, the probability of delinquent status is
associated with the lowest social strata, and the probability of lower class status is associated with the most serious forms of delinquency. Otherwise, it is proposed, the class crime relationship is a myth. Class-based theories are more likely to find empirical support in less developed societies where people are classified at birth into groups with distinct views of life, distinct values, and distinct socialization practices. Since education plays a part in minimizing these differences, access to the school system also plays a part in this minimization. In Korea, official statistics indicate that criminal behaviour is largely confined to the lower class. The findings of the self report study of 418 middle and high school youth in Seoul show that access to the regular school system tended to reduce involvement in lower class boys in delinquent behaviour. Apart from access to the educational system, the profitability of delinquent status was associated with lower class status, and the probability of lower class status was associated with criminal or delinquent status. Thus, class remains an important factor in the explanation of delinquency when educational opportunity is lacking.

A large portion of the research carried out on juvenile delinquency and gang behaviour has been concentrated on male delinquents. Few have been concerned with whether or not females from gangs behave in the same way that males do. When females are included in delinquency studies, their behaviour is almost always explained in psychological or social-psychological terms. The general reasoning is that females commit delinquent acts or join delinquent gangs because they are socially mal-adjusted, come from broken and unhappy homes, and do not relate well to the opposite sex. The present authors juxtapose this theoretical perspective to a social structural explanation of both female juvenile delinquency and female gang membership and then tested these alternative explanations for juvenile delinquency using data on 229 Black female juveniles; data were collected in Los Angeles during the mid 1962. Data were found to be more consistent with social structural explanations of gang membership and juvenile delinquency than explanations that depend on psychological constructs. It is concluded that the over-whelming impact of racism, sexism, poverty, and limited opportunity structures is likely to be so important in determining the gang membership and juvenile delinquency of females in urban ghettos that personality variables, relations with parents, and problems associated with heterosexual behaviour play a relatively minor role in determining these behaviours (Bowker & Klein, 1983).
A popular thesis in criminology links "broken homes" to juvenile delinquency. This thesis has been invoked to explain higher rates of delinquency among youth from low income, minority families than among youth from main stream backgrounds. Data collected on a sample of 123 black children of low socio-economic status first studied when aged 3-4, with 99 followed up at age 15, were used to assess the thesis that family structure is significantly associated with self reported delinquency among this population. The relationship between an array of family variables, including family structure and each of 4 types of self reported delinquency were examined in analysis conducted separately for males and females (N = 59 and 40 respectively). Findings indicated that few family structures are of minimal importance for the types of delinquency examined. The results differ for males and females. These findings raise serious questions about the cogency of the broken home thesis of delinquency to explain delinquency among non-mainstream groups in today’s society (Farnsworth, Margaret, 1984).

Basu (1984) discussed the concept of juvenile delinquency, its changing dimensions and causes which include poor upbringing, broken homes, slum environment, low socio-economic status, poor schooling, population explosion and over crowding, urbanization and industrialization, and emotional disturbances, which is thought as growing danger in India and in other societies. Data collected by the Bureau of Police Research and Development have established a correlation between illiteracy and Development have established a correlation between illiteracy and juvenile delinquency/criminality. Efforts to combat juvenile delinquency were discussed, with focus on encouraging parents to help their children get a proper education and acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to meet society’s demands.

Figueria (1984) surveyed behaviours of Ss who had engaged in delinquent acts during the previous year. The Ss completed instruments measuring feminist orientation, aspiration, school involvement, social activities, and sexual activity. Other independent variables included class, race and grades, Data were used to test the hypothesis that feminist orientation, by raising aspiration, increases the possibility of deviant behaviour. Findings best support a sub-cultural deprivation explanation of delinquency: lower class position depresses
aspirations leading to lower delinquency. The contribution of feminist orientation to this predominant explanatory path was minimal. Results of both a casual and interactive analysis indicated, at best, a weak and partial link between feminist orientation and delinquency. Support for gender equality in public opportunities showed no effect, while support for role equality in private was found.

Tamura (1984) investigated the relationships between personality and type of delinquency by studying delinquents in each of the 10 delinquency groups e.g. school violent males, local violent males, male motorcycle gang members, male shoplifters, male committing other larcenies, male and female sexual delinquents, male and female glue-snuffers, violent females, female larcenists, and female prostitutes. Subjects’ average age was 15.7 years for males and 15.3 years for females. Subjects who are classified as self display personality types had more previous arrests and belonged to more cohesive and seriously delinquent groups than those who were evaluated as self restrictive. Groups 6, 7 and 10 attracted self display subjects. Group 4 attracted self restricted subjects. Subjects who belonged to groups 1, 2 and 3 demonstrated a positive self-image, and subjects in groups 5, 7, 9 and 10 demonstrated a negative self image. Destruction of self image was considered to be related to degree of adaptation to school and the type of offense committed. Drug abuse and prostitution considerably deteriorated subjects self images.

Thirty delinquent adolescents (aged 12.5-25.5 years) from small farming communities at least 90 miles away from a city of 50,000 were administered the Tennessee Self Concept Scale and a brief rating scale assessing peer and family relationship drug use, and orientation to the future. Thirty age, sex, and geographically matched non-delinquent Ss were administered the same assessments. It was found that the delinquent Ss had a lower self concept than their non-delinquent counterparts, especially of body image, moral and ethical self, and family self concept. The delinquent Ss showed significant signs of mal-adjustment on the Tennessee scale but accepted their negative self image.
Data from the supplementary questions indicate that the delinquent Ss felt emotionally distant from their families, over reliant on their peers, and saw little hope for their future. Parallel findings were obtained from studies of urban adolescents (Aurich, & Andrews, 1984).

Thilagaraj (1984) tested the hypothesis, that the achievement motivation of delinquents is weaker than that of non-delinquents. The Rao Achievement Motivation Test designed by D. Gopal Rao (1974) was administered to 110 delinquent and 110 non-delinquent boys aged 13-17 years in India. The results show a “Weakened striving force” among delinquents, which is encouraged by their institutionalization, their isolation from society, and society’s indifferent attitude towards them, all affecting their self images. It is concluded that institutionalization is harmful to delinquent’s personality development, and non-institutional treatment promoting a sense of achievement in the community is recommended.

Parents of 140 delinquent (DL), and 131 non-delinquent adolescents completed a demographic questionnaire; and parents and their children were administered the Eysenck Personality Inventory. Results show that delinquents were less extraverted than non-delinquents, and females showed more neuroticism and less extraverted than non-delinquents, and females showed more neuroticism and less social desirability than males. Analysis of parental personality dimensions indicated that mothers of delinquents reported greater neuroticism and social desirability than did mothers of non-delinquents; and fathers of delinquents evidenced more social desirability than fathers of non-delinquents. Further analysis revealed that these differences were not due to delinquency per se, but to between group differences on uncontrolled demographic variables (Bordium, Henggeler & Provit, 1985).

A contribution is made to a gender integrated theory of delinquent behaviour by testing the assumptions of gender specialized delinquent behaviour and of sex-typed bonds as inhibitors of deviance. Data from self administered questionnaires completed by a sample of teenagers in the tenth grade (N = 1105), and 1 year later (64% of the original Ss) revealed no clear evidence of gender specialization in the deviant behaviour reported. Further-more, the analysis does not lend support to traditional theories that link Male Female delinquency to the
weakening of different bonds. A test of an inclusive model of bond theories produced very similar results for both genders (Barton, 1985).

The relationship between juvenile delinquency, school attachment, and parental attachment, was studied using data from 1886 male 10th and 11th graders, classified as upper or lower class, and as black or white. Subjects completed self-reports assessing these variables. Results indicate a negative effect of attachment on delinquency. Except for a small sub-sample of black subjects, 3 major casual effects were found to underlie the relationship between delinquency and attachment. Parental attachment affected delinquency, which affected school attachment, which in turn, affected parental attachment. Results were discussed in terms of social control theory. The recursiveness assumption was questioned, and it was asserted that delinquency is as likely to affect attachment, as attachment is to affect delinquency. A non-recursive model using ordinary least squares cross lag and simultaneous equation methodology is estimated. Findings suggest that the effects of attachment and delinquency are reciprocal and contingent on social status, thus casting doubt on the validity of extent research as a test of social control theory (Liska & Reed, 1985).

Takahashi (1985) analyzed the deterrent effects of social sanctions on delinquency. Junior and senior high school students were asked to judge delinquent acts. Subjects were required to indicate-

(i) whether they would commit the acts if given the chance,
(ii) the popularity of delinquency,
(iii) the possibility of being discovered,
(iv) the degree of wrongness,
(v) the possibility of receiving social sanctions if discovered, and
(vi) the degree of painfulness of social sanctions.

Subjects who indicated that they would commit the delinquent acts perceived greater popularity of delinquency, less possibility of being sanctioned, and lower degree of painfulness of sanctions compared with subjects who stated that they would not commit the
acts. Every sanction was found to have a deterrent effect on delinquency. Informal social sanctions had a particularly strong effect on subjects who indicated that they would not commit delinquent acts.

The association between masculinity and self reported delinquency and the contribution of masculinity to explaining the sex differences in delinquency are investigated. Both strain and control theory imply that masculinity and delinquency are indirectly related. Questionnaire data (N = 3267 students) obtained in a survey of 6 Southern Ariz High School indicate that masculinity and delinquency are weakly associated in the manner suggested by strain theory. However, there is no support for the idea that masculinity explains the sex difference in delinquency. Alternate explanations for this difference are explored (Wilkinson, Karen, 1985).

Sinha, et. al. (1986) administered the Rorscharch IBT on 50 delinquent and 50 non-delinquent boys (all age 14-16 years). Results showed that non-delinquent Ss had good organizing and analytical ability. They were fairly intelligent and possessed a moderate amount of introvert tendency. Delinquents were, however, rigid, impulsive, and stereotyped in their thinking, and had less control over their emotions, contrary to predictions delinquents were conformists but were less sociable than non-delinquents.

Kondanda (1986) studied family size for 95 delinquent males (with a Mean age of 14.62 years) in India, in comparison with 120 normal adolescent males (with a Mean age of 14.78 years). The mean family size and more absence of family members. The possibility of loneliness in the experimental group as a contributing cause of delinquency must be considered.

Israeli census data for 61 towns with populations of at least 5000, and a Jewish majority are analyzed to assess the relationship between juvenile delinquent rates and educational level, income level, and family size. Results indicate that low income was strongly associated with higher levels of Juvenile Crime (Berman, & Eaglstein, 1986).
Crioridana et al. (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 conducted behaviour. Data were derived from personal interviews conducted in 1982 with 942 adolescents (aged 12-19 years). Factors analyzed included intrinsic rewards of friendship (i.e. self-disclosure, caring, and trust); extrinsic rewards (i.e. tangibles, status); and identity support/self confirmation. Results show that, overall subjects who were very different in their levels of delinquency involvement were quite similar in their ways of viewing friendship. Delinquents were more inclined to self-disclosure and reported higher levels of conflicts with friends than their less delinquent counterparts. Gender and race differences are also noted.

Hundleby (1986) studied personality and prediction of delinquency and drug use in young adolescent boys in Ontario. One hundred and fifty Ss had been involved with the juvenile justice system and had been moved from their homes and placed in a training School: one hundred and ninety six Ss were in public schools. Training school and public school Ss were tested using a battery of personality and ability measures. Training school Ss were interviewed on entry to training school and at a three and half year follow up 85% of the training school Ss aged 16.5 yrs. were interviewed. Training school Ss showed elevated levels of usage of LSD, marihuana, cigarettes, and alcohol. Test scores obtained from training school Ss on arrival at a training school predicted criteria gathered at follow up although the level of prediction was not high indices of recidivism were only poorly predicted. However, indicates of drug use and alienation were predicted by extraversion, fluid intelligence, lack of acculturation and independence. Farrow & French (1986) investigated the relationship between parental influences, delinquent lifestyle, and drug abuse among 66 male and 23 female residents of a juvenile correctional institute. No significant gender differences with respect to drug use were found. Females committed more crimes against property than did males. Seventy one subjects characterized their relationship with their parents as good. Parents were perceived as maintaining a passive, apathetic stance toward subject's drug use. Data indicate a significant level of criminal behaviour among parents, and parental modeling for illegal behaviour, and drug use appeared to be a strong factor. Exploration of the drug use delinquency association indicated that subjects saw a stronger casual relationship between drug use and subsequent criminal behaviour than was found in the current study or past
research. A multi-factorial association between drug abuse and delinquency behaviours as part of a spectrum of socio-pathic personality development was supported.

Hazni (1986) studied the behaviour of a naturally existing group of 18 boys (aged 10 years) over several months in an Israeli slum. Findings show that subjects moved from conventional to delinquent behaviour in a multistage process. During the early stages, group process undermined the prestige of paternal authority figures, leading to a state of an authority vacuum, within the group. In the latter stages, subjects associated with local order delinquents who filled this vacuum. This association resulted in a quantum lead in the delinquency of the subjects, who learned delinquent behaviour from their new authority figures. Group processes played a crucial role in the overall processes.

Sixty two percent of 50 adjudicated delinquents (age 17-18 years) in a rural area showed learning disabilities when tested. Among the learning disables and non-learning disabled Ss, there was no difference in kind or seriousness of delinquent activity. Delinquents tended to be white males to have reading and mathematic skills at least 2 years below grade, to come from large families, in which the parents were divorced, and to come form a poor economic and cultural background than do the non-delinquents. This analysis suggests that the academic treatment of the learning disabled youngster should not be ignored as a factor in delinquency, especially in economically and culturally impoverished families (Fleener, 1987).

Campbell (1987) examined the correlation between family variables and delinquency (both self reported and official) in 64 British 15-16-year old females. Factor Analysis of Hirschi’s Home Life Questionnaire revealed 4 factors related to caring and communication, discipline, pressure and mother-daughter closeness which cumulatively accounted for 31% of the variance. Multiple Regression of these factors onto self reported delinquency indicated the maternal factor to be most powerful, explaining 25% of the variance in self reported delinquency. Institutionalized and non-institutionalized Ss showed only chance differences in terms of the quality of their home life.
Maitra (1987) administered the Thematic Apperception Test to 100 delinquent boys (age 12-18 years) who were selected on the basis of age and offences. One hundred non-delinquent boys matched for age, ability, SES, families avocation and area of socialization served as controls. Delinquents differed significantly from controls in thematic fantasy content. Results suggest that the delinquent Ss exhibit material and emotional deprivation as indicated by lower levels of maturity, a lack of social adjustment and feelings of dependence while rejecting the father and lacking attachment to the mother.

Walsh (1987) compared means on property and violent offences broken down by verbal IQ levels among 256 male juvenile delinquents. Low IQ delinquents were present in the sample in significantly higher proportions than would be expected in comparison to population IQ norms. There was an inverse relationship between IQ levels and property crime. It is concluded that low IQ apparently predisposes delinquents to impulsive and spontaneous crimes that offer instant gratification. High IQ apparently predisposes delinquents to crimes that require planning and offer deferred gratification. Findings underscore the complexity of the relationship between IQ and delinquency.

Riely (1987) examined the relationship between leisure time use and delinquency in 751 British 14 and 15 year old, thorough interviews with the Ss and their parents. Lifestyle and activity patterns (e.g. time spent out with friends) were related to differences in the commissions of criminal offences. For males, peer group delinquency, peer group commitment, and parental supervision were associated with significant differences in the use of leisure time. Activity patterns for females suggest that parents who were well informed about their daughter’s leisure activities exerted a more effective controlling influence.

Matzuada and Heimer (1987) evaluated theoretical mechanism derived from differential association theory and social control theory that specifies how broken homes influence delinquency among Blacks and non-Blacks. Data on 1588 non-Black and 1001 Black males from the Richmond Youth Project were analyzed in terms of the first authors structural equation model of delinquency. In both populations the effects of broken homes and
attachment to parents and supporting differential association over social control theory, was found.

Johnosn (1987) examined parent-child relationships and self reported delinquent behaviour in 744 high school sophomore. Family structure was controlled, and males and female were examined separately. Results indicate that males are more delinquent than females; the gender of the adolescent is not related to the strength of parental attachment; and both males and females are closer to their mother than their father, but closeness to father is the better predictor of delinquent behaviour-especially among the males. It is suggested that a revision of the conceptualization of parental attachment may make it a more useful variable in explaining delinquency. Matusueda and Heimer (1987) evaluated theoretical mechanisms derived from differential association theory and social control theory that specify how broken homes influence delinquency among Blacks and non-Black and 1,001 Black males from the Richmond Youth Project were analyzed in terms of the first author’s structural equation model of delinquency. In both populations, the effects of broken homes and attachment to parents and peers were mediated by the learning of definitions of delinquency, supporting differential association over social control theory.

Abrams Simpson, and Hogg (1988) studied juvenile delinquents in England. Students (N =32, Females, and 42 Males) from a comprehensive school in Leeds, England were administered a questionnaire to assess their understanding of the meanings of delinquency, and to survey their opinions regarding what should be done about it. Results indicate that rural students understood the general meaning of delinquency but in response to questions on what should be done about it, only 2 suggested strict and punitive detention, 19 advocated punishment, but the remaining 33 thought that social intervention, education, family support, and facilities for recreation would be most effective.

An investigation of the relationship of several demographic variables family structure (number of siblings in house, Family impactness, sibling rank, number of persons in household) and family environment (family relationship, personal growth, family system maintenance) in predicting delinquency was done via responses of chronic delinquent and
non-delinquent youths ($N = 198$) to the Family Environment Scale. A discriminant analysis was used to determine which of the demographic and family environment variables had the most predictive power in discriminating between the groups. Results indicate that 10 of the variables explained 49% of the variance between the chronic delinquent and non-delinquent groups. Personal growth is found to have the most discriminating power, followed by number of siblings, race, sex, and system maintenance (Leflore, 1988).

Eight hundred 7th and 9th graders answered an eight scale questionnaire about deviant behaviour. This self report covered mainly offences against norms in schools. One scale addressed mild forms of delinquency. These violence-viewing indices examined consumption frequency of relevant media and TV series. Significant correlations emerged between the amount of deviant behaviours and the three violence. The coefficients of a non recursive model suggest a causal impact of media used for delinquency (Lukesch, 1988).

Jones and Heskin (1988) examined the events surrounding the deviant behaviour of 21 male juvenile offenders (aged 13-16 years) in terms of the antecedents and consequences of these behaviours and with reference to the functions value of the behaviour to the individual. Results were analyzed within a framework of positive and negative punishment, delinquent behaviour was seen as a function of the complex interaction of personal, social, historical and situational variables. The importance of the motivational state of the offender at the time of crime was stressed.

The inter relationship of delinquent activities and their consequences on the development of alcoholism in women were examined by Miller et al. (1989) via interview data from a sample of 45 alcoholic women selected from local treatment agencies and Alcoholics Anonymous Groups compared with 40 non-alcoholic women selected randomly from a household population. Delinquent activity included status offenses, such as, running away, and cutting classes; as well as more serious acts, including fighting, stealing and driving offenses. Official involvement as a juvenile was also assessed. Alcoholic women were significantly more likely to report stealing. Legal interventions were important predictors of
alcoholism problems in women, even when family background and childhoods experiences, such as childhood sexual abuse and father to child violence were considered.

The relation between delinquency and measures of status among adolescent males was examined, using data drawn from two studies; (1) The Seattle Youth Study, and (2) The Richmond Youth study. Adolescent status was defined in terms of three conceptual dimensions: social differentiation, inequality and stratification. Analysis of empirical measures of these conceptual dimensions (e.g. popularity among peers, appearance and size, financial and occupational position, academic status and status within the family) suggest that results depend on the measures of adolescent status analysis: e.g. measures of popularity among peers and financial position tend to be positively associated with delinquency, while measures of academic status and influence in the family are negatively associated with delinquency (Brown field, 1990).

The relative impact of various features of childrearing variables on adult male criminal outcomes was investigated using data collected via home observations of 232 boys in Boston, during childhood, and their criminal records, 30 years later. Results suggest that maternal behaviour influences juvenile delinquency and through those effects adult criminality. Paternal interaction with the family, however, appears to have a more direct influence on the probability of adult criminal behaviour (McCord, 1991).

An analysis of 400 + female delinquency cases that appeared before the Los Angeles (Calif) Juvenile Court in the early 20th Century indicates that parents, particularly single mothers, often initiated court proceedings. Court records are drawn on to explore why single mothers reported their teenage daughters to Court authorities and how the Court responded to their concerns. The findings suggest that major social and economic changes during this period increased the economic vulnerability of single mothers and heightened generational tensions between working class parents and daughters. When single mothers increasingly dependent on their daughters wage-earning, and domestic labour, daughters began to challenge traditional family roles-refusing to share their wages, leaving home to live on their own, going out unchaperoned, and engaging in premarital sex. Single mothers sought court
intervention to control rebellious daughters whose behaviour threatened family needs and expectations. Although single mothers may have initiated court proceedings, and the court helped bolster parental authority in some cases. In others, it prosecuted the young women, leading to detention and incarceration, which exacerbated the already precarious existence of female headed families (Odem, Mary, 1991).

Through a review of 68 studies reported in Sociological Abstracts, and the Criminal Justice Periodical Index since 1977, and studies from additional sources, along with other factors the broken home delinquency were also included. Longitudinal studies utilizing official measures of delinquency find more delinquency in homes broken by divorce than death, but cross-sectional research using self reported delinquency measures does not find differences by type of broken home. The analysis also finds that gender, race, socioeconomic status, and neighborhood influence the broken home-delinquency. There is some association between broken homes and illicit substance use, but not for broken homes and serious offenses. There is a strong relationship between broken homes and status offences (Free, 1991).

Osuna, et al. (1992) examined the importance of factors related to family conflicts in the genesis of social maladjustment. One hundred eighty nine youth (11 to 18 years age) from training schools connected with juvenile court underwent individual clinical psychological examination and psychometric and psycho biographical studies. Sociofamilial and school backgrounds and previous history of social behaviour were noted. Subjects also completed the state-trait anxiety inventory, subjects experienced a high incidence of interfamilial pathology including physical aggression and alcoholism which was found to be a significant discriminant factor. Subjects were also found to be affectively immature.

Damphonsse and Crouch (1992) investigated the power of unique and common explanations (defined in terms of social learning theory (SLT) to account for Satanism among 530 incarcerated youthful offenders (aged 10-17 years). According to SLT low parental and educational attachment increase participation in deviant activity. Fifty five Ss identified themselves as Satanists. Results show significant positive relationships between Satanism and
key SLT variables suggesting that involvement in Satanism may not have a common etiology with other forms of deviance. Satanists were even more unattached to conventionality via parents and schools, even more attached to peers even less attached to delinquent peers than their monastically involved counterparts. Whites with higher IQ, and with friends in Satanism were more likely to be involved in Satanism themselves.

Heaven (1993) examined the interrelationships between personality dimensions, negative attitudes towards authority figures, and self-reported delinquency in 2 studies with a total of 655 Australian adolescents (16 & 17 yrs old in study 1, and 10 th graders in study 2). Analyses reveal; sex differences with respect to the ability of the various personality factors and attitudes towards authority do predict self-reported delinquency. For females but not males, Eysenckian psychoticism seemed to act a conduit for a variety of personality traits. Social desirability appeared more pronounced among females than males.

The severity, certainty, & celerity of sanctions for 800 juveniles, ages 15-16 charged with robbery and burglary in juvenile court in New Jersey whose cases were adjudicated in criminal court. The effectiveness of these sanctions in reducing recidivism and reincarceration are determined. Results show that incarceration rates were higher for adolescents sentenced in juvenile court, regardless of sentence type or severity. The results suggest that efforts to criminalize adolescent offending may not produce the desired result and may in fact be counterproductive. There is no support for legislative efforts to eliminate the special jurisprudence for adolescent crimes or the separate jurisdiction for juvenile offenders (Fagon, 1996).

Jacobs et al. (1997) presented a comprehensive descriptive study of incarcerated juvenile sexual offenders and an analysis of group differences between sexual and non sexual offenders. The study utilized a large sample of 156 Ss (aged 13-18 yrs.) with a properly defined comparison group, standardized psychometric measures, and substantial institutional and therapeutic record reviews. The sample was described and compared on measures of dealing history, intelligence, academic achievement and psychopathology. The goal of the research was to identify characteristics unique to sexual offenders that could lead to
etiological theories about why juvenile offenders act out as they do. The research results do not reveal a meaningful pattern of differences between the groups on variables measured. The data supporting the conclusion that sexual offending by incarcerated juveniles is likely to be but one expression of antisocial violent behaviour. The similarities are indicative of commensurate therapeutic needs for both types of offenders.

Richardson, Kelly and Graham (1997) examined the presence or absence of group differences on the basis of victim characteristics, background characteristics, and sexually abusive behaviour within a sample of 100 British sexually abusive male adolescents aged 11-18 years. Results indicate that when subgroups were delineated on the basis of victim characteristics they could be reliably differentiated on several abuser and abuse characteristics. Groups differed on some features of abusive behaviour and family and social environmental background characteristics, but showed some degree of overlap.

The relationship between religiosity and various forms of delinquency was examined using two-stage least squares regression analysis of survey data from 1,093 public high school students in OK, AR, and MD. Analysis revealed that the same integrated theoretical model of control and social learning theories, fit the data on alcohol use, heavy alcohol consumption, use of marijuana, criminal behaviour, sexual exploration, and suicidal thoughts. The model accounted for 22% - 27% of the variance in alcohol use, heavy alcohol consumption, and criminal behaviour, but only 15% of the variance in sexual behaviour, 11% in use of marijuana, and 5% in suicidal thoughts. Religiosity exerted a significant influence only on criminal behaviour, but all forms of delinquent behaviour had a significant impact on religiosity (Benda & Corwyn, 1997).

Social and personality characteristics of female gang members are identified based on interviews regarding gang participation conducted with 150 girls (average age 15) convicted by the juvenile court of Montreal, Quebec, 103 of whom reported current or prior gang membership. Chi square testing of gang members Vs. nonmembers showed that members had less social adaptation more deviant personalities & markedly more delinquent conduct. They also had less parental supervision and spent less time in school. Female, like male, gang
members responded to a process of selection. The more structured the gang, the more dysfunctional the member. However, gang organization tended to limit the females ability to discharge tensions & frustration and put her in an auxiliary role (Lanctot & Le Blanc, 1997).

Increased juvenile delinquency can be seen as an indicator for a deteriorating social fabric under conditions of rapid social change. Criminological theories suggest, however, that such conditions do not per se produce delinquency: They force youth into prodelinquent leisure activities with peers, leading to an endorsement of delinquent behaviour and offering the infrastructure for it. Resources acquired in family and public life, however, may prevent youth from drifting into such prodelinquent leisure activities and indirectly from delinquent behaviour. Empirical test of these hypotheses have to employ simultaneous analyses of societal-level and individual-level data. On the basis of an international youth study, the paper undertakes such an analysis: In the years 1992-95, data from 42 independent samples of seventh graders from East and West Germany, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Hungary, Czechia, and Greece were surveyed. Data on deviant school behaviour, delinquent drift, nurturant parenting, and subjective feelings of justice in public were obtained from 7282 thirteen- to fourteen-year-olds. Processes of rapid social change were incorporated as data on changes in GNP in the years proceeding the surveys. Analyses show that delinquent drift is a valid predictor of deviant school behavior only on the individual level. The extent to which adolescents engage in prodelinquent peer activities depends more on the cultural context in which adolescents live than on their personal experience in the family and in public. Nurturant parenting does, however, covary negatively with deviant school behavior irrespective of level of analysis. (Boehnke & Winkels, 2002).

Given the growth of juvenile detainee populations, epidemiologic data on their psychiatric disorders are increasingly important. Yet, there are few empirical studies. Until we have better epidemiologic data, we cannot know how best to use the system’s scarce mental health resources.

Methods - Using the Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children version 2.3, interviewers assessed a randomly selected, stratified sample of 1829 African American, non-Hispanic
white, and Hispanic youth (1172 males, 657 females, ages 10-18 years) who were arrested and detained in Cook County, Illinois (which includes Chicago and surrounding suburbs). We present 6-month prevalence estimates by demographic subgroups (sex, race/ethnicity, and age) for the following disorders: affective disorders (major depressive episode, dysthymia, manic episode), anxiety (panic, separation anxiety, overanxious, generalized anxiety, and obsessive-compulsive disorders psychosis, attention deficit, hyperactivity disorder, disruptive behaviour disorders (oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder), and substance use disorders (alcohol and other drugs).

Results - Nearly two thirds of males and nearly three quarters of females met diagnostic criteria for one or more psychiatric disorder. Excluding conduct disorder (common among detained youth), nearly 60% of males and more than two thirds of females met diagnostic criteria and had diagnosis-specific impairment for one or more psychiatric disorders. Half of males and almost half of females had a substance use disorder, and more than 40% of males and females met criteria for disruptive behavior disorders. Affective disorders were also prevalent, especially among females; more than 20% of females met criteria for a major depressive episode. Rates of many disorders were higher among females, non-Hispanic whites, and older adolescents.

Conclusions - These results suggest substantial psychiatric morbidity among juvenile detainees. Youth with psychiatric disorders pose a challenge for the juvenile justice system and, after their release, for the larger mental health system. (Teplin, Linda, et al. 2002).

Focusing on nonbehavioral correlates of juvenile delinquency, young people’s attitudinal reactions towards social limits were measured by means of the Standard Reaction Instrument (SRI). Responses of 85 detained young offenders were compared with those of 390 nondetained controls. Relationship between attitudinal reactions and scores on the Youth Self-Report’s delinquent behavior and aggressive behavior syndromes were examined. Significant differences between detained and nondetained young people were found with regard to knowledge of behavioral alternatives and behavioral intentions. Furthermore, in nondetained young people, significant relationships were found between transgressive
intentions, self-oriented motivations, here-and-now oriented motivations, and scores on delinquent behavior and aggressive behavior. Young people reporting high rates of undersocialized behavior were more inclined to transgress social limits and more often attributed their intentions to self-oriented motivations and less often to here-and-now oriented motivations. The results supported the self-presentation theory on juvenile delinquency. (Grietens, Rink, & Hellincks, 2003).

Little investigative knowledge exists with regard to the roles that adolescent-parent relationship play in the development of female juvenile delinquency among African Americans. In the current investigation, the McMaster Family Assessment Device (FAD) and the Assessment of Interpersonal Relations were employed to examine 76 female African American juvenile offender’s perceptions of their existing family functioning characteristics and the quality of their relationships with their mothers. Results indicated that all of the family functioning constricts measured by the FAD, except communication, were positively related to the quality of the mother-daughter relationship as perceived by the daughter. However, when the perceived quality of the relationship was simultaneously regressed on each of the constructs measured by the FAD, only the simple effect of general family functioning appeared to contribute significantly to the quality of the relationship. Findings are discussed in light of the need to further explore delinquency in female African American adolescents and implications for interventions and prevention practices. (Petrocelli, Cathown, & Glaser, 2003).

Social disorganization of communities, family bonds, school bonds, the peer group and age, have been shown to be related (either positively or negatively) to delinquency. This study addressed gaps in the literature by (1) using a large and randomly drawn sample of adolescents, within a large number of randomly selected communities; (2) investigating the influence of community social disorganization directly on delinquency, while including in the same model the moderating effect of community social discorganization on the micro-contexts of family, school, and peer group, as well as the direct effects of these micro-contexts; and (3) including age as a variable likely to have both direct effects on delinquency and moderating effects on the micro-and macro-level social contexts.
Method - The public-use data set of Wave I of the (US) National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health was used. The model was tested using hierarchical linear modelling and included the social disorganization of communities; adolescent’s bonds to school and family, family controls and involvement with a deviant peer group; and age and its interaction with these social contexts.

Results - Community social disorganization was found to be positively related to delinquency, but effects of micro-level contexts were not found to be moderated by social disorganization. Family bonds and controls, and school bonds, were negatively related to delinquency. No effect of peer group was found. Age was found to have a direct effect; effects of the interaction of age with family controls and age with school bonds were also significant.

Conclusions - Results strengthen those from previous studies (using more limited samples) which show that integrated views of macro- and micro-level social contexts and developmental trends are necessary to understand delinquency. (Word & Laughlin, 2003).

‘Civicness’ may be defined as that property of the social fabric that is characterized by socio-political commitment, solidarity and mutual trust. From a social ecological perspective it is expected that civic traditions in a given geographical area will have an impact on criminality. The aim of the present study was to test the association between level of civicness and level of juvenile delinquency among the regions of Italy. For the purpose of this study, the term ‘delinquency’ encompasses all illegal acts, from minor offences to violent crimes. We hypothesized that regions with high levels of civic commitment would be more successful in the socialization of its youth, and would thus curb its involvement in delinquent behaviour. Results generally supported the hypothesis. Significant negative correlations were observed at three different time periods (in the 1970s, the 1980s, and in the 1990s) between civicness and official records of robbery and attempted under by minors, and murder committed by both minors and adults. Analyses using data from a large victimization survey confirmed the significant negative correlations between civicness and violent crimes, but also revealed a
significant negative correlation between civicness and theft. Finally, analyses which included socio-economic predictors revealed that they overlapped to a great extent with civicness, and thus indicated that the predominance of one over the other could not be determined. Nevertheless, it is concluded that the development of environments in which socio-political commitment, solidarity and mutual trust abound may facilitate the social integration of children and prevent the development of criminal behavior. (Gatti, Tremblong & Laroque, 2003).

The object of this research is to investigate the relationship between gender, parent-child relations, shame and juvenile delinquency. The study proceeds from a social bonding theoretical framework and hypothesizes that shame will act as an intervening mechanism through which poor parent-child relations impact upon delinquency. The present study addresses three key research questions. Are girls more strongly attached to and controlled by their parents than boys are? Do girls feel more shame in the face of significant others than boys do? And, finally, does shame mediate the effect of parent-child relations in the explanation of delinquency? A total of 979 students in grade 8 of the Swedish school system (aged 14; 505 boys and 474 girls) were included in the study. The findings show girls to be more strongly attached to parents, to be more controlled and to feel more shame than boys. Finally, the analyses show that feeling less shame in the face of significant others tended to mediate the effect of poor parent-child relations on delinquency for girls. For boys, both family interaction and shaming components are significantly related to delinquency. (Sevensson, 2004).

Article by Junger-Tas, Ribeand, & Crayft (2004) considers differences in patterns of youth delinquency and problem behavior between boys and girls. It uses cross-sectional surveys of self-reported youth offending in 11 European countries, and a similar survey covering various ethnic groups in Rotterdam, both carried out in 1992. These surveys show that there remains a substantial gap in the level of delinquency between girls and boys across all countries and ethnic groups. The findings confirm that weak social controls by family and school are an important correlate of delinquency for males and females in all country clusters and across all ethnic groups. On the whole, the correlates of delinquency are found to be similar in males and females, which suggests that there is no need for a different theory to
explain delinquency in boys and girls. Social control explains part of the gap in delinquency between boys and girls, simply because social controls of girls tend to be stronger and tighter. Culturally determined differences in the strength of family-based social controls can also explain some of the variation in delinquency between ethnic groups.

Research indicates that gender is one of the strongest correlates of juvenile delinquency. Additionally, a growing body of literature suggests that the association with delinquent peers is an important predictor of delinquent behavior. Although a few studies have examined how delinquent peers condition the gender-delinquency relationship, the authors extend this body of literature by using longitudinal data from a sample of adolescents to explore the extent to which internal and external constraints condition the relationship between gender, delinquent peers, and delinquent behavior. Findings indicate that delinquent peer association is an important predictor of delinquency generally, but the effect varies across gender. Specifically, delinquent peer association are a better predictor of delinquency among boys compared to girls. In addition, the effect of delinquent peers on delinquency varies according to the level of internal and external constraints. (Piquero, et al. 2005).

Research has demonstrated a relationship between various types of emotional and behavioral problems and delinquency. Still, some aspects of this relationship are not as clear, particularly as pertains to emotional and behavioral problems and delinquent behavior across a broader range of time in the context of other key risk and protective factors. A three-pronged analytic approach examined the effects and function of key covariates on delinquent behavior in early adolescence. Childhood emotional and behavioral problems had a consistent, albeit modest, effect on delinquent behavior in early adolescence. Peer influence was found to be the strongest predictor of delinquent behavior, but family environment demonstrated a protective effect nonetheless. (Sullivan, 2006).

A meta-analysis of 50 studies was conducted by Janstams, et al. (2006) to investigate whether juvenile, delinquents use lower levels of moral judgment than their no delinquent age-mates and, if so, what factors may influence or moderate the developmental delay. The results show a lower stage of moral judgment for juvenile delinquents (d = 76). Effect sizes
were large for comparisons involving male offenders, late adolescents, delinquents with low intelligence, and incarcerated delinquents. The largest effect sizes were found for period of incarceration and comparisons involving juvenile delinquents with psychopathic disorder. Production instead of recognition measures, dilemma-free assessment methods, and non-blind scoring procedures yielded relatively large effect sizes, whereas effect sizes were medium for comparisons involving delinquents with average intelligence, non-incarcerated delinquents, female offenders, as well as early and middle adolescents. Psychopathic disorder and institutionalization were identified as unique moderators of the link between moral judgment and juvenile delinquency. It is concluded that developmentally delayed moral judgment is strongly associated with juvenile delinquency, even after controlling for socioeconomic status, gender, age and intelligence.

This study aimed at exploring the impact of peer relations on the self-esteem of juvenile delinquents.

**Design** - Cross sectional comparative study. Place and Duration of Study. This study was conducted in various male Juvenile jails of Punjab province, Pakistan during 2003.

**Subjects and Methods** - A sample of 200 male convicted juvenile delinquents, who were taken from the Juvenile jails of Multan (n = 70), Bahawalapur (n = 70) and Faisalabad (n = 60). This study was completed during one year time period. The Juvenile were approached with the permission of jail authorities and only those subject included (i) who gave their informed consent to participate in the study and (ii) who were present at the time of study.

**Results** - The age range of the sample was between 13-to-18 years (M=16.36, SD=1.49) and they belonged to lower and middle socio-economic class. Their categories of crimes ranged from murder to crimes like shoplifting, dacoits, and theft etc. For the measurement of peer stressors and self-esteem of juveniles, Urdu translation of Hudson’s (1982) Index of Self-esteem (ISE), and Index of Peer Relations (IPR) were used. The reliability estimates of scales showed high internal consistency reliability of the measures for the sample of our study. Results indicated highly significant correlation between the scores of ISE, and IPR.
Conclusion - The findings of the study suggest that juveniles having low self-esteem have faced higher stressors in peer relations as compared to those juveniles having high self-esteem, and juveniles belonging to lower socio-economic class have more problems with their self-esteem and face more peer stressors compared to the juveniles belonging from middle socio-economic class. (Khurshid, Maryam, & Rehman Ghazala, 2006).

The present study was intended to compare difference in research variables between delinquent adolescents and student adolescents, and to analyze, and to analyze discriminative factors of delinquent behaviors among Korean adolescents.

Methods - The research design of this study was a questionnaire survey. Questionnaires were administered to 2,167 adolescents (1,196 students and 971 delinquents), samples from 8 middle and high school and 6 juvenile corrective institutions, using the proportional stratified random sampling method. Statistical methods employed were Chi-square, t-test, and logistic regression analysis.

Results - The discriminative factors of delinquent behaviors were smoking, alcohol use, other drug use, being sexually abused, viewing time of media violence and pornography. Among these discriminative factors, the factor most strongly associated with delinquency was smoking (odds ratio (32.32). That is, smoking adolescent has a 32-fold higher possibility of becoming a delinquent adolescent than a non-smoking adolescent.

Conclusions - Our finding, that smoking was the strongest discriminative factor of delinquent behavior, suggest that educational strategies to prevent adolescent smoking may reduce the rate of juvenile delinquency. Antismoking educational efforts are therefore urgently needed in South Korea. (Kim & Kim, 2006).

This study examined whether having a strong ethnic identity plays a protective role against juvenile delinquency and sexual offending behavior; the link between having
witnessed domestic violence, having been physically abused, and having experienced both
types of maltreatment and subsequent juvenile delinquent and sexual offending behavior; and,
the link between parental support and attachment versus alienation, inconsistency in
parenting, and communication patterns and subsequent juvenile delinquent and juvenile
sexually aggressive juvenile delinquent and sexual offending behavior; and, the link between
parental support and attachment versus alienation, inconsistency in parenting, and
communication patterns and subsequent juvenile delinquent and juvenile sexually aggressive
behaviors. Paper and pencil surveys were collected from 332 sexual abusers and 170 non-
sexually offending youth at 6 residential facilities in a Midwestern state. Participants
responded to questions regarding traumatic experiences in their childhood, delinquent acts
committed, sexually offending behavior, importance of ethnic identity, violence witnessed,
perceived attachment to mother and father, parental inconsistency and warmth, and
communication patterns with parents. Results indicated that race was associates with group,
with a majority of the sexual offenders reporting as White (72%) versus a minority of the non-
sex offenders reporting as White (27.8%) and that for the sexual abusers, feeling close to
other members of one’s race is associated with less severe sexual crimes and fewer reported
victims. Sexual abusers reported witnessing more violence and experiencing more forms of
maltreatment. Both exposure to domestic violence and experiencing more forms of
maltreatment. Both exposure to domestic violence and having been physically abused were
related to various delinquent behaviors for non-sex offenders and to delinquent and sexually
abusive behaviors for sexual abusers. There was no difference between reported
communication patterns with parents, but juvenile sexual offenders reported less attachment
and warmth, more feelings of alienation, and more inconsistency in parenting than did non-
sexually offending youth (Lage, 2007).

The continuity of self-reported heavy alcohol and marijuana use and self-reported
delinquency among adolescents is examined using latent growth model analyses in a sample
of 278 justice-involved juveniles completing at least one of three follow-up interviews as part
of a National Institute on Drug Abuse- funded study. Latent growth models are analyzed
examining (a) changes in heavy alcohol and marijuana use over time, (b) changes in
delinquency over time, and (c) the contemporaneous, parallel processes of changes in
substance use and delinquency over time. Results indicate that substance use increased over time, whereas delinquency decreased over time. However, the growth model examining the simultaneous influence of delinquency on substance use suggests that delinquency exacerbated substance use over time. (Dembo, Wareham, & Schmeidler, 2007).

This study examines a sample of 278 justice-involved juveniles completing at least one of three follow-up interviews as part of a National Institute on Drug Abuse-funded study. Latent growth models are analyzed examining (a) changes in psychological functioning throughout time; (b) the effects of family problems, physical abuse, and sexual victimization on psychological functioning throughout time; and (c) differences across gender. Results indicate that the psychological problems of these youths remain relatively stable throughout time. Furthermore, consistent with findings from existing literature, psychological problems are related to the youth’s family problems and maltreatment experiences, affecting the psychological functioning of female and male youths differently. The findings suggest that focusing intervention and prevention early in a juvenile’s life is the most promising approach for preventing prolonged sociopsychological problems (Wareham, & Dembo, 2007).

At the heart of the gender-specificity debate is the argument that gender neutral theories cannot adequately explain female delinquency. Instead, it has been asserted that theories should incorporate risk factors that capture female’s unique experiences. In this context, the current study uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health to address the generality-specificity debate. The analysis includes variables not only from traditional criminological theories and the newer life-source approach but also from the feminist perspective. Results from multivariate analyses show that although there are some similarities in the predictors of male and female delinquency, differences also emerged. Variables measuring general strain and involvement are stronger predictors for males, whereas only attachment to school is stronger for females. One feminist theory variable and one life-course variable exhibit stronger effects in the models for females (Daigle, Cullen & Wright, 2007).
An Examination of Direct and Indirect Effects Among At-Risk Early Adolescents

Family context has been identified as a central domain in the study of delinquency, particularly during early childhood. As youth enter adolescence peer associations become a much stronger influence. Using a sample of preadolescent youth, this research examines the effect of family and peer relationships on delinquency. Specifically, path analysis is used to test the effects of family structure, parental supervision, and parental attachment on serious delinquent behavior to determine if a youth’s family life has a unique effect on serious delinquent behavior, or if familial relationships are mediated by peer associations. Findings suggest that parental variables are indirectly related to subsequent, serious delinquency, whereas delinquent peer association exerts a strong, direct effect. The study offers insight into the roles that a youth’s family life and peer associations play in explaining delinquent behavior (Ingram, et al. 2007).

Studies reviewed here showed that juvenile delinquency to a great extent is associate with psychological factors. Wilgosh (1976) found forty five percent of the delinquents had behavioral disorders; Singh (1977) observed not physically but psychologically broken homes were more responsible for delinquent behavior. Uchiyama (1987) studied self esteem of delinquents, and found they were high on relationship with friends, physical strength and sport. Tamura (1984) searched the relationship between delinquency and personality. Sinha et al. (1986) administered Rorschach’s Ink Blot Test on juvenile delinquents. Heaven (1993) examined the interrelationship between personality dimensions, negative attitudes towards authority figures and self reported delinquency. However, there is dearth of studies measuring anxiety, neuroticism, security, self concept etc. among delinquents and nonquents and carried out a comparative study. Present study might help in bridging this gap.