Deviant Behavior and its Relation to the Self-Control and Dark Triad in Delinquents and Non-delinquents: A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the study was to assess the contribution of the Dark triad Personality traits and Self-control to Deviant Behaviour among delinquents and non-delinquents of Kerala with three objectives :1) To identify the relation between Deviant behaviour and Dark triad personality trait, 2) To identify the relation between Deviant behaviour and Self-control , 3) If there exists a relation between the Dark triad , Self-control and deviant behaviour then how it different in Non-delinquent and Delinquent group. A sample of 101 subjects were collected from different schools and observation homes of Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts of Kerala. The tools used to collect data were Behavioural Deviance scale (BDS), D3-Short (Dark triad Personality questionnaire) and BSCS (Brief self-control scale) self-control questionnaire for measuring deviant behaviour, dark triad personality trait and level of self-control. The results obtained showed a correlation between self-control, dark triad and deviant behaviour.

Keywords: Deviant behavior, self-control, dark triad, delinquent and non- delinquent

INTRODUCTION

Deviance and deviant behavior have been a subject of researched for ages. The simple concept of deviance is the act or behavior committed against the rules and laws of the society. The rules and laws which here meant is the norms of the society. Therefore, research study of deviance is incapable of handling without reference to norms. A prescribed standard that leads the way and manages behavior is known to be norms. Each member of the group is aware of and contributes to the collective consciousness. We can only talk about or characterize deviation in terms of norms. Some departures from the norm are permitted by society. The norms of the society in question heavily influence these variances. When we discuss deviation, we are referring to behavior that deviates from accepted norms or standards of conduct. Cultural standards are the primary source of these variances, which are well defined.

DEFINING DEVIANCE

Norms vary from place to place, and they're not always the same. In terms of groupings, it varies widely, both within and across groups, as well as through time. A generally recognized departure from a standard is difficult to identify. In both India and the United States, aberrant behavior, such as prostitution, may be deemed and legally defined. Nevertheless, in several places of Europe, prostitutes are allowed to work freely. Here, we're considering departure from the norm from a "relativistic perspective. Human interaction can only be understood and evaluated in the context of the culture and society in which it occurs. According to a relativistic view of deviance, deviation can only be understood in terms of its socio-cultural environment. A society's expectations, norms, and standards may have a role in the concept of "deviance"

Even if something is considered deviant in one context doesn't mean it's the same in all. According to various cultures, "Thou shalt not kill" is one of the most commonly accepted moral standards. Because the norm is a law, taking another person's life is a crime or legal offence. However, a soldier may kill an opposing soldier during a conflict. This is the kind of behavior that is required of military personnel. Deviance definitions will, therefore, vary according to the context.

CHANGES IN DEFINING DEVIANCE

- Changes over Time

  A behavior that is deemed abnormal in one period of time may be deemed normal in another. In India, for example, women who pursued higher education in the eighteenth century were referred to as "deviants," but in the modern period, women who pursue higher education are no longer considered deviants.

- Changes due to Culture

  In one region or culture, they may view certain behavior as deviant which may be viewed as non-deviant in another culture. In some religions, having many wives is acceptable and It could denote a man's great financial and social position but in some religion having more than one wife's is considered as legal offence.

  Different civilizations and subcultures have different ideas about what constitutes "deviance." It is possible to have free sex interaction in a large cosmopolitan city, but it may not be possible to have the same in a smaller town or hamlet. Similarly, the act of an adolescent smoking may provoke differing reactions from different groups in the society. Others in the same group may regard the norms of one subculture to be out of the ordinary.

- Changes due to Social Position

  Deviance can also be influenced by one's social level (the position that one occupies in the society). Males are more expected than females to receive appreciation for specific actions. Women who go topless on a casual occasion are considered outcasts, whilst males are accepted as normal. There is a vast range of behavior, judgements, and consequences in many civilizations. The definitions and meanings attributed to behavior and sanctions are also varied.

TYPES OF DEVIANCE

Deviance has been defined by a wide range of sociologists. Regardless of the criteria used to evaluate or characterize it, deviation can be defined as any behavior that is inconsistent with a group's established standards. Deviation can be divided into three main categories: (Horton and Hunt 1981).

1. **Cultural and Psychological Deviance** Abnormal behavior is defined as a deviation from a certain set of norms, such as a person who is psychotic or a person who is neurotic. It's conceivable to have both of these traits in the same person.

2. **Individual and Group Deviance**: When a person deviates from the norms of their subculture, they are considered an individual deviation. So, a well-educated and well-regarded young man from a well-to-do family turns to drugs and abandons his studies. Society's established morality is incompatible with the deviant subculture, such as a street corner gang of jobless teens indulging in illegal activities. An argot and a set of stereotypical behaviors will form a distinct subculture within the gang, which will have its own language. The group's acts and the conduct of its members annoy others in society.

3. **Primary and Secondary Deviance**: Primary deviance is defined as a breach of social standards by someone who is not considered a deviant and whose lifestyle is mainly conformist. The deviant's actions are inconsequential, acceptable, or disguised in such a way that they cannot be recognized. For example, placing an extra apple in the shopping bag without paying for it, or travelling without a ticket. Secondary deviation is the effect of a person's public deviant chevalier. Deviants are identified as such. The labelling process is often the point of no return in the development of deviation. Isolation, probable dismissal, ostracism, and even incarceration are all consequences. The deviant has the option of joining a deviant group. He or she cannot help but continue his or her behavior, even if he or she has the option to stop.

DEVIANTS IN INTERGROUP SITUATIONS

Deviant individuals of a group may be treated in a various distinctive way, depending on the intergroup climate. As a result of this, people may examine how the existence of deviant individuals influences the inequalities between their own and other groups. This phenomenon, known as the "black sheep effect," was first discovered by Portuguese psychologist José Marques and his colleagues, who found that individuals deride members of their own groups more than those of others. People's desire to maintain a positive image of society is stated to be the driving force. Deviants within a social group put at risk the social identity's validity, which relies on the idea that "we are correct" and that "we agree with one another.". (Abrams, n.d.)

There are two types of inter-group variance: anti-norm deviation and pro-norm deviation. An anti-norm deviation happens when the members of the group express their opinions that are at odds with the group's standards. One's support for one's own group is stronger when they are pro-norm deviant, whereas their rejection of the out-group is stronger.

Deviants from the norm are more likely to elicit a strong emotional response from the general population. Many people have a favorable impression towards members of an out-group who are anti-norm deviants, which is an unanticipated conclusion. This is because such outcasts give the in-social group's reality credence and support. Developmental psychology research demonstrates the importance of group social contact as a social control mechanism. It appears that children as young as eight understand the need of group cohesion and obedience. Youngsters are also aware that those who deviate from the norm will be penalized. To understand this, it appears that youngsters have a strong ability to detect different social viewpoints as well as their own experiences in various social groups. (Abrams, n.d.)

FIVE TYPES OF DEVIANTS

In the study material provided by IGNOU in the eGyankosh titled "Social control, change and development", of which the 31st unit is about social deviance. In this unite they discussed about the typed of deviants: freak, sinful, criminal, sick and alienated

i) Freak

The concept of a 'freak' is based on physical characteristics rather than behavioral patterns. To put it differently, statistical deviation is what we're talking about here. People who are freaks are those who are at the extremes of the normal distribution curve. Because mental and behavioral features aren't as evenly distributed as physical traits, this technique has its drawbacks. The second thing to keep in mind is that even those who have been pushed to the limit are not necessarily regarded undesirable. Mentally challenged individuals should not be confused for great minds (though both stand at extreme ends). (Darlong, 2018)

ii) Sinful

Religious ideological rules, laws, texts, and doctrines are used to judge the deviant as "sinful." Sinner, heretic, and apostate are terms used to describe such deviants. There are some accepted norms and values that are violated by the sinner. In contrast to heretics, apostates reject not just the religion or doctrine, but also certain alternative norms and traditions that they consider to be heretic. In the group's view, this is "ideological treason."(Darlong, 2018)

iii) Criminal

The legal definition of a "criminal" deviant is based on legal rules, notably criminal law. It appears that laws are in place to protect society and the well-being of the group. They are labelled as deviants and punished for breaking these rules. However, not all laws have the same negative impact on the public. There are four distinct categories of illegal behavior, each with its own set of legal enactments, and no two of them are equally destructive to society. As a starting point, regulations prohibit behaviors that are clearly harmful to society and can never be accepted as acceptable. Murder, theft, treachery, and incest, for example. There is widespread social agreement that such laws are necessary. Even if a behavior is not morally or ethically questionable, it may still be considered illegal if it disrupts public order or harms the general welfare of society. Traffic violations serve as an example. For the third time, criminal laws label certain actions as crimes even if no victims are named; these acts do not harm or injure people and are not malicious in the same manner as other criminal offences. Drug addicts, homosexuals, and drunks are instances of deviants whose actions are stigmatized as crimes, mostly to enforce specific moral beliefs. Fourth, there exist regulations that make it illegal to commit "crimes with consenting victims.". Two examples of circumstances where the "victim" seeks criminal services are illegal gambling and prostitution. There are certain laws in place that are based on popular agreement and widely recognized by the general public. However, many laws that prohibit specific activities, particularly those that blur the line between vice and morality, raise serious difficulties regarding their legitimacy. Legal definitions of deviation (crime) are not necessarily based on universal moral standards. It may simply be the consequence of arbitrary legislative processes and unique demands from diverse interest groups in society in many cases. (Darlong, 2018)

iv) Sick

A sickness model and a pathological framework are used to define the idea of a "sick" deviant. These features of the deviant's willfulness and accountability are not included in this view. Society's attitude toward deviants' changes from punitive to restorative when they are labelled "ill" or "abnormal." People are increasingly looking at wicked or criminal behavior as a sign or manifestation of an illness. It is no longer considered unlawful to be a drug or drink addict, heavy drinker, or a gay. If their acts are seen as abnormal by others, they are more likely to be labelled "deviants". Abnormal behavior might be identified by observing certain internal or intrapsychic signs. Psychotic illnesses, as well as chronic psychological emotions such as hatred, humiliation, escapism and so on may also be included in the list. There is little doubt that the terms "normal" and "abnormal" are used differently in different cultures. Sick people's socioeconomic position also has an impact. There are also various issues in using this concept of a deviation. (Darlong, 2022)

v) Alienated

"Alienated individual" is used to characterize societal misfits, such as hippies. Distancing oneself from the principles and norms of modern industrial society can be difficult for many people. There is a sense of helplessness and futility. It is their belief that they are powerless to influence either their immediate environment or their own destiny. There is a lack of opportunity for them to show who they really are. Individual importance is utterly lost in the face of a vast, fractured, impersonal, and unmanageable social system. This means that they are a "subset" of society, but they are not part of the larger community's normative system. The number of alienated deviants, which includes suicides and drug abusers, has increased as a result of the growing alienation in modern industrial cultures. There is no universally appropriate classification system for social deviance because of its wide range and complexity. This means that in order to accurately define deviation, one must take into account not just one's own perspective, but also one's adherence to a certain normative system (religious or legal). (Darlong, 2022)

MINORITIES AS DEVIANTS

The premise that people seek to compare themselves to those who are like is a major flaw in Festinger's paradigm. Contrary to conventional belief, some people want to increase their self-esteem by comparing themselves to persons who are differently from them (usually those who are poor). People may also benefit from dissimilarity since it allows them to compare their own situation to that of a competitor or adversary. (Abrams, n.d.)

It is also thought that influence is unidirectional, with the majority of the population having greater power than a tiny but vocal minority. According to social psychologist Serge Moscovici, a single outlier can have an enormous impact on the group's group processes. In Moscovici's genetic model, everyone in a group has the potential to affect the behavior of their contemporaries. Similarly, to Durkheim, Moscovici believed that the deviations in civilization may bring about societal change. According to Moscovici and his colleagues, minority can have an impact on perceptions of physical stimuli (a blue slide) if they consistently react incorrectly (green) to them. Even when the majority perspective is well-known, the persistent message of a minority might compel us to reassess our

judgements (we all agree on what blue looks like). When a minority group member's argument is consistent but flexible, it is more persuasive, according to research (e.g., concurring with the majority's viewpoints on other subject matters). Organizations, according to Moscovici, grow and evolve as a result of internal conflict. Festinger disagrees. normative influence from majority has individuals just obey without modifying their own beliefs, while criticism from minority forces organizations to reevaluate their ideas and attitudes, resulting in creativity. (Abrams, n.d.)

DEVIANT GROUPS

While early study focused on how organizations seek and enforce loyalty and conformity, which can lead to phenomena like groupthink, deviants are not always punished. Some communities have rules that favor creativity and originality, while others are actively challenging the status quo. There are many examples of the former, such as gangs and organizations that are engaged in a dispute over their rights or resources. In the 1970s, American psychologist Edward Diener's study on group deindividuation helped popularize the idea that individuals become more primitive when they're in a crowd. According to Diener's research, group members who feel anonymous and unidentifiable in a group are more inclined to engage in delinquent conduct. (Abrams, n.d.)

Groups can become aggressive and extreme, but this doesn't necessarily seem to be the result of a loss of self-control. Social identity theorists assert that when belonging to a certain group is significant, people are more inclined to follow its standards, such as defying authority or acting in extreme ways. Deviant conduct is generally described in terms of relative norm-violation rather than absolute law-breaking. This viewpoint calls into question who determines what constitutes conduct as well as the fact that deviance is frequently regarded as relative rather than absolute. (Abrams, n.d.)

Reactions Towards Deviant Group Members

American psychologist Stanley Schachter in 1951, presented the results of a study in which 8 to 10 participants were asked to come to agreement on how to handle or punish a criminal. In each group, there were three types of alliances: some who agreed with the group's modal view, those who opposed (the deviation), and those who eventually went to a modal view from a deviate view (the slider). According to data, the deviant was more frequently targeted for communication than the other ally, and was less expected to be received favorably than the others. (Abrams, n.d.)

Later investigations found evidence of a threshold effect among deviants. Investing time and effort in a deviant with the capacity to change (conform) is worthwhile since their change will benefit the group. It's more probable that the group will ignore or reject a deviant who is severe or whose position appears to be founded on a more widespread divergence. This research supports studies examining minority effects that suggest extreme minorities have less of an impact on the group as a whole than moderate minorities. (Abrams, n.d.)

Those who moved away from the majority position were perceived as independent and hostile, according to study by American psychologist John Levine and colleagues. Other circumstances may affect how others see your behavior. According to research by Edwin Hollander (psychologist) on the notion of idiosyncrasy credit, those who have previously showed commitment to a group may be allowed to disobey the majority and influence the majority. If the opinions are viewed as being in the best interest of the group or protecting the group, group members are more likely to accept them. (Abrams, n.d.)

NORMS AND CONFORMITY PRESSURE

Individual deviants' reactions to how groups react to the members of the group who deviates from group standards and to group pressure have been the subject of social-psychological study on deviance. Researchers in Turkey in the 1930s, led by an American social psychologist, showed that people quickly form norms in ambiguous situations. Participants in his tests on the autokinetic effect were presented with an illusion in which an ambiguous static light point appeared to move in a dark atmosphere (most likely as a result of eye movements). Observers were instructed to estimate the distance they had travelled after each attempt of observing the light. Everyone's estimates rapidly converged to the same range after listening to others. Solomon Asch's research on conformity also showed a dependence on others. During the experiment, participants were asked to determine the length of a comparison line from a sequence of lines. As a result, when three confederates all gave the same wrong response, many genuine participants agreed with the confederates. To show the importance of uniformity in groups, the experiments were carried out.

According to American social psychologist Leon Festinger, the group's need to progress into particular objectives (group movement) drives group members to rationalize their nonphysical beliefs (social reality). The role of social reality is to analyze and validate (confirm) the authenticity of opinions. Groups of people that share key characteristics are frequent (e.g., or sharing a culture, objective, leisure interest, or religion). It is difficult for a group to go forward when one of its members' modal views varies from the others. As a result, everyone in the group is committed to working together to find a solution. It is possible to exclude the individual who deviates in a group, put pressure on them to conform, or change their point of view so that it agrees with the deviant's. One of the reasons why organizations need uniformity is that it helps to establish and distinguish the group boundaries and distinguishes the group from other groups. The other reason is that uniformity helps to promote cohesiveness inside the group. (Abrams, n.d.)

DEVIANCE EXPLANATIONS

Scientists have proposed a range of ideas to explain why people stray. Biological theories are generally based on genetic, anatomical, and physiological factors. Psychological theories frequently touch on personal characteristics, such as traits like hostility and irritation, as well as other types of emotions. Sociologists frequently highlight socio-cultural variables. Some of these explanations are backed up by more evidence than others. However, it goes without saying that any of these ideas can help us better comprehend the intricacies of human behavior, whether aberrant or not. The three categories of explanations for social deviance are listed below: biological, psychological, and sociological. (*UNIT 31 SOCIAL DEVIANCE*, n.d.)

Biological

He is attributed with creating biological theories of deviance by Lombroso, an Italian physician-psychiatrist (1835-1909). Lombroso was enthralled by crime-solving through the lens of science. He argues that instead of focusing on the illegal action, the attention should be on the offender's physical characteristics. "Natural criminal types," he added. According to his results, 400 convicts in one jail were studied alongside Italian soldiers. Lombroso saw a variety of anatomical anomalies, including an unusually large or slender head, problems with vision, a receding chin, and excessively stretched limbs and torsos. As a result, he began to believe that criminal tendencies are passed down via families and that particular physical qualities or body types can be used to identify potential criminals. The physical type theory was later debunked by other researchers, who concluded that it was nonsense. (*UNIT 31 SOCIAL DEVIANCE*, n.d.)

Research on the link between physical characteristics and aberrant behavior has not been conducted just by Lombroso. In the 1940s, Sheldon, a psychologist and physician from the United States, made an attempt to establish a link between physical type and behavior. Using physical traits, he separated people into three groups. Endomorphs are soft, rotund, and often obese; mesomorphs are muscular, stocky, and athletic; and ectomorphs are delicate and thin. He linked these body kinds to temperamental and behavioral characteristics. One body type, the stocky, muscular mesomorph, was shown to account for a disproportionately high percentage of criminals. This theory, like previous biological explanations, was determined to be insufficient. It has been suggested that boys who are physically fit are recruited more likely into the criminal justice system than those who are overweight or obese. Violent crimes may be connected to a certain hereditary illness, according to newer research. XYY chromosomes have been found in certain aggressive criminals, instead of the typical XY chromosomes. The XYY factor, on the other hand, appears to not be a source of divergence according to previous research (Eshleman and Cashion 1983:159-160).

Deviant behavior can be explained by biological factors, but they don't explain why others with similar genetic composition don't exhibit the same behavior. Both the variance in deviation and the relative character of differences cannot be explained by biological causes.

Psychological Explanations

These theories are centered on the individual who is engaging in aberrant behavior. Individual minds, rather than body kinds, are the focus of psychological explanations. Personality structure, learning, objectives, interests, motives, willpower, frustration, ego strength, anxiety, guilt, and other subjective elements are all addressed in these explanations. In addition to these subjective elements, social psychologists frequently analyze the social environment of behavior. Many believe that deviance could be traced back to mental health issues, like bipolar disorder or schizophrenia. According to this concept, people with mental illnesses may turn to drugs or excessive drinking as a means of coping. Mentally ill individuals are more likely to throw oneself into deviant behavior. However, this does not explain why some persons with mental illness are not deviant, or why deviation occurs in those who are not mentally ill. This explanation is insufficient.

In some psychological theories, misbehavior is a result of frustration. When a person's needs are not met, he or she becomes annoyed and aggressive. Criminal behaviors like child abuse, theft, and even murder may be motivated by a lack of resources. Defining "frustration" in this way is problematic since it involves so many different behaviors. In other words, it doesn't explain why some individuals get irritated but don't go off the rails. Freud's writings have influenced psychoanalytic concepts of deviance (1856-1939). Freudian scholars linked deviance to a faulty superego or conscience. Self-control was deemed impossible for those with poor self-esteem, and they were considered incapable of pursuing rationally planned paths of action. The most problematic part of these notions based on intuitive subconscious wants and conscience is that they are difficult, if not impossible, objectively proven. Because of its relative nature, deviance cannot be explained by psychological or biological theories. Elements such as the impact of social context, changes in deviation rates, and social responses to deviation are overlooked. (*UNIT 31 SOCIAL DEVIANCE*, n.d.)

Sociological Explanations

Sociological theories seek to explain misbehavior by examining its sociocultural setting. Both the aberrant behaviors and the actors are explained. let's look at the following theories:

- Anomie Theory investigates how culturally imposed goals and accepted methods of reaching them can lead to conflicting value judgments and ethical ambiguity.

- Social and cultural circumstances play a major role in shaping people's attitudes toward unusual behavior.

- Labeling Theory: The focus of Labelling Theory is on the meaning, definition, and interpretation ascribed to an activity.

- Powerful groups exploit the weaker ones by trying to label their actions as "deviant," according to Conflict Theory.

Anomie

Anomie has been a crucial notion in the development of a broad theory of deviant behavior. Anomie literally means "absence of rules." However, this is not its sociological meaning. It does not imply that there are no norms or that they are unclear. In both circumstances, we'd have to figure out how to define aberrant behavior. Anomie is a social and cultural state characterized by a conflict of norms or an ambivalent attitude toward norms. American sociologist Robert K. Merton is often recognized with discovering the importance of anomie in understanding deviant behavior (1968). His primary objective was to demonstrate how certain social systems encourage members of society to engage in non-conforming behavior instead of acting in accordance with accepted standards. For Merton, the social and cultural contexts in which people engage in deviant behavior vary widely across different social systems. Merton's theory of

anomie and deviant behavior was based on the recognition of two important components of social and cultural systems. Let's begin with the cultural objectives, aims, and passions that we'll be pursuing. These socially prescribed objectives are portrayed as real goals shared by all members of society. The members are expected to work toward these goals. Second, actual structures give acceptable modalities or methods for achieving these objectives. That is, there are normatively regulated ways to achieve these goals. Then there's what Merton refers to as society's opportunity structure. That is, the actual distribution of resources and opportunity for achieving these objectives through socially acceptable methods. There is unequal access to legitimate ways of achieving goals because these opportunities are inequitably divided across various strata of the community. (Abrams, n.d.)

The preceding assertions suggest that cultural aspirations are held out to everyone equally, but the institutional mechanisms to attain them are not. This unequal access to legal means and opportunity for achieving objectives causes strain, particularly a sense of frustration and injustice. This strain can manifest itself in deviant behavior. Illegal actions may be taken by individuals who find themselves unable to achieve their culturally prescribed goals using socially regulated means that are not equally available to all people. It is the goal of the anomie hypothesis to provide an explanation for the frequency and pattern of abnormal behavior in distinct groups. Many nations with lower standards of living also have lower crime rates than the United States, as Merton has observed. Poverty does not work the same way in every community; this is why India has a very low crime rate, despite its high poverty level. A wide range of social and cultural elements have an impact on it. When there are little opportunities for advancement, such as under a caste system, high crime rates cannot be attributed to poverty. Our country's constitutional ideals, such as equal opportunity for everyone, increase aspiration and animosity and frustration—the "socially structured strain"—are likely to arise, leading to an increase in crime, vandalism, and violence when individuals are exposed to these values.

Critics have attacked Merton's idea. (i) Critics claim that it makes the erroneous assumption that society as a whole has a single cultural goal system. Everyone has their own unique set of aspirations. Everyone has a different set of goals. Many of his critics also criticized him for failing to explain why some respondents chose one response while others chose other. His approach has been criticized for not include some patterns of aberrant, hippie behavior from the 1960s. (iii) Others contend that Merton's theory does not consider the influence of social responses on the emergence of aberrant conduct (Eshleman & Cashion 1983:1630). However, anomie theory may be used to analyze a wide spectrum of social behaviors, despite these criticisms.

Socio-cultural Learning Theories

Here, we focus on the ways and settings in which aberrant behavior is learnt. Groups and how people learn the group's standards are emphasized in these theories, as well as the presence of groups. In terms of transgression, there are essentially two main theories to consider:

- Sub-Culture or Culture Transmission Theory: There is a lot of focus in subculture explanations on the existence and transmission of abnormal practices, attitudes, and actions among distinct groups or sectors of society. People's common values, beliefs, knowledge, and attitudes are all part of what we call "culture." However, even within a civilization, various subgroups have their own distinct cultures, some of which are normatively distinct from the general population. "A culture within a culture" is what they're referring to. Deviant views and ideals can be found in subcultures, as well. Individuals may engage in deviant conduct because they have recognized and exposed normative systems that are at variance with the normative system of society at large, according to this theory. As a result, those who engage in acts that are widely seen as undesirable and punishable by society enjoy the support of their peers. In contrast to the mainstream, the subcultures of these organizations are antithetical (*UNIT 31 SOCIAL DEVIANCE*, n.d.)

- The Differential Association Theory: This theory was first proposed by Sutherland. "Why do some people find deviant activity attractive, but not all?" was the question posed by the researcher. Understanding why crime rates differ across various populations was my primary goal. According to Sutherland (1939), a person's values may be influenced by the people around them. Motivations, rationalizations, and specific techniques for conducting deviant behavior are all part of the process of learning how to deviate. A definition that supports a breach of a standard or legislation rather than one that opposes it is deemed deviant. There is a correlation between the amount of time spent in groups with differing standards and the frequency and intensity of aberrant conduct within a group, he said. "Discriminatory association" is a term used to describe the variance in group involvement. To them, interacting with criminals wasn't required for someone who wanted to go away from the direction. It was necessary to be exposed to circumstances that prompted deviance. It is impossible to generalize about the impact and frequency of these exposures. According to behavioral theory in psychology in the mid-1970s, Sutherland's model was altered to include social learning. It is argued by critics that the socio-cultural theory of learning does not explain how deviations developed or how specific actions were labelled as deviations. Another claim is that they don't handle persons who do deviant activities on their own, rather than as part of a larger group, effectively (Eshleman and Cashion: 1983: 165).

- Labelling Theory: People and behavior, and the process of learning deviance, have been the emphasis of the ideas presented thus far. It is important to understand the ramifications of labelling a person "deviant" because of this. How do we define deviance in society? These designations are given to a person in what way and by whom? How does a person's conduct change as a result of trying to label? Societal reactions to labels given at persons who break from societal standards are examined in this study. This strategy is based on two fundamental tenets. Remember that social deviations are defined as related to the context in which they occur. In one scenario, a deviation may not be a deviation in another situation or at a different moment in time. A second factor in the development of a deviant is the role played by those participating in the process of categorizing the individual in question as such. The labeling direction knows three levels of analysis. First, society as a whole is made up of various stakeholder groups. These are defined and determined to deviate from various behaviors. Second, there are various people with whom patients interact on a daily basis and label them in some way. Third, there are formal and organizational controls that implement social responses, label and stigmatize individuals, and lead to deviant involvement and careers. This perspective can be understood by example. Negative self-esteem is gradually accepted by children who have been labelled

"bad," "dull," and "dumb" by their parents and teachers. Try to do the same thing. It is crucial to understand the rule-making process in society and the interests and activities of people who label them as deviant in order to better understand the labelling viewpoint. Social conflict schools are also benefiting from labelling analysis. Social friction between numerous stakeholder groups in society is a factor in the social classification and categorization of someone as a deviant. In labelling theory, there are also detractors. According to them, the disparity cannot be explained by this. Using it to guess who will be labelled a deviant in any given situation is useless. It is difficult to test labeling theory empirically. Some criminologists point out that labeling theory is inadequate. By creating a label-dependent deviation as if there were no deviation without the label (Eshleman and Cashion: 1983: 169).

- The Conflict Theory: Claims that most societies feature many groups with clashing ideals are based on conflict theory. Powerful and strong groups in society might identify oneself as diverging from principles held by less powerful and subordinate groups. According to Quinnney (1979), crime is the human psychology that authorized agents in a politically ordered society seek. These agents frequently classify actions that are in conflict with their goals as illegal. Powerful individuals use the media to force their own interests on others by releasing these definitions of criminality. This means that theft and robbery laws are meant to help strong capitalists, not vulnerable workers, protect their rights. Many conflict theorists believe that their results compel people to take political action. There is a strong belief among them that it aids in raising revolutionary awareness and exposing oppression of powerless people. Conflict theory, like other theories, has its critics. Some of the criticisms are: a) do not look for causes, b) do not explain essentially non-political crimes and deviations, c) in a utopian communist society (which emerged after the collapse of capitalists) a government is born).) Murders, robbery, rape, and other crimes disappear after the "power" that criminalizes them is abolished (Eshleman & Cashion 1983: 164).

BEHAVIOURAL DEVIANCE

Deviant behavior happens in all walks of life on a regular basis. The idea of behavioral deviance refers to the absence of conformity and in fact more real than conformity. Behavioral deviance is need oriented whereas conformity is press-oriented. Deviance as a transgressing behavior, amounts to an isolation of the normative in a disapproved direction, possessing sufficient degree to exceed the limits of tolerance of the community.

Behavioral deviance shows deficiency of resources in relation to adaptation to the environment. Culturally prescribed ideals appear to be at odds with 'socially accepted methods of resisting them. One sees in deviance, a failure to adapt to the system that usually interrupts the orderly progress. Deviance may be seen as a motivational tendency to behave in contravention of one or more institutionalized normative patterns, disturbing the equilibrium of the international processes possessing alternative need dispositions mashing with roles of other role expectations.

Behavioral deviance, in the psycho-clinical frame, may be taken as a by-product of faulty childhood experiences of inability with feelings of inadequacy both in the display of aggression and affection. Deviance involves thwarting in satisfactions of needs for safety, acceptance and affection in self-esteem to the extent that intellectual efficiency is not in sight and non-possibility of adoption to reasonable requirements of social regulations.

Deviant behavior by kids in the family is often placed on lack of trust or strict parental treatment that fails to resolve basic conflicts of autonomy vs. shame and industry vs. inferiority, leading to a lack of faith in the family system.

Deviant behavior has been found characteristically related to personality make up, wherein, the vital ingredients show anemic functioning in a dynamic framework. Needs of succorance, dominance, aggression and harm- avoidance exhibit deep frustration involvement. The anxiety ridden person suffers from morbid perceptions of people and situations around him. Behavioral deviance, as a pathological phenomenon, proceeds towards psychic retardation.

As a socio-pathic entity, behavioral deviance is intimately associated with social organization that goes on continuously on every step of our social action. The process of social organization, for instance, depends upon six working elements of social roles, social groups, social situation, organization, social institutions and society. Social roles arise in social situations that give directions to group behavior. Groups serve as the base of organization that constitute reflection of social institutions. Groups happen to be the stable elements of society. Social roles refer to actions and action patterns done by men of status in a regular and repeated way. Social roles are performed in social situations that, due to multiplicity of actors, appear to be of a complex nature.

Studies in deviant behavior got started in American Sociology, as late as the sixth and seventh decades of the twentieth century. These have a history of forty years. Notable contributions were made towards the development of the theoretical framework of deviance (Dentler, R. A and Erikson, 1959, 1966; Clinard Marshall, B.ed, 1964; Matza, D. 1964,1969; Cohen, A.K 1966; Gibbs, J.P 1966; Lamert Edwin Jr. 1967).

To sum up the conceptualization of behavioral deviance, it can be properly visualized within the dynamic frames of social organization and the personality organization of the actor. Behavioral deviance as a concept stands out as a relative phenomenon against an isolated one. To confine it in the social definition frame is highly inadequate since it neglects consideration of the actor's frame of personality. Notable researches of Eysenck, Trasler, Bandura and Walters have provided a pointed reference to behavioral deviance as a by-product of faculty social learning. Personality of the deviant has a [psychopathic taste and temper. (Chauhan & Aurora, 1989)

TYPES OF BEHAVIOURAL DEVIANCE

Each dispersion from the norm does not constitute a part of behavioral deviance. Social situations remain tolerant to deviations up to a particular limit. Dispersions beyond the limit of tolerance are to be reckoned as elements of behavioral deviance. Behavioral deviance, as shown by the nature of its contents, is of three types.

1. Withdrawing Deviance (W.D.)

2. Expectation Evasion Deviance (E.E.D)

3. Rebellion Deviance (R.D.)

The withdrawing type of deviance shows retreat from the situation as result of defeat. Ego appears weak and remains effortless in attempts at in sight and formerly established emotional involvement proceeds towards resignation. Role- expectations, are usually avoided by the weak ego of the withdrawing deviant. The expectation-evasion deviant fails to make a clear-cut effort of deviance from the situation because of negative sanctions of guilt and shame. Indecision compels for a bilateral type of adjustment consisting of an overt conformity and a covert deviation. Behaviour in expectation evasion deviance follows the policy of duplicity. In rebellion deviance, no compatibility exists between ones' effective values and need-dispositions and available role expectations and their patterns. The rebellion deviant sees social situations and their corresponding role expectation as absurd and odd and likes to react against them with active resistance and aggression. His reaction tends towards fights in place of flights. (Chauhan & Aurora, 1989)

PERSONALITY

Social engagement in group settings produces personality. Every individual in society has distinctive characteristics, like a varied skin tone, eye color, height, or weight. Since no two individuals are the same, they all have unique personalities. Everybody has a personality, which can be excellent or unpleasant, interesting or uninteresting. It relates to an individual's attitudes, habits, and physical qualities, that are different from community to community and community to culture. It relates to a person's attitudes, physical qualities and habits, which are different from group to group and society to culture. It manifests throughout the socialization process in the culture of particular group or society. It varies from person to person and from time to time, making it impossible to pinpoint accurately. For instance, a murderer is viewed as a criminal in times of peace but a hero in times of conflict. The emotions and behaviors of a person during interaction shape their personality. It includes both overt and hidden actions, preferences, mindset, and intellect. It is the totality of a person's behaviors. It is the culmination of an individual's physical and mental skills.

Personality is referred to as the distinctive set of behaviors, emotional patterns and cognition that develop from situational and biological factors. The definition of personality includes the one that the APA (American Psychological Association) has given personality as individual variances in defining thought, feeling, and behavior patterns. Despite the fact that there is no universally accepted definition for personality, the majority of theories emphasize on psychological interactions with one's environment and motivation. According to trait-based theories like the one that which proposed by Raymond Cattell, personality is defined through learning and habits.

DARK TRIAD PERSONALITY TRAIT

Psychopathy, Machiavellianism & Narcissism are together termed as the "Dark Triad," because they all share some malevolent features. The term was invented in 2002 by two scholars, Delroy L. Paulhus and Kevin M. Williams. They are generally cynical and manipulative, prepared to do or say anything in order to get their way. They have a warped view of themselves and are usually shameless in their marketing of themselves. People with this personality trait are more likely to act on their impulses, which can lead to risky conduct or, in the worst-case scenario, criminal activity. The parallels between psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism, which many academics see as three distinct traits with overlapping characteristics, are seen as proof of an underlying personality trait that is yet unknown.

Psychopathy

The Dark Triad's "darkest" trait is psychopathy, according to most researchers, since psychopaths do more harm on individuals and society than narcissistic or "High Machs." In the DSM-5, The condition with which psychopathy is most closely associated is antisocial personality disorder, however it is not a mental health diagnosis. Psychopaths are the most dangerous of the three dark traits because they lack empathy while also exhibiting high degrees of impulsivity and thrill-seeking. According to research, conscientiousness and agreeableness, two of the Big 5 personality qualities, have a negative relationship with psychopathy.

The Mask of Sanity by Cleckley (1941) was the first comprehensive clinical account of psychopathy. Sociopaths may seem normal, even pleasant, but they are hiding a sickness behind their "mask." Cleckley coined the expression "mask of normalcy" to characterize this notion. He defined a psychopath as someone who has an outward appearance of intelligence and reliability, but who is untrustworthy, untruthful, and insincere, and who lacks feelings of sorrow or guilt. Two connected qualities known as factors, according to researchers like Hicks and Blonigen, make up psychopathy (Hare, 2003; Krueger2003, Patrick, Blonigen, Hick, and Benning). Factor 1 covers one of psychopathy's emotional and interpersonal characteristics (e.g., grandiosity, domination, manipulation, lack of empathy, shallow emotion, and superficial charm). Second factor of psychopathy exhibits antisocial impulsivity (e.g., need for stimulation, rejection of the societal norm, irresponsibility, impulsiveness, criminal versatility, poor behavioral controls). People with primary (Factor 1) psychopathy were shown to have lower levels of anxiety, social disengagement, and emotional reactivity than those with secondary (Factor 2) psychopathy, according to research (Skeem et al., 2007) Emotional and behavioral issues, such as alcohol and substance abuse, have been linked to Factor 2. (Patrick et al., 2005); (Sellbom & Verona, 2007); (Smith & Newman, 1990).

Narcissism

In the third component of the triangle, narcissism, you'll find a lot of self-confidence and arrogance. Extreme or "malignant" narcissists can become emotionally abusive or even violent if they are not given the attention, they feel they need. Narcissistic thoughts include "I can do whatever I want" and "Other people exist to love me." They are self-centered individuals with an egocentric sense of right and wrong and an unrealistically high self-image as compared to how others perceive them. Snake charmers are narcissists. People seem to like them at first because they are nice and handsome. However, as time goes on, they can become extremely deadly. People around them may lose sight of their genuine motives, which are to gain admiration and power. Routines boring them, so they seek for new challenges. That's why the majority of narcissists are either leaders or work in high-stress occupations. Narcissism is becoming more common in the higher levels of the economic world, according to psychoanalyst Michael Maccoby. It is linked to salary, prestige, and competition.

Narcissus was a very attractive young man in Greek mythology. His love for his own image reflected in the pool of water was so strong that Narcissus rarely left the water, spending every waking moment looking into his own eyes. Sigmund Freud invented the word narcissism in contemporary times to describe a group of aggressive, egotistical persons who were officially diagnosed (Stellwagen, 2011). For more than 30 years since its first description in 1979, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) has included a diagnosis of narcissistic personality disorder (NPD) in its list of mental disorders (5th ed.; DSM-5; American Psychological Association, 2013). There are two types of narcissism, according to several studies: the "grandiose" and the "vulnerable" versions (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003), (Fossati et al., 2005), (Wink, 1991). Most specialists consider that the DSM symptoms of NPD emphasize the grandiose component rather than the vulnerable characteristic, despite this book's inclusion in it of descriptions of both (Cain, Pincus, & Ansell, 2008).

Vulnerable narcissism is marked by a grandiose but protective grandiosity that conceals bad emotions such as inadequacy, ineptitude, and unpleasant affect in the person who displays it (Miller et al., 2011). Grandiose and susceptible narcissism are supported by empirical data as distinct entities (Lapsley & Aalsma, 2006). As a result, the qualities have a lot of correlations with other variables.

Machiavellianism

Machiavellianism is a character trait that describes someone who uses deception and trickery to achieve their aims. It's not a mental illness diagnosis, either. It is founded on the political thought of Niccol Machiavelli, a sixteenth-century Italian. High intelligence and the dark attribute of Machiavellianism have been related in various research. "High Mach" is a term psychiatrists use to describe someone who is adept at manipulating others.

Scholar and diplomat Niccol Machiavelli is most renowned for his endorsement of a political theory emphasizing the conquest and consolidation of power via deception. Because of Machiavelli's disregard for traditional morality, the word "Machiavellianism" has come to describe interpersonal dishonesty, cynicism, and harshness (Stellwagen, 2011). The first psychologist to examine Machiavellianism as a psychological concept was Richard Christie. An emotional coldness and a contempt for morals are linked to the employment of this term in order to obtain and keep power (Christie & Geis, 1970)

BEHAVIOURAL DEVIANCE AND SELF CONTROL

There is a strong connection between a person's lack of self-control and criminal behavior and other forms of deviance, according to empirical studies on self-control theory. Many researchers have found that regardless of the method used to measure self-control, whether attitudinal or behavioral (cognitive) measures were used, one of the greatest or strongest indicator of crime is self-control and has a significant influence on deviance, analogous acts, and deviance in men and women of all ages, adolescents, and adults (Tittle et al., 2003), (PRATT & CULLEN, 2000)

We found that there were not enough studies on the reasons of having lower self-control that were compatible with theory of self-control in the latest study on the role family processes play in developing self-control (Pratt et al., 2004). Research on the connection between deviance & self-control has thus focused mostly on the self-control–deviance relationship, other from a few outliers listed below. Hirschi's and Gottfredson findings are not surprising because of their focus on the value of the family in developing self-control. On the other hand, they stress the connection between a lack of social abilities and a lack of self-restraint. We set out to perform our own research because of a dearth of research investigating the link between family, deviance, and lower self-control deviance. We also wanted to find out if this interplay was the same among people from different ethnic groups and nations. According to the idea, family dynamics and self-control are equally as important regardless of the situation. As a result, we compared seven groups of teenagers from seven countries: The United States Hungary, Japan, Switzerland, Netherlands and Hungary (college student, rural African American high school and nonrural high school sample).

After the establishment of social control theory, created self-control theory. Hirschi and Gottfredson built on Hirschi's social-control theory to create a new theory of crime: the general theory of crime. Though social connection is an important deterrent to criminal conduct, the general theory of crime asserts that an individual's inability to exert self-control is a crucial component of criminality. For its emphasis on personal obligation, modern control theory has been dubbed self-control theory. Gottfredson and Hirschi drew inspiration for their crime theory from a variety of psychological and biologically based social theories, including regular activities theory and rational choice theory. Both theories emphasize the importance of good parenting, but they disagree in their understanding of what constitutes a person's intrinsic propensity to commit crime. However, even while the general theory of crime emphasizes the importance of parents in fostering self-control in children, it shows some similarity to an earlier theory in that it emphasizes the function of parents. In accordance with the general theory of crime, children's early development is critical to their success in the future.

Gottfredson and Hirschi moved their emphasis away from the role of social control in avoiding criminal behavior and toward the assumption that criminal behavior might be attributed to a lack of self-control or a lack of willpower. An impulsive mentality, lack of self-control, degradation in social connections and the opportunity to perpetrate delinquency and crime all contribute to crime, according to Gottfredson and Hisrchi. For the most part, crime is seen as an instant prize strategy, and those who are able to resist such temptations are seen to have good self-control. Individuals who have a tendency to engage in criminal behavior are considered to lack self-control. According to scholars, the lack of ability to control one's behavioral self may be traced all the way back to childhood. If an individual lacks self-control, he/she will continue to engage in aberrant behavior throughout their lives (Lilly et al., 1995). People having lower levels of self-control are predicted to have lesser rates of crime as they become old even though self-control is supposed to be learned in infancy and does not necessarily change with age. "People don't change; opportunity changes," according to this theoretical perspective (Siegel and McCormick, 2006: 286).

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

Early psychologists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries tried to comprehend human behavior by studying the development of children and teens. It was Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Charles Darwin, three pioneer thinkers from the 17th and 18th centuries, who first offered a theory of human actions and behavior. For British empirical theorist J. A Locke, a newborn's mind is like a "blank slate," and knowledge can only be put on it by first-hand experience and formal instruction, as cited by Vasta et al. Immigrant exclusion was proposed by Swiss philosopher Rousseau, who resided the majority life of his in France. At each of these levels, Rousseau outlined part of the growth that is necessary to become an ideal citizen. The theories put out by Rousseau, despite some of his text's critics, had a lasting impact on educators of the historical period. Many human behaviors may be traced back to the success of previous adaptations, according to Darwin, a well-known evolutionary scientist. Evolution is evolutionary, he concluded. I convinced others that it was going to be a reproduction-based process.

Infancy through old age is the time of psychological, cognitive, emotional, intellectual and social skill development, as well as a normal lifespan. The study of this phenomenon falls under the umbrella of developmental psychology. Traditionally, the study of childhood has been the major emphasis of the research, but since the mid twentieth century, a great deal has been discovered about adulthood and infancy. After that, there follows a brief discussion of psychological development. A more comprehensive remedy may be found at Human Behavior.

Infants are defined as those who are between the ages of birth and the time when they begin to acquire language, which is usually between one and two years. Infants, in addition to their innate instincts for eating and responding to dangerous situations, would rather have certain visual patterns and sounds such as the human voice. They will be able to recognize their mother physically in less than few months, and have an incredible sense to the noises, rhythm, and unique vocal sounds that buildup human speech. When it comes to distance, form, direction, and depth, even very young toddlers are capable of making complicated perceptual judgements (people, furniture, food, animals, etc.). You'll be able to design and craft old folks. conduct. (*Child Psychology | Discipline | Britannica*, n.d.)

Recognition and retrieval memory are quickly developed in infants. Understanding and anticipating occurrences in your surroundings will improve as a result of this At this point, object permanence has been recognized as a fundamental advancement. H. Regardless of how the infant sees the external thing, the newborn recognizes that it exists. Physical connection with the baby's surroundings goes from basic uncoordinated reflex motions to more coordinated activities that are actively repeated to be enjoyable or to attain external objectives. It's at this point in a child's development that they begin using their imagination to solve physical difficulties rather than just doing a series of trial-and-error tests.

This age group exhibits a wide range of emotional reactions, including surprise, grief, calmness and enthusiasm. In the first year, all new emotional states including anger, sorrow, and fear arise. As a result of these interactions, the infant learns to love, and trust others in the form of the mother and other major caregivers. A baby's grin and bond with her mother and primary caregiver may be seen in the first two months of life. Children's healthy emotional and social development is built on the foundation of strong family values.

From the age of one or two years old through the commencement of puberty, the second main period of human development is childhood. Early infancy is a time of rapid growth in terms of a child's ability to comprehend and speak. A few months before they are able to express themselves verbally, babies begin to comprehend the basics of language. Typically, babies say their first word between 12-14 months of age and have a vocabulary of 50 words or more by the age of eighteen months on average. A child's ability to combine two and three words with increasing fluency and precision grows as he or she progresses from simple noun and verb combinations to more complex grammatical structures. Take the next step. At four years old, most children can talk in whole phrases, and they begin to grasp increasingly complicated grammatical rules and meaning.

As a child's cognitive abilities develop, they shift from depending only on actual, concrete reality to completing logical operations on abstract, symbolic data. At this age, children behave as though they are in control of the outside environment, demonstrating a variety of experimental or goal-oriented behaviors that may be easily adapted to different circumstances. Children learn to use language and symbolic thinking to influence their surroundings between the ages of two and seven. This opens up new avenues for issue solving and allows you to experiment with a wider range of psychologically reversible mental manipulations. When children are between seven and twelve years of age, the initiations of logic may be seen in their ability to organize and classify information, as well as their grasp of concepts like sequence, hierarchy, and time.

This age group exhibits a wide range of emotional reactions, including surprise, grief, calmness and enthusiasm. In the first year, all new emotional states including sorrow, fear and anger arise. As a result of these interactions, the infant learns to love, trust and trust others in the form of the mother and other major caregivers. A baby's grin and bond with her mother and primary caregiver may be seen in the first two months of life. Children's healthy emotional and social development is built on the foundation of strong family ties.

From the age of one or two years old through the onset of puberty, the second major stage of human development is childhood. Early infancy is marked by great gains in language knowledge and usage. A few months before they are able to express themselves verbally, babies begin to comprehend the basics of language. On average, newborns say the first word in 12-14 months and have around 50 words in their vocabulary by the age of eighteen months. A child's ability to combine two and three words with increasing fluency and precision grows as he or she progresses from simple noun and verb combinations to more complex grammatical structures. Take the next step. At four years old, most children can speak in complete sentences, and they begin to learn more complicated grammatical meanings and rules.

Rather than depending just on physical and actual reality, children's cognitive abilities shift to include reasoning about abstract and symbolic concepts. No matter how you look at it, even a 2year-old child behaves like the outside world is an immutable entity that can be explored and used for new purposes at any time. Children learn to use language and symbolic thinking to influence their surroundings between the ages of two and seven. This opens up new avenues for problem solving and allows you to experiment with a wider range of mentally reversible mental manipulations. From 7 to 12 years old, children begin to develop a more systematic approach to categorizing thoughts, as well as a better grasp of the links between dates, times, and numbers.

When people's emotional, social abilities and intellectual reach their pinnacle in adulthood, they are ready to meet the requirements of a career, a marriage, and children. From adolescence until middle age, psychologists have identified several phases and transitions in which people make important life choices such as deciding on new objectives and reevaluating old ones. People in their mid-thirties are able to give up old habits and emphasize new ones because of time restrictions.

The Middle Ages are a period of balancing the past with the present and the future with the past. In some cases, the so-called "midlife crisis" has been observed as a result of people believing they have less time to live than they actually do. In women, major changes in hormone production contribute to the beginning of menopause. Females who are raising or have raised children who have moved out of the house may suffer from "emptiness syndrome." It's something they don't want or need. People become aware of their health problems in their forties and fifties, and they may either intentionally or unconsciously alter their lifestyle habits

Individuals accept the limits of their attainments and become satisfied or desperate with them, worrying about unachieved goals and unfulfilled desires. Sensory and cognitive abilities, memory and muscle strength tend to decline with age, while intelligence will not. These changes, coupled with seclusion, mean that older people become more dependent on their children and other young people, both mentally and physically.

Need of the Study

In India, child crime is considered a juvenile offence. Delinquent acts committed by kids under the age of majority are alluded to as "child crimes." Offenders who are under the age of 18 are clearly referred to as "children." Section 2 (l3) of the JJ Act(Juvenile Justice Act, Protective & care of Children), 2015 described it as a child who has been accused or found guilty of a crime and who was under the age of eighteen at the time of the offence. Recently, the issue of juvenile delinquency and illegal behavior by minors under the age of 18 has come under scrutiny after the Nirbhaya gang rape case, which shocked the nation in December 2012. According to NCRB data of 2020, 29,768 have committed juvenile crimes across India which makes a national average of 6.7. The NCRB data of 2020 shows that 331 juvenile offences were committed with an average of 3.5 in Kerala. The amount of youth offences in California is on the rise, according to police statistics from 2021. State police data reveals that on average, the state registers more than 300 incidents of juveniles being exploited each year. Concerningly, most of these underage "criminals" are between the ages of 15 and 18. Most of the research focused on socioeconomic issues in an effort to find out what was causing it (lack of effective parenting, broken families, economic problems, etc.). There are only a few studies which focus on psychological factors such as Mental illness, Personality traits, individualized emotional issues which are believed to be important contributors to delinquency. The three personality traits that make up the dark triad are narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism. Character flaws are described by the "dark triad" of attributes. If you're looking for an example of Machiavellian thought, look no farther than the decisions that follow from a manipulative strategy. Self-interest, disdain for morals, and dishonesty are all part of the definition of this term Narcissism, in contrast, is described as egotism, vicious personality, pride, and grandiosity. This personality type, along with narcissism and psychopathy, is more likely to result in delinquent behavior. Nonetheless, Machiavellianism is more dependent on circumstances and less on spontaneity. In contrast, Machiavellianism-related qualities predict antisocial behavior in children and adolescents who are motivated by emotions. Absence of self-control, as per to Hirschi and Gottfredson (1990), may explain both poor social ties and involvement in delinquency, according to the authors. Impetuous, insensitive and nonverbal are just some of the adjectives used to characterize people who lack self-control. Delaying pleasure, being careful and thorough, and being empathetic toward others are all characteristics of self-control, which is a virtue. Delinquency is strongly linked to the absence of self-control. Meta-analyses found a connection between lower level of self-control and criminality or deviance. So, the current study scrutinizes whether self-control and the dark triad personality trait, in combination with sociodemographic factors, contribute to delinquency, and how this differs between delinquents and non-delinquents.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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3.1 Aim

To analyze the contribution of the Dark triad Personality traits and Self-control to Deviant Behavior among delinquents and non-delinquents of Kerala.

3.2 Objectives

- To understand the relationship between Deviant behavior and Dark triad personality trait
- To understand the relationship between Deviant behavior and Self-control
- Whether there exists a correlation between the Dark triad, Self-control and deviant behavior then how it different in Non-delinquent and Delinquent group

3.3 Hypothesis

- Ho1: There is no correlation between Deviant Behavior and Dark triad
- Ho2: There is no correlation between Deviant Behavior and Self-control
- Ho3: There is no significant difference in Dark triad between non delinquents and delinquents
- Ho4: There is no significant difference in Self-control between non delinquents and delinquents

3.4. Sample

The sample of 101 students was collected through factorial group design. The samples were collected from school students and observation homes of Kerala specifically from Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts. The method of sampling used in this study was a mix of probability and non-probability sampling techniques such as convenient sampling and stratified sampling.

3.5. Inclusion Criteria and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Children belonged to the age group of 14-17
- Students studying in Kerala
- Male and female
- History of criminal records

Exclusion Criteria

- Children not belonging to the age group of 14-17
- Students studying outside Kerala

3.6. Tools Used

The study consists of three variables:(1) Deviant Behavior, (2) Dark triad personality trait and (3) Self-control. The aforementioned variables were measured using their respective questionnaires. For data collection questionnaire methods was used. Scales which were used in this study are Behavioral Deviance scale (BDS), D3-Short (Dark triad Personality questionnaire) and BSCS (Brief self-control scale) self-control questionnaire.

3.7. Procedure

A Formal approval has been sought from the university as well as the authorities of the respective institutions such as Integrated child protection scheme (ICPS), juvenile justice board (JJB), state child protection scheme (SCPS), and Directorate of child protection office (DCPO) where the research was undertaken. Before collecting data, a Brief description of the study was given to the concerned authorities and participants, after that informed consent of both the institution and the participants were taken. The study was undertaken in accordance with the ethical principles. Before collecting the data, consent was obtained from the participants. The data collection is carried out with respect to the covid protocol. For the collection of data of school students both online (Google form) and offline medium is used and for the data collection in observation home is done through offline medium. Questionnaires were given to the participants in the language in which they are comfortable in (Malayalam or English). Data collection for students in conflict with law is done in two ways, one is questionnaire method and the other is through official records.

3.8. Statistical Analysis

To save the data, Excel window was used. SPSS was used to analyze the data using specified scales and codes, several methods like Correlation analysis, independent sample t test, and standard deviations were used to evaluate the hypothesis questions. The goal of this study was to understand whether the dark triad and self-control, could predict delinquency. The linear correlation between two sets of data was measured by the Pearson's correlation coefficient. The covariance of two variables divided by the sum of their standard deviations is known as Pearson's correlation coefficient. As a way to ascertain The Independent Sample t Test evaluates the means of two independent groups to see whether there is statistical evidence that the connected population means are statistically substantially different. The independent sample t test, commonly referred to as the independent t test, is a parametric test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to understand the relationship between Deviant behavior, Self-control and Dark Triad Personality Trait among School students and CCLs. For this purpose, a sample of 101 individuals ranging from 14 to17 years of age were collected, of which 51 samples were from school students and the other 50 were from CCLs. The samples were collected from NGOs and different schools of Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad districts of Kerala. As the population that my study focused on was children with criminal records (CCLs) and school students, the identity and private/personal information should be kept confidential. So the sociodemographic details of the participants other than age and gender were not considered in this study.

Table 4.1 Sociodemographic details

Gender	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Female	16.02	41	.935
Male	16.02	60	1.000
Total	16.02	101	.969

Table 4.1.1 shows the standard deviation and mean of age and gender of delinquents and non-delinquents falling in the age group of 14-17 years. The result obtained shows that there are 41 females and 60 males in the total sample of 101. The mean of both male and female were found to be 16.02 and there is .935 standard deviation for males and 1.000 for females. The total standard deviation of the sample was found to be .969

The variables which are considered as sociodemographic variables in this study are age and gender only by considering the confidentiality in revealing the identity and background of the participants of the delinquent group (CCLs). The participants in the study are from the age of 14year to 17 years. Most of the participants from the delinquents are school dropouts and almost all of them are having distorted/ diffused parents and families. Some of them have single parents, alcohol addicted fathers etc. And only a few of them are from well settled families with good financial backgrounds.

Table 4.2 Deviant behavior and Self-control Relationship

Table 4.2.1 shows relationship between Behavioral Deviance and Self-Control in Delinquent and Non -delinquent population (N=101)

		BD	SC
BD	Pearson Correlation	1	-.848[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	101	101
SC	Pearson Correlation	-.848[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	101	101

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.2.1 shows the correlation between Behavioral Deviance and Self-Control in delinquent population (children in conflict with law). The results obtained after analysis shows that the results are statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The correlation between Behavioral Deviance and Self-control were found to be negative, that is, deviant behavior increases when self-control decreases and vice versa. This findings support the self-control theory of crime,i.e., levels of self-control are correlated to impulsive and criminal conduct. A low degree of self-control increases the likelihood of high behavioural deviation, whereas a high level of self-control indicates lesser deviance in behavior. Additionally, some earlier research in this field lends support to the findings of the current study. For instance, the research by Longshore et al. (1996) on self-control in a criminal sample and Vazsonyi et al. (2017) on a meta-analysis on the self-control deviant link produced findings that are similar to those of the current study.

The results obtained from the statistical analysis indicated that the two variables are correlated significantly, i.e. self-control and Behavioral Deviance respectively. There is negative correlation as expected. Individuals who scored less in self-control scored high in behavioral deviance in both the population (delinquents and non-delinquents). Which means that there is a possibility of exhibiting deviant behavior when there is a lower-level self-control. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis that there is no correlation between self-control and deviant behavior and accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a substantial correlation between self-control and deviant behavior. The reason for having lower-level self-control may be due to bad parenting, the environmental conditions and situation they were brought from and to some extent personality also plays a role.

Table 4.3 Relationship between Dark Triad and Behavioural Deviance

Table 4.3.1 showing correlation between Machiavellianism and Behavioural Deviance (n=101)

		BD	Machiavellianism
BD	Pearson Correlation	1	.385[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	101	101
Machiavellianism	Pearson Correlation	.385[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	101	101

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.3.1 shows the correlation between Machiavellianism and Behavioural Deviance. The result indicates that there exists a significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the variables. The correlation was found to be a positive correlation which means that when Machiavellianism increases there is an increase in deviant behavior also. The findings from this study are also consistent with those from a study on delinquency, demographic factors, and the dark triad conducted by Alsheikh Ali (2020). The research by Rebecca

Cheiffetz on the relationship between dark triad and antisocial behavior has also revealed a link between Machiavellianism and antisocial behavior in general (Cheiffetz, 2017).

Table 4.3.2 showing the correlation between Narcissism and Behavioural Deviance (N=101)

		BD	Narcissism
BD	Pearson Correlation	1	.309**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002
	N	101	101
Narcissism	Pearson Correlation	.309**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	101	101

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.3.2 shows the correlation between Narcissism and Behavioural Deviance. The result indicates that there exists a significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the variables. The correlation was found to be a positive correlation, that is, an increase in one variable results in the increase of the other variable and vice versa. Most of the studies (Palma et al., 2021) showed lesser correlation between deviance and narcissism likewise this study also shows comparatively low correlation between the two variables than Machiavellianism and psychopathy though it has a significant correlation at .01 level.

Table 4.3.3 showing correlation between Psychopathy and Behavioural Deviance (n=101)

		BD	Psychopathy
BD	Pearson Correlation	1	.765**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	101	101
Psychopathy	Pearson Correlation	.765**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	101	101

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.3.3 shows the correlation between Psychopathy and Behavioral Deviance. The result obtained shows that there is a significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the variables. The correlation between the two-variable shown here are found to be positive. Therefore, an increase or decrease in the value of one variable results in the increase or increase in the value of another and vice versa. According to the recent research, psychopathy holds the strongest correlation with the deviant behavior (Pechorro et al., 2022), similarly correlation of psychopathy to deviant behavior showed high significance($p<0.01$).

The result revealed that there is positive correlation between dark triad (Machiavellianism, Narcissism and Psychopathy) and deviant behavior when considering the result of total population. But when we look at the results separately the delinquents group showed significant correlation for all the three subscales of dark triad with deviant behavior while the non-delinquent group didn't show a significant correlation between subscales of dark triad and deviant behavior. The hypothesis of this study was to see whether there is a notable correlation between the variables as a whole and the results obtained found to be true. Therefore, there is a considerable correlation between the variables and thereby the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Is there a difference in Dark triad subscales between delinquents and non-delinquents?

Previous studies have shown a considerable difference in the Dark triad between delinquents and non-delinquents. So, the current study also tested whether there is a significant difference in the variable in two different groups. The results of the study indicated that there is a considerable difference in all the three subscales of Dark triad, that is in narcissism psychopathy and machiavellianism respectively. Each of the subscale showed significant differences in the delinquent and non-delinquent population. This difference may be due to the availability of educational opportunities because as mentioned earlier almost all the individuals from the delinquents' groups are school dropouts. And children from lower castes have only 4th or 5th class education when compared to other caste children, while in school students/ non-delinquent groups all are educated in their age-appropriate classes. Here the result showed a considerable difference in variables between delinquents and non-delinquents' population, therefore we accept the alternate hypothesis.

Table 4.3.4 shows the correlation between Dark triad and Behaviour Deviance (n=101)

		DT	BD
DT	Pearson Correlation	1	.624**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	101	101
BD	Pearson Correlation	.624**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	101	101

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.3.4 shows the correlation between the dark triad personality trait and behavioural deviance as a whole. The result obtained after the statistical analysis revealed that the variables are positively correlated with a significant level of 0.01. These results corroborate those of earlier research in this field that found the dark triad personality trait to be highly correlated with deviant behavior, with Machiavellianism and psychopathy showing a stronger association than narcissism (Pechorro et al., 2022; Palma et al., 2021; Alsheikh Ali, 2020)

Table 4.4 showing the significant difference between the subscales of Dark triad (Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy) in delinquents and non-delinquents

Table 4.4.1 shows the significant difference in Machiavellianism between delinquents and non-delinquents

	t	Df	Sig.(2-tailed)
Delinquents			
	2.912	30.881	.007
Non-delinquents			

Table 4.4.1 shows the significant difference in Machiavellianism between delinquents and non-delinquents using an independent sample t-test. The result obtained shows the p value is .007 which is less than .005, therefore there exists a significant difference in Machiavellianism between delinquents and non-delinquents at the significant level of 0.05. The degree of freedom difference obtained here is 30.881 and t value is 2.912. Similar to this study, Alsheikh Ali's research on delinquency (2020) revealed a substantial difference in Machiavellianism between the delinquent group and non-delinquent group.

Table 4.4.2 shows the significant difference in Narcissism between delinquents and non-delinquents

	t	Df	Sig.(2-tailed)
Delinquents			
	2.301	10.994	0.034
Non-delinquents			

Table 4.4.2 shows the significant difference in Narcissism between delinquents and non-delinquents using an independent sample t-test. The degree of freedom obtained here is 10.994 and t value is 2.301. The result shows that the p value is 0.034 which is less than .05, therefore there exists a significant difference in Narcissism between delinquents and non-delinquents at the significant level of 0.05. Research on delinquency by Palma et al. (2021) showed a marginally significant difference in narcissism between the delinquent group and the non-delinquent group (p =0.03) likewise the present study's results also indicated a marginal significant difference (p=0.041).

Table 4.4.3 shows the significant difference in Psychopathy between delinquents and non-delinquents

	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)
Delinquent			
Non-Delinquent	-4.195	26.405	.000

Table 4.4.3 shows the significant difference in Psychopathy between delinquents and non-delinquents using an independent sample t-test. The degree of freedom obtained here is 26.405 and t value is -4.195. The result shows that the p value is .000 which is less than 0.01, therefore there exists a significant difference in Narcissism between delinquents and non-delinquents at the significant level of 0.01. According to some researches, among the three dark triad traits psychopathy showed the highest significant difference than Machiavellianism and narcissism (Palma et al., 2021; Alsheikh Ali, 2020) just like the current study (Machiavellianism p=0.009, narcissism p=0.041 and psychopathy p=0.006)

Table 4.5. shows the significant difference in Self-Control between delinquents and non-delinquents

	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)
Delinquent			
Non-Delinquent	1.214	35.214	.073

Table 4.5 shows the significant difference in Self-control between delinquents and non-delinquent. The result obtained shows that the mean difference is 35.214 and t value is 1.214. The p value is .073 which is greater than .05. Hence there is no significance difference in Self-control between delinquents and non-delinquents. In contrast to the results of the current study, other studies revealed a substantial difference in self-control between school students and CCLs. My research therefore takes a different path.

Is there a difference in Self-control between delinquents and non-delinquents?

The result obtained from the statistical analysis revealed that there is no clear difference in self-control between the delinquent group and the non-delinquent group which can be observed. The results of self-control in both the groups showed similarities unlike the result of Dark triad. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted in this case. This may be due to the limited sample size. Previous studies showed a considerable difference in self-control between school students and CCLs groups but in this study the result does not replicate the previous studies result.

The study focused mainly on four hypotheses, the first one was to find the relationship between the dark triad personality triad and deviant behavior. And it is shown that there is a correlation between the variables to some extent. Though with current study a strong relation between dark triad and deviant behavior was not able to be found in the non-delinquent groups but the delinquent groups showed a considerable correlation between the variables. In the subscales of Dark triad psychopathy and Machiavellianism showed more correlation with deviant behavior when compared with Narcissism in delinquent groups. Similarly in Non-delinquents also psychopathy showed relation with deviant behavior. During the data collection the authorities of the observation home gave details such as children who are being placed in observation homes are the children who committed theft, robbery, drug abuse, pocso, vehicle theft etc. and some of the juveniles had manipulative behavior and uncontrollable anger, in extreme cases like attempt to murder or murder cases the children involved showed psychological issues such as borderline personality disorder, conduct disorder etc. The details they had given turned out to be true in this study as manipulation is a characteristic of Machiavellianism and psychopathy has also shown correlation with deviant behavior in this study.

Second hypothesis was to understand the relationship between self-control and deviant behavior. My studies have given supporting evidence that there is a high deviance at low self-control. In the present study also results came similar in both delinquents and non-delinquent groups. The correlation shown was a negative correlation which means when the score of self-control is high (high self-control) the possibility of deviant behavior is low similarly when there is low self-control there is possibility for high deviance.

Third hypothesis was to understand the difference in Dark triad personality trait in delinquents and non-delinquents in which the result showed that there is a notable difference in dark triad between the two groups like the previous studies have shown. There is a considerably high correlation between dark triad and deviant behavior was shown in the delinquent group when compared with the non-delinquent group. The fourth and final hypothesis of the study was to understand the difference in self-control between the school students (delinquents) and CCLs (non-delinquents) and the result obtained indicated that there are no strong significant differences found in the population I have selected but showed a considerable correlation with deviance with self-control. So may be self-control, environmental factors, family situations, parenting styles plays a major role than personality factors.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings of the current study, it can be summarized that there is a considerable correlation between Dark Triad and Deviant Behavior and also there is a considerable correlation between Deviant Behavior and Self-Control. There is a considerable difference in Dark triad personality trait between delinquents and non-delinquents. There must be a reason for not getting a notable difference in self-control between CCLs(non-delinquents) and School students (delinquent) groups. This study will help us understand the social and psychological aspects that lead to child criminality. allowing for the creation of viable treatments to lower juvenile delinquency. This research will raise awareness of the causes of crime commission by children, allowing us to design preventative techniques to keep children from committing crime or from committing crime again in the future. Based on this work, we may perform surveys to identify children with potential criminal behavior throughout their early infancy and provide them with the necessary therapies or treatments so that the likelihood of such children committing crime in the future can be minimized.

The following are the main perspective of the study

- Low self-Control contributes to high deviant behavior
- Dark triad personality trait to some extend contribute to deviant behavior
- The Dark triad Personality Trait is different in delinquent and non-delinquent group.

LIMITATION

There are certain limitations for this study. The small sample size (N=101) is one such limitation because large sample size gives more reliable data. This study only focused on two districts of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad respectively due the limitation of time. This study has not looked into the three types of deviant behaviors separately. The study has only focused on deviant behavior as a whole. The study was only focused on children of age 14years to 17 years. Gender difference in deviant behavior is not analyzed in this study.

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