

A Study of Temperamental patterns in relation to emotional processing among juvenile delinquents

Aanchal Nagpal

Research scholar

Department of psychology Rajasthan university

Dr. Tejinder Kaur

Professor, Department of psychology

University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Abstract

Research linking child behavioural problems to temperamental vulnerabilities is discussed. Moreover, we discuss two subfields of research into the developmental processes that may moderate the correlation between temperament and behavioural problems. These include learning to control your emotions and expand your awareness. The two conditions are linked to a child's temperamental flaws and may exacerbate behavioural problems. These two processes have been hypothesised to account for differences between previously recognised subgroups of antisocial adolescents.

Methods: Both the Emotional Processing Scale developed by Roger Baker and the Dimensions of Temperament Scale developed by Dr. N. K. Chadha and Ms. S. Chandna will be used to determine the strength of the correlation between temperament pattern and emotional processing.

Key words: Temperamental patterns, juvenile, delinquents, Emotional Processing

Introduction

By "temperament," we mean a person's predetermined pattern of behaviour and emotion that emerges at a young age. Due to its probable significance in generating individual variations in behaviour, cognition, and emotion, the study of temperament has attracted considerable interest in the discipline of psychology. It has been claimed by studies that certain types of temperament are associated with a higher propensity for delinquent behaviour in teenagers. In addition, the ability to regulate one's emotions has been linked to antisocial behaviour. As a result, developing efficient preventative and intervention measures for this group requires an understanding of how temperamental traits and emotional processing interact among juvenile delinquents.

Pursuing an understanding of how and why juvenile offenders display certain behavioural patterns related to their emotional regulation is the focus of this research work. The goals of this study are to (1) summarise the literature on temperament and emotional processing; (2) highlight temperamental tendencies often seen in juvenile offenders; and (3) examine how such temperamental patterns affect emotional processing. The research will also examine how these results can inform future efforts to curb and cure antisocial conduct in young people.

Psychopathy has been extensively researched in the fields of clinical psychology and criminology. The public's fascination in psychopaths stems from the generalisation that they are especially dangerous and aggressive. Original documents labelled it "moral madness." Images of madmen and homicidal maniacs derived from these first conceptualizations. For decades, people have argued about whether or not those who break moral laws have the ability to "comprehend" the consequences of their acts.

Clinical descriptions of psychopaths did not become common until the second part of the twentieth century. Recent efforts in research have mostly confirmed clinical accounts. This study was conducted with the ultimate goal of improving our knowledge of temperament's impact on anti-social behaviour and informing the design of more efficient treatments for at-risk youth.

Review of literature

(Mervielde et al., 2005) Studied “Temperament, personality, and developmental psychopathology as childhood antecedents of personality disorders” stated that the study's findings provide credence to a dimensional understanding of psychopathology and dysfunctional personality types by providing evidence for a link between early temperament and personality and later psychopathology. Children and adolescents vary in their levels of extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness, and intelligence. Broadband internalising and externalising components are shared by the “CBCL (Achenbach, 1991) and the DIPSI (currently under development at Ghent University)”, as shown by our study. A correlation between temperament/personality and psychopathology has been shown using data from both community and clinical samples of children and adolescents.

(Wolff et al., 2020) Studied “Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Gang Involvement Among Juvenile Offenders: Assessing the Mediation Effects of Substance Use and Temperament Deficits” and found that Adverse experiences in childhood have been shown to have negative effects on adult health (ACEs). It is less clear how important ACEs are in teenage gang participation. Predicted gang membership at age 18 is based on ACE exposure at Time 1, however this correlation may be mostly attributable to drug use and personality. Discusses the relevance to the field of juvenile justice.

(Frick & Morris, 2004) Studied “Temperament and Developmental Pathways to Conduct Problems” and found that Research linking children's sensitivity to temper tantrums is discussed in this article. These include learning to control your emotions and expand your awareness. The two conditions are linked to a child's temperamental flaws and may exacerbate behavioural problems. These two processes have been hypothesised to account for differences between previously recognised subgroups of antisocial adolescents.

(K. Kerig & P. Becker, 2010) Studied “From Internalizing to Externalizing: Theoretical Models of the Processes Linking PTSD to Juvenile Delinquency” and found that Both authors are Theodore W. McDonald and Jaime N. Sand. Screening, diagnosis, and treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among culturally diverse populations. Written by Patricia K. Kerig and Stephen P. Becker. The cycle of internalising and externalising: post-traumatic stress disorder and delinquency in young people. Luca Pietrantoni and Gabriele Prati. Elements of psychosocial resilience in the wake of adulthood's possible stressors: a unified framework. Comparison of suicidal and non-suicidal PTSD veterans based on genetic markers / Nela Pivac et al. — Resilience in the face of adversity via allostasis: the psychobiological aspects of stress / Masashi Nibuya. The traumatic stress disorder treatment developed by Eugene Lipov's cervical sympathetic ganglion block and others like Adriel Boals — How remote technology might aid victims of domestic and sexual abuse in rural areas / Matt J. Gray — Traumatic stress and suicide ideation in young people: A study by Deborah Ganz and Leo Sher Magdalena Kaczmarek, Bogdan Zawadzki, and Jan Strelau. "Post-traumatic stress disorder and its antecedents among survivors of coal mining tragedies."

(Palmer & Hollin, 2001) Studied “Sociomoral Reasoning, Perceptions of Parenting and Self-reported Delinquency in Adolescents” and found that High school students' perceptions of their parents' parenting styles, their sociomoral reasoning, and their own self-reported misbehaviour are investigated. Integral to a rigorous disciplinary strategy was the cultivation of moral reflection. Parental qualities, but not moral thinking, were associated with juveniles who resorted to delinquency. Self-reported delinquency followed similar trends for boys and females, however moral reasoning for females was negatively related to connection and supervision. The degree of delinquency is most strongly predicted by parental traits and male moral thinking. There are two components to how parents are being judged on how their children are being raised. The first component showed loving, inquisitive, and involved

parenting, whereas the second emphasised physical punishment. Inversely, Factor 2 was positively related with self-reported delinquency whereas Factor 1 was negatively associated. Different levels of delinquency were indicated by the top and bottom quartiles of Factor 1. Having parents that are emotionally present, actively involved, and inductive is associated with a decrease in juvenile crime.

(Ruchkin et al., 1998) Studied “Interrelations between temperament, character, and parental rearing in male delinquent adolescents in Northern Russia” and found that Large disparities were found between 192 male delinquent teens and 121 controls from Northern Russia, as measured by the “Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and Own Memories of Parental Raising (EMBU)” questionnaires. Delinquents were shown to have elevated levels of Novelty Seeking, Harm Avoidance, and Self-transcendence, but decreased levels of Self-directedness. A higher Harm Avoidance score was seen among nonviolent thieves compared to violent offenders (hooliganism, robbery, rape, and murder). Parents' rejection and over protection often made delinquents act out. Characteristics often seen in children who have been raised with plenty of love and affection from their parents. Personality formation might be anticipated based on a child's temperament and the influence of their mothers. The effects of the results on parent-child relationships and the formation of moral principles are discussed.

Research Methodology:

Both of the research instruments were given to 120 juvenile delinquents to complete. People between the ages of 8 and 16 were the only ones included for this analysis. Emotional processing was determined using the Roger Baker-developed Emotional Processing Scale, and Temperament Pattern was determined using the Dimensions of Temperament Scale constructed by Dr. N K Chadha and Ms. S Chandhna. The respondents were given access to both surveys through electronic means. Stratified random sampling was utilised to acquire the main data. Once the data was collected, SPSS V27 was used to do the required Correlation. It was determined how temperament pattern were related to Emotional Processing among juvenile Delinquents.

Results:

Findings:

Variables		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sociability	4	24	20	20	20
	5	19	15.8	15.8	35.8
	6	14	11.7	11.7	47.5
	7	23	19.2	19.2	66.7
	8	21	17.5	17.5	84.2
	9	19	15.8	15.8	100
Impulsivity	4	23	19.2	19.2	19.2
	5	19	15.8	15.8	35
	6	19	15.8	15.8	50.8
	7	23	19.2	19.2	70
	8	20	16.7	16.7	86.7
	9	16	13.3	13.3	100
Accepting	4	18	15	15	15
	5	21	17.5	17.5	32.5
	6	22	18.3	18.3	50.8

	7	18	15	15	65.8
	8	25	20.8	20.8	86.7
	9	16	13.3	13.3	100
	4	14	11.7	11.7	11.7
	5	18	15	15	26.7
Responsible	6	26	21.7	21.7	48.3
	7	24	20	20	68.3
	8	19	15.8	15.8	84.2
	9	19	15.8	15.8	100

The information in the table above was gathered from 120 different people. The purpose of this article is to determine the connection between temperament type and emotional processing by examining the following four factors: sociability, impulsivity, acceptance, and responsibility. The range of possible values for each variable is between 1 and 10, with most respondents assigning values between 4 and 9. The respondents were asked some questions about Sociability and 20% respondents had a score of 4.00, 15.8333% respondents had a score of 5.00, 11.667% respondents scored 6.00, 19.1667% respondents had a score of 7.00, 17.5% respondents scored 8.00 and the rest of the respondents, 15.8333% scored 9.00. Secondly, respondents were asked some questions about Impulsivity and 19.1667% respondents had a score of 4.00, 15.8333% respondents had a score of 5.00, 15.8333% respondents scored 6.00, 19.1667% respondents had a score of 7.00, 16.6667% respondents scored 8.00 and the rest of the respondents, 13.333% scored 9.00. Then, respondents were asked some questions about Accepting and 15% respondents had a score of 4.00, 17.5% respondents had a score of 5.00, 18.3333% respondents scored 6.00, 15% respondents had a score of 7.00, 20.8333% respondents scored 8.00 and the rest of the respondents, 13.333% scored 9.00. Finally, the respondents were asked some questions about Responsible and 11.667% respondents had a score of 4.00, 15% respondents had a score of 5.00, 21.6667% respondents scored 6.00, 20% respondents had a score of 7.00, 15.8333% respondents scored 8.00 and the rest of the respondents, 15.8333% scored 9.00.

Correlation:

Descriptive Statistics			
Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Temperament Pattern	95.8417	6.97895	120
Emotional Processing	225.3417	6.52403	120
Correlations			
Relationship between temperamental pattern and emotional processing among juvenile delinquents			Temperament Pattern
Emotional Processing	Pearson Correlation		0.717
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.203
	N		120

As per the correlation table shown above, we can see that from descriptive statistics, there is a mean of 95.8417 for the variable temperament pattern and a mean of 225.3417 for emotional processing. The

data is of 120 respondents. From the correlations, we can conclude that there is a correlation of 0.717 between the both variables (temperament pattern and emotional processing). We can't rule out the possibility of an error, since the P value of 0.203 is more than the significance level of 0.05. As a result, we may deduce that there is a robust connection between temperament type and emotional processing.

Conclusion

The topic of psychopathy has fascinated experts, academics, and the general public for decades. People's attention is usually drawn to the horrific atrocities perpetrated by psychopaths, which are often seen as senseless acts of violence. These people appear to be appealing to others because they lead a life of crime and seem oblivious to the norms of the society to which they belong. Many individuals find it very unsettling that the interpersonal distance they seem to maintain throughout their life is not temporary. This may be because it raises basic questions about humanity as a whole. Most traditional theories of psychopathy are predicated on the idea that the severe emotional and affectional impairments seen in these chronic offenders first manifest in infancy and then become entrenched over time. However, for a long time, researchers didn't appear interested in looking at the developmental roots of psychopathy's core flaws.

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