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Deviant and criminal Behavior of juveniles from the perspective of biological and psychological theories

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***Abstract*—**Studies addressing the biological and psychological explanations of deviant and antisocial criminal behavior are on the rise. Biological and psychological theories explain juvenile deviant and criminal behavior as a product of internal factors, whether genetic or psychological, rather than focusing solely on the social environment. The former focuses on biological predisposition or organic damage, while the latter focuses on personality disorders such as emotional deprivation or inappropriate learning during early childhood. This research paper also sheds light on how individual differences contribute to emotional regulation and impulse control in deviant behaviors.

In general, the convergence of biological and psychological theories indicates that both innate traits and acquired behaviors are crucial factors in understanding the complexities of deviant and criminal behavior. This multifaceted approach emphasizes the need to adopt a precise perspective on the origins of deviant behavior, recognizing the pivotal role of both heredity and environment, the nature of psychological factors, social interactions, and the negative effects of social change in the occurrence and growth of deviant and criminal behavior in society.

Based on the above, this topic will be addressed through biological and psychological theories in explaining deviant and criminal behavior of juveniles. Biological theories of deviant and criminal behavior include Cesare Lombroso's theory, the theory of biological degeneration, and theories of the developmental trend, through the biological-moral explanation and the physical-temperamental explanation. Psychological theories in explaining deviant and criminal behavior include the Canadian school theory and the Belgian school theory, in addition to the theory of psychoanalysis and deviant behavior, the theory of emotional problems and juvenile deviance, and finally the theory of self-perception and deviance.

***Keywords*—**deviance, crime, biological degeneration, genetic approach, bioethical interpretation, bodily-temperamental interpretation, Canadian school, Belgian school, self-perception and deviance, emotional problems, juvenile delinquency, psychoanalysis.

1- Biological Theories of Deviance:

Criminologists use some common terms such as “human constitution” or “structure” or “physical composition” to refer to those inherited aspects that are not affected by environmental conditions or that do not undergo significant change as a result of environmental influence. Therefore, they differ from those other aspects that change or are altered as a result of being influenced by environmental factors or some cultural and social factors, such as values, customs, psychological and educational attitudes, and others[1].

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1-1- Cesare Lombroso's Theory

Cesare Lombroso collected a group of examples including handwriting by lawbreakers on the walls of prisons and camps, pictures or writings of amusement written by lawbreakers and prison inmates to show that criminals, through what they express in drawings and wall writings, clarify what is going on in their minds and souls and what they were suffering from. This is evident through the colloquial languages used as communication techniques, which were presented as translations of the behavior of deviants since ancient times[2].

This theory assumes that criminal behavior arises from an inherited biological inevitability. According to this interpretation, the deviant is a sick person suffering from the disease of “criminal behavior,” a disease that reflects a complex causality based on a composite foundation of a set of physical, mental, psychological, emotional, and pathological environmental factors. Lombroso used an evolutionary anthropological logic and another pathological logic to explain the emergence of criminal behavior in the “natural criminal.” He believes that the natural criminal is characterized by a clear physical structure, descending in its formation to the initial stages of the development of the human race. This leads to the formation of an innate criminal personality, and its owner becomes a criminal by nature or by birth. Therefore, Lombroso believes that the natural criminal constitutes a lower human class that lies in an intermediate stage between man and animal[3].

There are several possible explanations for identifying this criminal. Criminal parents often have criminal children. By describing the theories, we can identify contributing factors for each theory, following this methodology[4]:

A-Try to understand how each theory attempts to critique the hypotheses of the other theories.

B-Try to understand how each chosen theory might explain its conclusions.

The theories have established that peers can play a role in encouraging or reinforcing the habits and behaviors of juveniles. Two conclusions can be drawn from this:

1) Juveniles who have close relationships with delinquent peers are more likely to become delinquent themselves or engage in delinquent behavior.

2) Delinquents are more likely than non-delinquents to have delinquent friends.

In short, this suggests that crime, as Lombroso saw it, is an inherited animal predisposition that drives a person to commit crimes with an overwhelming biological determinism. This predisposition leaves no room for favorable social and environmental conditions to alter the inevitable path toward criminal behavior. Undoubtedly, the emergence of such a biological logic more than a century ago posed a significant challenge to all classical theories that explained crime as a matter of free will and choice.

In any case, Lombroso’s basic hypotheses, despite the many subsequent modifications to their essence, whether by Lombroso himself or by his supporters and followers, do not today carry any scientific argument that is accepted in contemporary scientific circles, but despite that, they remain the first new scientific initiative that opened the door to a biological thought to explain crime and deviance[5].

One of the criticisms leveled against Lombroso's views is that he exaggerated the importance of heredity in crime and deviance. Despite the indirect effects of heredity on behavior, it has not been proven that an individual is born with criminal tendencies passed down from parents and grandparents, such that heredity encompasses antisocial behavior or crime in general, and determines what an individual is capable of doing. Rather, it is experience and environment that determine what a person actually does. There is no doubt that hereditary factors, whether physiological or psychological, have a clear influence in analyzing the causes of deviance, but we should not consider them as the sole aspect in analyzing the causes of crime and deviance.

According to the law of racial segregation, parents pass on a copy of each genetic factor to the child in a random manner. This means that when parents belong to different genetic groups, there is a 50% probability that the child will inherit one of two parallel sequences carrying related genetic traits. This phenomenon, as described by locus, occurs within the context of close proximity of the same chromosomes. Each chromosomal variant is passed on to the offspring or progeny in a stable, independent manner; this is the law of independent genetic morphology.

The assumption based on attempts to simplify the understanding of genetic variation (mutation) and the laws and rules of inheritance rests on the laws of heredity formulated by Mendel, namely[6]:

1. A child may not inherit the genetic traits of all parents.
2. A child may inherit one of the genetic traits of both parents.

3. A child cannot inherit two collateral traits unless both parents carry those traits. 4. A child must inherit the genetic trait that is present in both parents independently.

1-2- The Theory of Biological Degeneracy:

Crime is linked to specific physical and mental traits and characteristics. Ernest Hooton conducted a series of comparative scientific studies using thousands of criminal prisoners, comparing them to other groups of non-criminals. Hooton revealed that criminals, in general, may not possess the degenerate traits described by Lombrosier in his book "The Printed Criminal," but rather exhibit a significant biological degeneracy stemming from heredity. Therefore, Hooton believes that criminals carry the seeds of crime and evil in their very germ cells.this weakens their ability to achieve the required social adjustment. Hutton went further in his biological logic, asserting that certain morphological characteristics, such as height and body weight, distinguish criminals according to their respective categories, such as murderers, sex offenders, and other categories[7].

1-3- Constructivist Theories:

Among the most important of these theories are the following:

1-3-1: The Bioethical Interpretation:

This approach emerged as an alternative to the degenerate or biological theory, which characterized the criminal by a distinct physical constitution. The idea here is ethical, portraying the criminal as a selfish, immoral individual devoid of all human feeling, driven by uncontrollable, animalistic instincts.

Therefore, the criminal in this case is a person lacking sensitivity and empathy, showing no respect for others or their own rights. Proponents of this bioethical interpretation assume that the cause lies either in an organic disorder, or a pathological defect in the brain or nervous system, sometimes a genetic disorder, and other times the result of organic or pathological damage.

1-3-2: The physical-temperamental interpretation:

This interpretation is based on a hypothesis that classifies humans in general into a tripartite classification, the first type being the athletic type, which is characterized by the strength of the mental system and the largeness of bones, the second type being the internal, obese type, which is characterized by excessive obesity and general physical flabbiness, and the third type being the weak, thin type, which is characterized by apparent weakness in the muscular and skeletal system. William Sheldon from Harvard University tried to study these three main types and link them to certain psychological and temperamental traits, in which he dealt with two hundred deviant juveniles and compared them with a group of non-deviant juveniles,he found that juvenile delinquents with a robust, muscular build also exhibited a particular temperament or set of temperamental traits, such as a strong desire to control others, assertiveness, excessive energy, a love of adventure, quick temper and impulsiveness, and a tendency towards aggression, violence, recklessness, or other such characteristics.

From the above, it is clear that sociologists and psychologists do not readily accept the claims of proponents of heredity, who suggest a direct link between a purely cultural trait like crime and deviance and a natural cause like heredity or inherited physical constitution—what is generally termed genetic regression or relapse[8].

2 - Psychological Theories in Explaining Deviance:

Psychology is generally concerned with studying the psychological and mental aspects of individuals (and in some cases, animal behavior) and applying the results of this knowledge and these ideas to explain and interpret individual behavior and attitudes with some precision. Psychology is the study of individual behavior and its characteristics, such as personality, intelligence, reading, perception, imagination, memory, and creativity.

It mostly distinguishes between two sets of theories or schools of thought: mental and behavioral, and approaches to the study of mental behavior and beliefs. These theories take into account internal behavioral interactions such as anger, deprivation, desire, despair, or in fact, all activities are seen as the result of internal mental processes. On the contrary, when behavioral theories took into account internal factors, in addition to the social circumstance, they saw that these internal internal factors may be the result of influences that change through some factors of reality, and also through the reinforcement or inhibition of behavior[9].

In fact, there is no clear dividing line of strength between these two trends. The degree of overlap is possible, while some psychological theories may be more in line with what falls under theoretical trends. There are psychologists who have given weight to the biological connection to the workings of the mind, and have linked types of behavior and some mental acts (mental behavior) with, for example, the genetic factor and the

neurological factor (these researchs are sometimes a fertile field of study in psychology), and others emphasize the importance of environmental factors, which are becoming more close to sociological theories. Also, it is clear that theories in psychology must not be studied in isolation from each other, so they must be appreciated within comprehensive views of criminal behavior as a whole[10].

Proponents of these theories believe that an individual's personality is not greatly influenced by heredity or physical constitution, but rather by psychological factors formed during early childhood as a result of the relationships and interactions among family members. The remnants of these experiences remain embedded in the individual's personality or are deeply rooted in their emotional life, becoming an unconscious motivator for their behavior and actions.

For example, if a child's family life is harsh and fraught with difficulties, this can have repercussions on their future life, leading to delinquency and the commission of crimes. Crime, in this view, is an expression of an instinctual drive that has found no social outlet, resulting in behavior that is incompatible with the norms permitted by society[11].

Among the psychological theories that have revealed the reality of criminal behavior, as well as through the determinants and components of the personality of individuals, we find that there are indicators that affect the personality of a person, moving him from one state to another. Some research uses test models that measure the degree of intelligence, and some other research focuses on the specific behavior of the personality through the relationship of the deviant individual to reaching the point of committing the crime, as well as deviant crimes stemming from trends of antisocial behavior or people who have an antisocial personality and their antisocial behavior that is dominated by recklessness and impulsiveness[12].

Psychological theories also consider biological factors and the surrounding circumstances important for explaining and understanding the nature of criminal behavior and its motives. Much research in the psychological and mental fields has focused on the mental and psychological factors related to the occurrence of criminal behavior, through which we can explain and identify the true underlying causes of many crimes.

In short, psychological theories focus their research on understanding deviant behavior through personality and its structure, and the nature of the forces at play within it. In this area, we will focus on relatively recent theories, which are as follows:

2-1- The Canadian School Theory:

The Canadian school has two theories in the field of studying and treating delinquent youth. The theory that focuses on deviant behavior and understanding its various categories is represented by Nawal Mayo. He begins his presentation of the categories of delinquents and their development towards deviance from the findings of abnormal psychology, which, in his view, has led to two basic categories of disorder:

2-1-1-The first category: This is represented by a group of neuroses that do not deprive the ego of its coherence, awareness, and activity, enabling it to cope with the demands of daily life, albeit with some difficulty. The ego under the weight of conflict retains, to some extent, the ability to perform functions, even though they have partially slipped from its control. It also maintains its connection to reality despite subjective flaws[13].

2-1-2-The second category: This is the category opposite to psychosis, and it consists of a group of deviants who repeatedly engage in deviant behavior on a permanent basis, and who constitute the regular customers of prisons, where the ego in these people reaches the level of a fully formed deviant structure, and their behavior is so commonplace in society that we cannot accept it.

Mayo addressed each category in its stages of development as follows[14]:

A- The category of delinquents equivalent to neurotics: The behavior of these appears to be relatively independent and driven by motives outside their will, and therefore their delinquency always remains a source of surprise and anxiety for them. These are characterized by a reasonable level of social integration, but they do not completely escape the consequences of the problems they encounter. From the beginning, they have fallen victim to a series of traumas during their daily experiences in essential stages of their lives, and it seems that one of them falls captive to a process of compulsive repetition that begins within the family in many societies.

Therefore, any discussion of violence cannot take place without mentioning domestic violence, which exemplifies behavior historically considered a serious crime. Domestic violence arises within families where individuals lack a sense of family, familial support, trust, and love. Consequently, many issues within the family are considered internal matters related to the family's character (internal problems), and no legal system addresses

this, neither in ancient Roman law nor in English law, nor in European laws of the distant past.

Parents typically have special and comprehensive rights over their children for the purpose of discipline. These rights permit the imposition of physical punishment, provided it does not result in injury, disfigurement, or death, etc[15].

Many victims suffer from recurring anxiety, feel guilty, and believe they should have been more careful and taken better care of themselves. Others remain haunted by fear as a result of the criminal acts they committed, such as robbery, theft, and so on. Thinking about this problem completely consumes their minds and becomes an obsession. Perhaps what compels them is the recurring habits or ritual system they belong to, which indicates confusion for them, and these people will continue to live under the weight of this condition and its consequences[16].

In general, research has found that experiences related to an individual having committed illegal behavior such as robbery or theft have a profound impact on some individuals and their families. It also leads to a reduction in high rates of reactions where families are thrown out of balance, which leads to harm through the actions of people. Some feel that they are under pressure from others and stop working because they feel unable to concentrate. Some become convinced that they are no longer able to live and live in the same house, so divorce or leaving the family occurs, etc. In some cases, family members rebuke each other and many complex problems arise between them[17].

B- The category of delinquents equivalent to psychosis:

This category presents a completely different perspective from the first. These are individuals whose ego directly reveals antisocial tendencies, and these tendencies attract every personality that manipulates behavior to serve them. Each of these individuals feels that he is a victim of social oppression, and thus the delinquent finds himself, as a result of rejection, outside the circle of social belonging that provides value and respect to its owner, to build an alternative world to the world of the family, which is the world of the delinquent gang.

The criticism leveled against this theory is that it fails to identify the role of reinforcement at the social level. This may stem from its desire to absolve society of responsibility for generating deviant and disturbed behavior. Furthermore, its division of deviants into two categories falls short of encompassing the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency and its various forms.

2-2- The Belgian School Theory:

This school of thought focused on measuring several different aspects of juvenile delinquency and the risk of deviant behavior as a primary activity among young people. This measurement was conducted using a set of polarizing tests, particularly textual insight tests, which led to the development of a scale for classifying delinquents according to their level of risk. Based on this classification scale, young delinquents who habitually steal were categorized into four main groups, each pair forming two opposing poles on the same axis, as follows[18]:

- Theft without deviant intent versus theft as a lifestyle adopted by the juvenile.

- Necrophilia, or stealing as an illegal activity, inevitably leads to conflict with society. Therefore, a typical young person tends to adapt and overcome these behaviors to maintain positive relationships with others.

They learn to sacrifice their desires for compensation in exchange for the status and respect they receive from the group.

However, in cases of disorder, and due to the lack of adaptive compensation (parental neglect, rejection, deprivation, cruelty, or psychological disorders, etc.), the act may transform from a passing phase into a fundamental behavior for satisfying desires. Consequently, stealing, which initially had a positive meaning, becomes a deviant pattern.

Family life teaches us that shame and punishment are possible while maintaining respect. Two hypotheses illustrate this point[19]:

- The family is the most effective agent of social control in most societies, usually due to these behaviors.

- This family is incomplete, rather than being reintegrated, with regard to concepts or principles of punishment that do not know the danger resulting from punishment within continuity. Are families in an atmosphere of love, security, and warmth? And do they guarantee the socialization of their children within their families?

Furthermore, the contrast between listening and joy in normal parenting situations is permissible, and the resulting pain becomes temporary and beyond the realm of possibility, even becoming necessary or essential. If a child is constantly afraid and insecure in their relationships with their parents, or anxious about these relationships, we can utilize permissible technological tools and techniques to establish evidence of the true nature of these actions and behaviors by eliciting responses to them[20].

This school of thought is criticized for acknowledging the importance of the subjective, relational dimension and studying delinquent personalities. However, it is impossible to fully comprehend the phenomenon of deviance without emphasizing its third, crucial dimension: the "social dimension." Without this, research remains insufficient to achieve its objectives.

2-3- Psychoanalytic Theory and Deviant Behavior:

It appears that the contribution of psychoanalytic theory to the interpretation of criminal and deviant behavior is, in reality, relatively limited,21 whether in the field of causation or in the treatment of offenders and deviants. This is evident from the following

This theory believes that all human behavior is based on pure innate biological drives known as instincts. In reality, such instincts do not have a fixed, undeveloped existence. Through the development that occurs at the level of overall human changes, there is psychological, emotional, and mental growth, which is determined by increased intelligence and emotional development. The processes of upbringing and education that children experience are the basis for the cognitive growth, intelligence, and creativity of the child. From the earliest stages when the child begins to play, it is necessary to give him complete care, whether health-related, psychological, or educational, in order to strengthen his sense of self and confidence and raise him in a positive manner.

During these developmental stages, changes are observed in the child's growth until they develop creative aptitudes in multiple fields of work[23].

This theory relies on early childhood experiences as a cornerstone in explaining personality development. However, the effects of such experiences on shaping an individual's personality are difficult to trace long after they have occurred, particularly in later stages of life.

This school focuses heavily on the importance of sex, sexual instinct, and sexual drives, assuming that the sexual instinct plays the primary role in driving human behavior and forming personality disorders. Freud divided the personality into three parts: the ego, the id, and the superego. The id is the unconscious (subconscious mind), and it includes everything related to fulfilling basic biological needs, such as eating, drinking, and satisfying sexual desire, etc.

All of them are driven by desire. They are logical and seek only to satisfy the absolute desire, whatever the cost, through unclear individual social behavior. This context requires immediate gratification and does not carry any truth. It is part of the personality that every newborn carries, which carries with it all desires, regardless of the nature of society, whether positive or negative (wrong or right). Regarding this extent, Freud said that it needs repression, restraint, or control by the ID, which is subject to the ego, the Superego, and the ego.

The ego is not present during an individual’s birth, but what the individual learns consciously, and some also unconsciously (i.e., individual learning), is that there is a mood associated with a strong desire for the ID, with the fact of what might happen if the latter were not monitored, and there is also knowledge of the fact of the best behavior in order to serve the ID.

The infant learns that there is food only after crying, while the child learns that in order to obtain things there must be a certain circumstance that leads the ID to punishment or displeasure. Also, he may not satisfy his desires in order to avoid this result or consequence. For example, the child’s ego may want a biscuit, but it receives a response through punishment or displeasure. The response, the desire to obtain the biscuit, was obtained through the lack of dislike. Also, the child may decide that taking the biscuit is not worth taking. The ego has developed and learned how to work with the ID regarding the readiness to act. Slowly, the ego develops and begins to monitor the mood of the ID. The higher ego is the largest part of the unconscious in the personality. It may include elements of consciousness, for example, rules of morality and manners.

But it is essentially unconscious within its operations; it is the conscience that exists within the realm of the mental unconscious. The superego distinguishes overall social behavior and people who are in harmony with society[24].

In this area, Freud argues that personality is a psychological construct composed of three parts[25]: the ID, the ego, and the superego. He believes that the integration and balance of the personality depend on regulating the conflict arising between these three forces, which represent aspects of the personality. The ego, or rational self, must satisfy innate drives and achieve the common good. Consequently, the individual does not experience guilt arising from the superego's discontent. If the ego succeeds in its conciliatory task, the personality moves towards balance and normality. If it fails, the personality's balance is disrupted, resulting in neurotic disorders and behavior contrary to social norms, which is known as criminal and deviant behavior.

To the furthest extent, the majority of criminals referred to in the psychoanalytic context are abnormal people whose behavioral problems increase more and more with the increasing intensity of the conflict (there are people who suffer from personality problems, such as neurotics, and this psychoanalytic approach may be used, as for analyzing and knowing the behavior of some ordinary criminals, the best way to treat ordinary criminals who commit misdemeanor crimes requires knowing their entire personality, including the superego, and also the rest of what is related to their personality, as there may be no problems related to the personality of ordinary criminals despite committing criminal behavior, this means that there is a relationship between the personality and the environment in which these people live, as well as their socialization) ,because some may see that a type of behavior that may be considered a crime is normal behavior for others and is acceptable behavior, some do not suffer as a result of their criminal history. This does not mean that these delinquents want to commit any type of crime, but the problem lies in their upbringing that permits them some behaviors that are rejected by the whole of society. Also, society is not one homogeneous entity, but there is the problem of multiculturalism that performs many functions and what results from it in the diversity and difference of behaviors, some of which end up leading individuals to deviance and crime[26].

The personality eventually undergoes several changes compared to the early years, which may be very close to violence and therefore the possibility of danger. This is the personality pattern that Macko referred to (Macko personality and dangerousness), which is related to the gender of the criminal. He believes that this personality is more inclined towards violence, especially in early age stages, particularly for peer groups, where they notice that there are stages of change in their lives, and as a result of the physical energy they possess in these age stages[27].

2-4- Emotional Problems and Juvenile Delinquency:

The study by the English scientist Cyril Burt is considered one of the leading traditional scientific studies addressing the emotional problems of delinquent children and their personality disorders as a foundation for their deviant behavior. Burt found in his study that 85% of delinquent children suffered from severe emotional disorders[28].

In another study by William Healy and Agata Bruner, comparing 105 delinquent children with a similar number of non-delinquent children, it was found that 91% of the delinquent children suffered from severe personality disorders, experiencing intense anxiety and great unhappiness due to their life circumstances. In contrast, only 31% of the non-delinquent children in the control group exhibited such psychological symptoms[29].

In a third study, Karl Schussler and Donald Cressey examined the case of 113 deviants. This was a comparative study between criminals and deviants and non-criminals. These two researchers found that (42%) of the sample of these studies had negative results, as they did not succeed in diagnosing the existence of clear differences between deviants and non-deviants[30].

A similar study by Waldo and Simon Dentz addressed all the comparative scientific studies that appeared during the years (1950-1965). It appeared to them that all these studies failed to diagnose the existence of a clear relationship between the elements of the deviant child’s personality on the one hand and the formation of his deviant behavior on the other[31].3 this is because the child who feels that his nature and good morals and behavior remain normal and rarely becomes deviant in the future of his life, and works to stay away from associating with deviant children and not mixing with them. On the contrary, the child who has formed a negative attitude about himself or when he feels that he is a deviant child, or when his parents, teachers or other people consider him to be so, then a feeling of this kind contributes to the formation of the deviance itself.

2-5- Self-Image and Deviance Theory:

This interpretation relies on the concept of "self-image," where deviance arises from a child's loss of self, lack of self-esteem, or feelings of severe deprivation or insecurity. These are all internal psychological factors that significantly influence the formation of deviant behavior. In a comparative study that used a group of deviant

children to compare them with another group of non-deviant children, the results showed that both normal, non-deviant behavior and deviant behavior depend largely on the child's self-image, whether this image is held by the child themselves or based on their perception of how others view them.

"Crussell Gordon says that the amount of anxiety that an individual experiences in the form of fear of punishment is proportional to the amount of action he was subjected to during his early socialization period, this means that an adult who rushes to commit a crime without hesitation is undoubtedly someone who was not adequately punished in his childhood for deviant acts he committed during that early stage of his socialization[32],he is someone who no longer feels any anxiety or fear of punishment when he thinks about committing any act that violates the law."

Summary:

Biological and psychological theories of deviance have revealed the nature of the interaction between biological and psychological traits within a social influence environment that may drive individuals to engage in behaviors considered deviant or criminal. Biological theories often focus on genetic predispositions and neurological factors, suggesting that differences in br32ain structure and function, such as those affecting impulse control and aggression, may predispose individuals to antisocial behaviors. For example, studies have indicated that lower verbal intelligence scores and impaired function in areas such as the prefrontal cortex may be associated with an increased likelihood of deviance,understanding the role of biology in antisocial and criminal behavior also contributes to enhancing the explanatory power of current research and theories, as well as guiding policies and treatment options for deviant and criminal behavior. Theories such as social learning have emphasized the importance of environmental factors, including parenting styles and peer influence, in shaping behavior. Research indicates that traumatic childhood experiences such as abuse or neglect significantly increase the risk of future criminal behavior.

Furthermore, there are no inherent problems with the character of ordinary criminals despite their criminal behavior. This suggests a relationship between personality, environment, and upbringing. Some may perceive certain behaviors, considered criminal by some, as normal and acceptable to others. Some may not even feel remorse for their criminal past. This doesn't mean these offenders intend to commit any kind of crime; rather, the problem lies in their upbringing, which may condone behaviors that are rejected and condemned by society as a whole.

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