

Relationship between Impulsivity and Deviant Behavior among Juveniles Delinquents: Moderating Role of Paranoid Thoughts



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Abstract: *The aim of the study to investigate relationship among juvenile delinquents impulsivity, paranoid thoughts and deviant behavior. It is hypothesized that there will be a significant positive relationship between impulsivity and deviant behavior among juvenile delinquents. A sample of male and female (N=200) was included in the research. In this study, purposive sampling technique will be used. Data were collected through demographic, Barratt impulsivity scale BIS-15(Spinella, 2007), The revised Green et al., Paranoid Thoughts Scale and Deviant Behavior Variety scale (Bendixon & Olweus, 1999) questionnaire. Correlational analysis were applied to check the significant positive relationship between impulsivity, paranoid thoughts and deviant behavior among juvenile delinquents. Results highlighted the core believes about deviant behavior and why do juveniles behave in deviant manners. The present research has significant implications in the area of psychology and can be used in the study of deviant behavior including drug addiction, personality traits, and other issues with psychological health among juvenile delinquents.*

Keywords: *Impulsivity, Paranoid thoughts, Deviant behavior, Juvenile delinquents*

Introduction

Personality psychology focuses on understanding the nature of personality and individual traits by observing how individuals interact with others. Impulsivity, a key personality trait, influences our behavior by leading to actions without prior thought, often driven by internal impulses. This impulsivity can give rise to paranoid beliefs in individuals, which in turn impact their behavior. The link between impulsivity and paranoid beliefs can result in behaviors that are antisocial or even criminal. Both impulsivity and paranoia can be considered as disorders within the realm of personality psychology.

Individuals who have paranoid beliefs, which are marked by unreasonable concerns and uncomfortable feelings connected to imagined challenges, may display these symptoms before

developing paranoid personality disorder. People who experience anxiety may hurt themselves or other people. Children may behave abnormally in society because they have a tendency to act impulsively and without thinking through the repercussions. While studies on juveniles are common in many nations, Pakistan lacks comprehensive studies on this population.

A major area of research is the relationship between impulsivity and adolescent criminality. According to Olson (1999), impulsivity is a complex concept that is common among juvenile offenders and relates to criminal behavior. The purpose of this study is to look at the relationship between teenage delinquent conduct and impulsivity and unpredictable thinking. The government created the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JSSO) in 2000, while

General Pervez Musharraf was in office, although it hasn't been fully implemented yet (SPARC, 2001). Disturbing facilities were found in 51 juvenile detention institutions spread throughout four regions of Pakistan, according to an assessment. Cyder and Coskunipinar (2012) identified ten unique components that comprise impulsivity, such as negative urgency and confidence.

Social deviations include behaviors that are not legally criminal but are frequently viewed as dangerous or detrimental, such as abusing service staff or acting out of disordered behavior and preoccupation. It is commonly accepted that in certain situations, institutional involvement is required. There are other social outliers as well, such as wearing extraordinarily tight clothes, having facial piercings, or skateboarding on sidewalks, which defy social standards but are typically seen as repulsive but harmless—or even trendy by some. These observations derive from two fundamental understandings of the humanistic approach to problem-solving that set it apart from legalistic and moralistic viewpoints. It is quick to recognize abnormality in its social setting.

Adolescents experience a range of life transitions and major obstacles, including high expectations for themselves, changes in their surroundings, outside stress, academic pressures, family difficulties, peer relationships, and cultural influences. Each of these elements is important and, if not handled well, can cause teens to rebel and show a great deal of resistance (Feist, 2013). According to research, a young person's qualities are largely shaped by their upbringing, present situation, and family impact in particular (Zaky, 2017).

Adolescents may face challenges in forming their identities, such as receiving unsuitable advice from powerful individuals and finding it difficult to deal with their problems. Social psychology emphasizes how people pick up and shape their characteristics and behavior through their encounters with important people in their lives, as well as through society conventions, attitudes, and behavioral norms, whether they are unfavorable or positive (Abrams, 2010). Understanding this context is important because

the family setting is where initial connections are often made.

Nkhata and Mwale (2016) conducted a recent investigation that explores the dynamics of family interactions and their impact on the development of young individuals as well as their future possibilities. According to Idris (2017), abnormality is behavior that deviates from accepted social norms, values, and standards. This idea frequently centers on how some cultures are seen as more degenerate than others, which shapes society's perception of what is deviant.

According to Torrente and Vazsonyi (2012), aberrant behavior deviates from moral principles and self-control and is characterized by mental imbalances, a lack of self-awareness, and behavior that is against social norms. Juvenile justice will see a shift in the coming decades from earlier punitive methods to a more compassionate and tailored approach (Bolin, 2019). Adolescents who engage in misbehavior, no matter how serious, are protected from self-harm by efforts (Nash & Bilchik, 2009).

The Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 was introduced by the Pakistani government, highlighting the necessity of treating juvenile offenders differently from adults in the legal system, eschewing severe penalties, and guaranteeing that rehabilitation is the primary goal (Pervez, 2018). It's possible that information on the number of people behind bars and the real state of juvenile detention facilities is inaccurate. The number of juvenile offenders in Pakistani prisons was estimated by the Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC) to be between 1500 and 2000, with significantly higher figures in March 2021. Many of these people are in the process of being tried. Punjab had 540 minors in custody as of April 2021, including girls, and 464 of them were awaiting trial. There were roughly 260 minors detained in Sindh, 510 in KPK, and 55 in Baluchistan.

Juvenile offenders were not sufficiently protected by the Juvenile Justice Ordinance 2000 (JJSO 2000), which resulted in harsh and antiquated penalties. In order to address these

problems, the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 (JJSA 2018) was passed. It provides measures for the proper care and protection of juvenile offenders and ensures that any conflicting rules from the past are superseded by the current law (JJSO 2000).

A study on street children's discretion, social consequences, and criminal activity was carried out by Gottfredson and Hirschi in 1990. The study examined the influence of discretion in drug use and criminal activity among 400 street-dwelling adolescents from disadvantaged backgrounds. The study discovered a connection between drug usage and a variety of criminal activities and a lack of discretion. Low self-control was also linked to homelessness, unemployment, adopting deviant attitudes, and interacting with peers who were involved in criminal activity. Daderman and Fredriksson (2000) examined impulsive behavior in aggressive conduct caused by drugs and alcohol.

In Pakistan, Umair and Murtaza (2016) conducted the research on the variables influencing adolescent misbehavior in Punjab. The purpose of the study was to investigate potential predictors of adolescent's misbehavior. The results showed that the causes of adolescent's misbehavior in Punjab are both financial and emotional, and include things like peer pressure, parental behavior, poverty, poor academic achievement, and a lack of moral guidance.

Alamgir, Rahim, and Ali (2018) conducted research on the causes of adolescent misbehavior in Pakistan with a particular emphasis on juvenile offenders of Rawalpindi's District Prison. The study emphasized a number of variables that influence people's propensity for misbehavior, including socialization, mental health, parental duties, education, culture, and economic circumstances. Naseem (2020) discussed how Pakistan's socioeconomic problems are contributing to an increase in adolescent misbehavior. Population expansion, poverty, illiteracy, political unpredictability, and a disregard for the concerns of young people were highlighted in the report as contributory reasons.

As a result of their carelessness, most of the guardians' children were involved in delinquent activities while they were at work. The family is advised to spend enough time with their members and to use caution when it comes to their socialization. Education programs on how to firmly integrate delinquent children with other youngsters must also be started by the government and other groups (Islam & Shoukat, 2021).

Saqib and Sundus (2021) discussed about the state of juvenile justice in Pakistan and the necessity of a thorough, practical, and effective plan to address the issues with juvenile justice. As a result, the nation does not currently have a juvenile justice policy. The Juvenile Justice System Ordinance of 2000 is the sole noteworthy statute that addresses minors who are in conflict with the law. The nation's legal system is not operating effectively because of several practical issues. Pakistan has a lot of good policies many of which are written down such as labor, health, and education policies. However, neither a juvenile justice policy nor a criminal justice policy are in place at the federal or provincial levels.

In Karachi, Pakistan, Khoso and Kousar (2022) carried a research on deterring juvenile male recidivism. The study revealed a number of variables that lead to juvenile reoffending and emphasized the dearth of rehabilitation initiatives in communities and correctional facilities. The report suggests putting legislative measures and training initiatives into place to effectively combat juvenile male recidivism.

Theoretical Perspective

Freud's Theory of Paranoid Beliefs: The concept of paranoid delusions was initially introduced by Sigmund Freud in 1966, who associated suspicious thoughts to unresolved childhood traumas. This idea is based on the research of Schrieffer, who was a major contributor to Freud's knowledge of psychosis and its relationship to depression. Schroeder concentrated in investigating atypical dream interpretations.

Approach to Deviant Behavior: The primary role of the individual in mental approaches to

criminal behavior is one of the fundamental presumptions. Character determines behavior, and abnormalities might result from disturbed thought processes. People may engage in illegal activity in order to satisfy their imagined requirements. Social consensus determines what is considered normal, and a variety of circumstances, including internal battles, learning experiences, and brain health, can lead to deviant mental patterns. Individual-focused tactics like education and rehabilitation are categorized as mental interventions. Future actions are frequently thought to be predicted by past conduct.

Rational

The purpose of the study is to determine the association between impulsivity and abnormal behavior in juvenile delinquents. The current analysis seeks to explore how impulsivity and jumpy convictions might lead to bizarre behavior in juvenile delinquents. Adolescence was considered in the study because teenagers are impatient and do not think before acting. When adolescents are indiscreet, they have erratic beliefs about themselves, and their behavior becomes bizarre.

The purpose of this research is to study relationship between impulsivity, paranoid thoughts and deviant behaviour among juvenile delinquents because literature showed study of delinquents with other variables but focus on the relationship on these variables was missing. According to

Tarar (2018), the available regional-wide data reveals 599 young detainees in Punjab, of which 529 are under trial and 70 have been condemned.

In Sindh, 181 juvenile inmates were tallied in four prisons, with 168 under preliminary detention and 13 sentenced. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 338 teenage guilty parties were reported, with 311 under preliminary investigation and 27 condemned. Furthermore, in the Baluchistan region, 70 juvenile inmates were identified with no record of the number of sentences imposed, and the figure is preliminary. Surprisingly, all of the revealed detainees are men, and no information regarding female prisoners is supplied by the experts.

Objectives

The present study undertaken the followings objectives:

1.
 - o explore the relationship among impulsivity, paranoid thoughts, and deviant behavior in juvenile delinquents.
2.
 - o explore the gender differences among juvenile delinquents on impulsivity, paranoid thoughts and deviant behavior.

Hypotheses

1.
 - here would be a significant positive relationship between impulsivity and deviant behavior among juvenile delinquents
2.
 - here would be significant positive moderating role of paranoid thoughts on impulsivity and deviant behavior among juvenile delinquents.
3.
 - here will be significant gender differences among juvenile delinquents on impulsivity, paranoid thoughts, and deviant behavior.

Method

The Cross-sectional research design was opted in the present study.

Sample

The method of purposive sampling was applied. There were 45 female and 155 male juveniles participants in the study. These juveniles with convictions were brought before the central jail in Lahore, the district jail in Gujranwala, and the Adyala jail. The age range under 18 years old, both female and male, and at least matriculation education are included in the inclusion criteria. Above the 18-year-old age range, the exclusion criteria were not included.

Measures

Demographic Sheet. The demographic sheet

comprises of gender, marital, age, family system, education level, number of siblings and birth order. Mostly juvenile delinquents were involved in theft, pocket lifting, drugs and drugs dealing crimes. Some of females were prostitute by profession.

Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS). It is developed by Spinell (2007) and adapted into Turkish. It is commonly used to measure the construct of impulsivity. This scale consists of 30 items with three sub-dimensions non-planning impulsivity, motor impulsivity and attention impulsivity. This is 4-points likert scale. The internal consistency reliability coefficient is 0.81. Six items in this scale are reverse scored.

The Revised Green et al., Paranoid Thoughts Scale (R-GPTS). The R-GPTS was used and score ranges are: average (Reference: 0–9; Persecution: 0–4); elevated (Reference: 10–15; Persecution: 5–10); moderately severe (Reference: 16–20; Persecution: 11–17); severe (Reference: 21–24; Persecution: 18–27); and very severe (Reference: 25+; Persecution: 28+). Recommended cut-offs on the persecution scale are 11 to discriminate clinical levels of persecutory ideation and 18 for a likely persecutory delusion.

Deviant Behavior Variety Scale. Deviant behavior variety scale was developed by

Bendixen and Olweus (1999). The purpose of the scale is to measure the deviant behavior. The reliability of this scale is 0.89. This scale is consisted of 19 items. The scale is 2-point response (0= No, 1= Yes). High score on the scale determines the more deviant behavior of participants.

Procedure

Brislin's (1976) guidelines were followed for translating understanding scales into Urdu for a study with juvenile delinquents. The committee approach was used for both forward and backward translations during the translation

process. The translated scales were then given to the young offenders after receiving the required approvals from the appropriate authorities.

The study's purpose was explained to the participants before to data collection, and each responder gave their informed consent. To guarantee clarity, any misunderstandings about the surveys were cleared up. At the end of the study, participants were thanked for their participation and encourage to give honest answers. SPSS was used to perform descriptive analysis, correlational analysis, and cross-tabulation on the gathered data in order to ascertain the outcomes.

Ethical considerations

This research followed to the APA 7th (ed.) criteria. Their ethical permission was given by the Ethical Review Board and the IIUI Department of Psychology's Ethics Committee. We requested the authors for permission to use their scale. Before distributing the questionnaire to the participants, the study's purpose was explained, and their informed consent was also acquired. The only usage of the data was for research.

Results

After the data collection, analysis of the data was done and reliability and Cronbach's alpha value were calculated. After this, the results were analyzed. The data was analyzed in following steps. Initially, reliability analysis for each assessment measure was carried out through Cronbach's alpha. In the next step, descriptive statistics were calculated in the form of frequencies and percentages for the demographic variables. In the third step, Pearson product moment correlation was calculated to investigate the relationship between the research variables. In fourth and last step, mediation analyses through SEM (Structured Equation Model), using AMOS was done analyze the mediating role of moral disengagement between dark triad and aggression.

Table 1

Psychometric properties of Barratt Impulsivity Scale, R-GTPS, Deviant Behaviour Variety Scale (N=242)

Variables	k	M	SD	a	Range		Skewness	Kurtosis
					Potential	Actual		
BIS	30	79.22	3.72	.65	30-120	68-99	-.37	.36
R-GTPS	18	54.23	4.52	.70	0-72	42-66	-1.45	.43
DBVS	19	17.91	.91	.68	0-19	16- 19	-.38	-.78

Note. M = Mean, SD = Standard Deviation, BIS = Barratt Impulsivity scale, Paranoid Thought scale, DBVS = Deviant Behaviour scale

Table 2 showed the Pearson Product moment correlation of Barratt impulsivity scale, Paranoid thoughts scale and Deviant Behaviour was analyzed, the results indicated that there is non-significant correlation ($r = .10$, $p = .00$) between Barratt Impulsivity scale and Deviant Behaviour scale.

Gender wise Frequency, and Percentage on Barratt Impulsivity Scale (N = 200)

Variables			Male	Female	Total
BIS	Above mean	Count	100	23	123
		% within BIS	81.3%	18.7%	100
		% within gender	64.5%	51.1 %	61.5%
		% total	50.0 %	11.5%	61.5%
BIS	Below mean	Count	55	22	77
		% within BIS	71.4%	28.6%	100%
		% within gender	35.5%	48.9%	38.5%
		% total	27.5%	11.0%	38.5%

BIS = Barratt Impulsivity scale

Table 3 shows the gender responses on Barratt Impulsivity scale on the basis of below mean scores and above mean scores. Findings indicated that male delinquents had high percentage on Barratt impulsivity scale as compared to female delinquents. On Barratt Impulsivity scale male delinquents had percentage of 81.3% and female delinquents had percentage of 18.7%.

Gender wise Frequency, and Percentage on The revised Green et al., Paranoid Thoughts

Scale (R-GPTS) (N = 200)

Variable			Male	Female	Total
R-GTPS	Above mean	Count	88	21	101
		% within R-GTPS	48.4%	53.3%	100
		% within gender	75.8%	24.2 %	77.5%
		% Total	37.5 %	12.0%	77.5%

Below mean	Count	75	24	99
	% within R-GTPS	79.2%	20.8%	100%
	% within gender	51.6%	46.7%	50.5%
	% Total	40.0%	10.5%	50.5%

R-GTPS =The revised Green et al., Paranoid Thoughts Scale (R-GPTS),

Table 5 shows the gender responses on R-GTPS =The revised Green et al., Paranoid Thoughts Scale (R-GPTS), on the basis of below mean scores and above mean scores. On The revised

Green et al., Paranoid Thoughts Scale (R-GPTS), male delinquents are greater in percentage with 75.8% than female delinquents percentage with 24.2%.

Gender wise Frequency, and Percentage on Deviant Behavior Variety Scale (N = 200)

Variable			Male	Female	Total
DBVS	Above mean	Count	153	35	188
		% within R-DBVS	81.4%	18.6%	100
		% within gender	98.7%	77.8 %	94.0%
		% total	76.5 %	17.5%	94.0%
	Below mean	Count	02	10	12
		% within R- DBVS	16.7%	83.3%	100%
		% within gender	1.3%	22.2%	06.0%
		% total	01.0%	05.0%	06.0%

DBVS = Deviant Behavior Variety Scale.

Table 5 shows the gender responses Deviant Behavior Variety Scale., on the basis of below mean scores and above mean scores. On Deviant Behavior Variety Scale, male delinquents lie more on above mean with 98.7% than female delinquents with 77.8%.

Discussion

The purpose of the study was to investigate the possible moderating effect of paranoid thoughts as well as the association between impulsivity and deviant behavior in young offenders. Purposive sampling was used to collect data from 200 juvenile offenders housed in different jails.

The study measured impulsivity, paranoid thoughts, and deviant behavior using the Barratt Impulsivity Scale, the Revised Green et al. Paranoid Thoughts Scale, and the Deviant Behavior Variety Scale.

Cronbach's alpha was used to evaluate the scales' reliability and found adequate dependability. The study discovered, against expectations, that there was no meaningful connection between impulsivity and deviant behavior among young offenders. The study also brought attention to the difficulties in gathering information from delinquents of both sexes because of cultural differences. The findings indicate the need for more study on the psychological health and drug addiction as two factors that affect adolescent criminality. The study emphasizes how crucial it is to comprehend the fundamental causes of juvenile aberrant conduct. In order to improve comprehension for the younger population, the scales were first translated into Urdu using a forward and backward translation technique. Cronbach's alpha was used to assess the psychometric qualities of the scale and subscale after the translation procedure was finished.

The present investigation included three measures to evaluate impulsivity, paranoid thoughts, and deviant behavior: the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS), the Revised Green et al. Paranoid Thoughts Scale (R-GPTS), and the Deviant Behavior Variety Scale (DBVS). The scales' dependability was found to be satisfactory, with a range of .68 to .70.

For this study, a number of hypotheses were formulated, the most important of that impulsivity and deviant behavior among young offenders would positively correlate. The data, however, did not indicate such a relationship. The assessment of whether juveniles in prison have committed crimes or are victims of maladaptive behaviors in society is made more difficult by the frequency of crime-related situations in Pakistan (Shah, 2011).

Because there are fewer female delinquents in correctional facilities, there is an unequal distribution of males and females in the current study (males $n = 155$, females $n = 45$). This makes it difficult to collect an equivalent amount of data from both genders. The comparatively low number of female inmates is ascribed to cultural conventions. Adolescent delinquency is a widespread problem, especially in Pakistan where it is rapidly increasing (Nadeem, 2002). Human rights groups and civil society organizations expressed outrage at the startling statistics found in a

Justice Project Pakistan (JPP) research on the country's juvenile offenders (Tarar, 2018). The frequency and percentage of demographic factors, including gender, education level, marital status, and birth order, are shown in Table 1. Delinquent males ($f = 155$, 77.5%) were more numerous than delinquent females ($f = 45$, 22.2%). Ages 13 to 18 ($f = 149$, 75%) had a higher prevalence of delinquents than did ages 8 to 12 ($f = 51$, 25%). Delinquents who were single ($f = 14$, 7%) were less common than those who were married ($f = 186$, 93%). A greater proportion of offenders lived in nuclear families ($f = 150$, 75%) as opposed to joint families ($f =$

50, 25%).

The Deviant Behavior Variety Scale (DBVS), the Revised Green et al. Paranoid Thoughts Scale (RGTPS), and the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS) mean and standard deviation are shown in Table 2. The BIS had a satisfactory reliability coefficient of 0.65, according to the reliability analysis conducted using Cronbach's alpha. A non-significant connection ($r = .10$, $p = .00$) was found between Barratt Impulsivity and Deviant Behavior when Table 3 looked at the Pearson Product Moment correlation between the Barratt Impulsivity scale, the Paranoid Thoughts scale, and the Deviant Behavior scale. This result went against earlier research that suggested impulsivity and aberrant conduct were positively correlated.

Daderman and Fredriksson's (2000) research concentrated on drug-induced forgetfulness, impulsive decision-making, and violent behavior. Their research aimed to determine how common violent and impulsive behavior was among male mental health patients under the influence of specific drugs. Zimmerman (2009) investigated the connection between criminal behavior, personal traits, and the surrounding environment. Table 4 showed frequent values above and below the mean on the Barratt Impulsivity scale based on gender. The findings indicated that male offenders scored higher on the Barratt impulsivity scale than female offenders.

On the Barratt Impulsivity Scale, male offenders made up 81.3% of the sample, while female offenders made up 18.7%. Punjab has 599 juvenile offenders, of which 70 have been found guilty and 529 are awaiting trial, according to province-wide figures cited in Tarar's (2018) report. According to reports, four jails in Sindh are home to 181 juvenile offenders; 168 of them are apparently awaiting trial and 13 have already been found guilty. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there were 338 juvenile offenders recorded; 311 are awaiting trial, and 27 have already been found guilty.

Similarly, in the province of Baluchistan, records of 70 minor offenders were made; it is unknown, though, how many of them have been found guilty or are still awaiting trial. It's notable that all of the inmates that have been reported are men, and the authorities withhold any information about female captives. The gender-specific answers on the revised Green et al., Paranoid Thoughts Scale (R-GPTS) were assessed based on below mean scores and above mean scores (see Table 5).

Within the R-GPTS population, male delinquents account for 75.6% of the total, while female delinquents make up 24.2%. Table 6 showed the gender responses on the Deviant Behavior Variety Scale based on below mean scores and above mean scores. In comparison to female offenders, male offenders scored higher than average (98.7%) on the Deviant Behavior Variety Scale. The results of this study contradict those of earlier research that claimed impulsivity and aberrant conduct, along with paranoid thinking, were positively connected. But a few other factors mean that the results are not very significant. This could be due to cultural differences and the availability of a limited sample in jails. Organizing conferences and public awareness campaigns about the issues related to delinquents is essential.

Individuals across the globe will learn more about this problem and how to meet this underprivileged group's housing needs. We cannot rule out social desirability bias and the chance that some participants exaggerated or analyzed their responses because all of the scales were self-reported. These variables might compromise the accuracy of the data used in the study.

Limitations and Suggestions

There are various restrictions that apply to the study's findings. Firstly, because only three settings were used to gather the data in a brief period of time with limited resources, the results cannot be generalized to the full population because cultural norms and laws

vary across the nation. Second, there were more men than women in the sample, indicating that the gender distribution was not equal. In Pakistan, the number of female offenders is generally underreported for a multitude of reasons, including cultural background, education, and general ignorance.

In suggestions, the use of a cross-sectional survey methodology limited the degree at which relationships could be definitively discovered. Future studies could select more participants for larger samples who represent a wider range of backgrounds and genders, which would help validate the results of this analysis. Future studies should examine additional attributes like psychological health, personality qualities, resilience, shame-attacking behavior, and indications of PTSD in addition to drug addiction in young offenders.

Conclusion

The impulsivity, paranoia, and deviant behavior of juvenile offenders were investigated in this study. For the aim of the investigation, three hypotheses were developed. First, among juvenile offenders, there will be a strong positive correlation between impulsivity and deviant behavior. Second, there will be a moderate relationship between the juveniles' impulsivity and deviant behaviors and their ideas of paranoia. Thirdly, among the juveniles, there would be a gender difference in impulsivity, paranoid beliefs, and deviant behaviors. For this study, a sample of 200 individuals from various jails was gathered. An analysis of correlation was carried out. The results demonstrated a positive association between the juveniles' deviant behavior and their impulsivity and paranoid beliefs. Gender inequalities cannot exist because of the uneven distribution of data. The relatively small sample of this study indicates that more indigenous research on this specific population is required, with a focus on several variables such as juvenile drug addiction, psychological well-being, emotional discomfort, and PTSD symptoms. The

understanding and maintenance of the juvenile's cognitive patterns will be assisted by this study.

Implications

This study can shed light on the personality traits that contribute to juvenile offenders' deviant behavior. Gaining comprehension of juvenile people's cognitive processes can aid in figuring out the causes and reasons of their deviant behavior. This study sheds light on a number of aspects related to deviant behavior which need further investigation, including drug addiction, personality traits, and other issues with psychological health.

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