

The Causes and Countermeasures of Juvenile Delinquency Motivation

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Abstract. Under the background of rapid development, people pay more and more attention to minors in society. Juvenile delinquency has always been a hot topic, and juvenile delinquency has become the mainstream of people's attention. It has become an important research topic in the main psychological field to study the causes of juvenile delinquency and its preventive measures. This paper aims to combine the psychological motivation of juvenile delinquency, analyze the factors that affect juvenile delinquency and analyze the reasons of juvenile delinquency from the perspectives of family, society and campus. The harmony of family relationship and parents' education directly affect children's psychological development. School is the key environment for young people to learn and interact with others, and school violence is the main factor leading to juvenile delinquency. The misconduct of teenagers may be attributed to the Internet. By studying this theme, we can support the reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency. In addition, this study can also help to understand the causes of juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency; crime; motive.

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the development of the information age the pace of life accelerated life pressure increases, the number of juvenile delinquencies increased rapidly, triggering widespread concern in society, I will divide this article into the following sections

The problem for minors' living environment becomes more and more important [1]. The period in which minors live is a crucial time in their life development, in the formation and shaping of their socialization, and is a time of transition from ignorance to maturity, from incapacity to fulfilment of responsibilities, and the state of their psychological development during this period has a crucial influence on their future destiny. This period is also a time of rapid physiological and psychological development and change for minors.

The contradictions and conflicts between physiological development and psychological development, the complexity and variability of their emotions, and the fact that their worldview, outlook on life and values are not yet firmly established, are all characteristics of minors. The world view, outlook on life and values are not yet firmly established, and these characteristics tend to make their psychological state extremely unstable.

After the epidemic, the proportion of the Internet in our lives is also getting heavier and heavier, in the case of the development of the network of this carrier tell, all kinds of people contact information in a more and more convenient way, minors receive the world's information, as well as other people's values in a more and more ways, which often makes minors overly dependent on the Internet resulting in the loss of the ability to think on their own[2].The virtual and anonymous nature of the network world also provides new ways and means for minors to commit crimes.

As a global problem, juvenile delinquency involves a wide range of social and cultural factors. Although young people are in a critical period of shaping their values and behavioral patterns, they often embark on the path of delinquency due to various reasons, such as their living environment, family background, school influences and cyber factors. This phenomenon not only threatens the security and stability of society, but also has a profound impact on the physical and mental health and future development of young people. This paper will explore the causes of juvenile delinquency in depth, as well as help all sectors of society to provide targeted preventive and intervention measures

as much as possible, so as to jointly create a social environment conducive to the healthy growth of young people.

2. Internal Factors

Studies have shown that certain psychological traits, such as impulsivity, irritability and low frustration tolerance, may make minors more prone to delinquency [3]. According to psychologist Eysenck, individuals who are emotionally unstable and highly extroverted are more likely to demonstrate the emergence of antisocial behavior. In addition, physiological characteristics such as hormonal changes in the body during puberty may also affect the emotions and behavior of minors, making them more inclined to risk-taking and impulsive behavior [3]. Minors who also suffer from ASPD often show disregard and violation of the rights of others, which is more common in juvenile delinquency.

3. External Factors

3.1. Family factors

A large part of the factors that lead to juvenile delinquency are family reasons, parents are the people who have been with minors for the longest time in their lives, and since minors have not yet formed a perfect moral outlook, as well as a complete ability to distinguish between good and evil, this leads to the fact that minors are very susceptible to the influence of their family members and thus embark on the road of extremes. Children from single-parent or divorced families are more prone to behavioral problems due to lack of supervision and care from one parent. Studies have shown that the delinquency rate of minors from single-parent families is significantly higher than that of two-parent families [2]. According to surveys, juvenile delinquency rates are 25 per cent higher among those from single-parent families than those from intact families. This is because the instability of the family structure may lead to a lack of security and stable emotional support for the child [3]. Similarly domestic violence, criminal behavior or bad habits of parents can have a negative impact on children. Living in such a high-pressure family environment for a long period of time, the child may perceive violence or crime as a normal means of solving problems. According to Baumrind's research, democratic parenting, which provides warmth and support while setting reasonable rules and limits, can help children develop healthy patterns of behavior.

Similarly, a large part of the factors that lead to juvenile delinquency are family reasons, parents are the people who have been with minors for the longest time in their lives, and since minors have not yet formed a perfect moral outlook, as well as a complete ability to distinguish between good and evil, this leads to the fact that minors are very susceptible to the influence of their family members and thus embark on the road of extremes. Children from single-parent, divorced or restructured families are more likely to have behavioral problems than children from intact families. This is because the instability of the family structure may lead to a lack of security and stable emotional support for the child [4]. Similarly domestic violence, criminal behavior or bad habits of parents can have a negative impact on children. Living in such a high-pressure family environment for a long period of time, the child may perceive violence or crime as a normal means of solving problems.

3.2. Campus factors

With the family factors are closely related to the campus environment, the campus as a place for minors to communicate with each other and the family environment has a very different relationship, in the campus, many students without the constraints of parents tend to reflect the shortcomings of the character more obvious, will be in the heart of the malice will be enlarged [5], Peers have an important position in the life of adolescents. The behaviors and attitudes of their peers have a great influence on minors, especially in adolescence when they are more easily influenced by their peers. If there are undesirable behaviors in the peer group, minors may imitate these behaviors in search of

approval. This will lead to tragedies. Of course, if the teacher-student relationship is also an important part of the campus, and if the teacher-student relationship is strained, students may become resistant to the school and thus display anti-social behavior.

School is an important place for the socialization of minors, and access to education, teacher-student relationships and peer influence play a very important role in the behavior of minors [6][7].

Areas where educational resources are scarce and schools where the quality of education is low are more prone to juvenile delinquency. According to Volkwein studies found, in the United States, students with poor academic performance are more likely to engage in criminal activities. Inadequate school education prevents some students from realizing their self-worth through legal and reasonable means, and they turn to crime to experience pleasure and seek a sense of existence and identity [4].

Teacher-student relationship is an important part of the school education environment, which has a profound impact on the psychological health and behavioral development of minors. A good and friendly teacher-student relationship can provide students with positive role models and emotional support to help them form correct values and behavioral norms. A tense and offensive teacher-student relationship may lead to rebelliousness and increase the risk of delinquency. The lack of attention and guidance from teachers to students results in students not receiving timely help when they encounter problems, which may make them prone to go astray. Students who lack behavioral guidance are more likely to be influenced by undesirable peers and engage in criminal behavior. On the contrary, a good teacher-student relationship can stimulate students' interest and motivation in learning, reduce truancy and anorexia caused by academic pressure, and thus reduce the risk of crime [5].

According to a survey of secondary school students in the United States, students with good teacher-student relationships were about 20 percent less likely to be involved in criminal behavior than students with poor teacher-student relationships. This study strongly suggests that supportive teacher-student relationships play an important role in the prevention of juvenile delinquency [6].

3.3. Social Environment Factors

The drivers of juvenile delinquency are complex and varied, with social and cyber factors playing an important role. With the development of society and the popularization of the Internet, the influence of the social and cyber environments on minors has become increasingly significant.

Many of the media in today's society play an important role in shaping the values and behavior patterns of minors. By over-exaggerating wealth and success, some media have led some minors to develop a mindset of quick success and quick profit, and even to pursue material gain by any means necessary, thus embarking on the path of crime. Minors who have been addicted to online games or social media for a long time are prone to be out of touch with the real society and develop a withdrawn and self-absorbed character. Such character traits make them lack effective coping strategies when facing real-life problems, and they may seek stimulation or vent their emotions through criminal behavior [6].

Partial prolonged exposure to violent films and television programs, games and news will cause minors to become numb to or imitate violent behavior. According to studies, adolescents who watch violent television programs over a long period of time are more than twice as likely to display aggressive behavior as those who do not. Violent content in the media has a very negative impact on the psychology and behavior of minors [8]. Prolonged exposure to violent messages may lead to increased acceptance and imitation of violent behavior among minors. According to surveys, more than 60 per cent of minors say they have been exposed to violent videos or articles on the Internet, which may inspire aggressive behavior [9].

Some minors also engage in acts of verbal violence, insults, defamation and harassment committed on online platforms through cyber violence. Minors can be both victims and perpetrators of cyber violence.

Some minors subjected to cyber violence may lead to psychological trauma, depression, low self-esteem and a number of other psychological problems, or even trigger self-harm or suicidal behavior. However, minors who have been subjected to cyber violence for a long period of time may develop

the mentality of retaliating against society, and then commit violent or criminal acts. Minors who commit cyber-violence are prone to escalate into real-life violence due to the lack of direct discipline and a sense of consequences in the virtual environment. Research has shown that cyberviolence is highly correlated with real violence and criminal behavior [10].

Combined with this paper, it is suggested that schools and parents can work together to build a good social environment suitable for the growth of young people, the psychological problems of minors need long-term communication and regulation, and fundamentally eliminate juvenile delinquency to ensure that similar things will not happen in the future.

4. Conclusion

In short, this literature review discusses in depth in today's world, juvenile delinquency is a major issue that undermines societal stability and causes immense suffering to all affected families. It is also a problem that is growing more and more serious. There are many interrelated and complicated aspects that contribute to adolescent delinquency, such as living conditions, familial dynamics, campus dynamics, and cyber issues.

Analytically A significant contributing element to adolescent delinquency is familial influences. The degree of harmony in family relations and the education of parents have a direct impact on the psychological development of children, since they are the first setting in which minors grow up. Reveals Children can readily acquire bad feelings and a sense of insecurity as a result of domestic violence, parental divorce, single-parent households, and other unfavorable home settings. This puts them on the route to delinquency. The ideas and teaching strategies used by parents can have a significant influence on children. Children who experience an excessively rigorous or overly caring educational method may become rebellious and exhibit undesirable conduct. Furthermore, the parents' own illegal actions or unhealthy routines, including drinking and gambling, will also have a negative demonstration effect on minors, causing them to imitate criminal behavior. Furthermore, school-related elements have a significant role in the development of adolescent criminality. Since schools are crucial settings for young people to learn and interact with others, violence on campus are major contributors to juvenile delinquency. On the other hand, juvenile delinquency is also significantly impacted by the standard of instruction and the degree of educational administration. Students may quickly form into gangs and take part in unlawful activities on campus if schools lack efficient administration and instructional strategies. Furthermore, a curriculum that prioritizes academics above pupils' mental health and moral education might also lead minors to commit offences under pressure.

Finally, in today's digital culture, an increasing amount of the influence of adolescent misbehavior may be attributed to the Internet. Due to the widespread use of the Internet, children are now more likely to come across offensive material, including gambling, pornography, and violent content. Minors' values and conduct will be negatively impacted by this knowledge, leading them to emulate bad behavior. Children who experience cyberbullying are more likely to become vengeful and conduct crimes as a result. Additionally, some adolescents assume that they won't be caught when they conduct crimes on the Internet due to the covert and virtual nature of cybercrime operations, therefore they openly seek to commit crimes .The need for society to create a peaceful and suitable living environment for minors, as well as an Internet environment that eliminates the root causes of situations that may have a negative impact on minors .On the basis of this study, future researchers can have a more thorough understanding of the measures and ways to prevent juvenile delinquency, so as to prevent the occurrence of such cases from the root.

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