



A Case Study of a Juvenile Offender's Antisocial Actions and Criminal Aspirations

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Abstract

This case study delves into the aggressive conduct and criminal goals of Master B, a 15-year-old adolescent who has been detained in a juvenile facility for five months on murder accusations related to a family property dispute. Master B testifies to deliberately killing another individual 16 times in retribution, motivated by strong resentment and family loyalty. His violent history includes a notable episode of aggressiveness at school, in which he beat an acquaintance for verbally assaulting his girlfriend. Despite his activities, Master B shows no regret and openly professes his desire to become a gangster, claiming that he intends to do more violent acts. His separation from cultural standards, academic failure, alongside lack interest in participating in rehabilitation are evident, despite the fact that he participates in academic endeavours and recreational carrom only sometimes whilst in the juvenile centre. Master B's treatment consists of planned learning opportunities and behavioral interventions; however, his

persistent antisocial tendencies indicate the requirement for specific strategies that incorporate Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), anger management, and familial therapy to address his violent impulses and criminal ambitions. Anger management, logotherapy, interpersonal training, and criminal thought treatments are all possible methods for dealing with such conduct.

Keywords: *Anger management, antisocial behaviour, criminal behavior, juvenile detention, risk factors, violence.*

Introduction

Master B, a 15-year-old boy, was sent to the observation home subject to Section 101 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) over his part in a murder linked to a long-standing family rivalry. Master B, who hails from an upper-middle-class household, has been linked to the aggravation about an argument over property that began in 2015. His violent impulses were fuelled by family turmoil, notably a physical assault on his elder sibling as well as his parents of a close associate. During the dispute, Master B retaliated brutally, shooting the victim many times, resulting in his death. His history of hostility, in combination with an absence of regret for his deeds, indicates considerable antisocial conduct and criminal tendencies.

Master B's aggressive behavior is deeply rooted through both his internal and environmental influences. He initially displayed aggressive behavior at school, when he physically fought a peer for tormenting his girlfriend. His engagement in his family's continual struggle exacerbated his violent tendencies, culminating to his role in the disastrous shooting. Despite the gravity of his deeds, Master B exhibits no sorrow or regret, instead proclaiming his ambition of carrying out additional killings and becoming a gangster after being released from

the juvenile centre. This worldview, together with his continuous anger and separation from cultural norms, poses a significant danger of future criminal activity.

This case study seeks to investigate the numerous aspects that contribute to Master B's aggressive behavior, such as his familial upbringing, personal history, and psychiatric evaluation. The study, which examines his psychological status, state of emotions, and cognitive functioning, sheds light on the difficulties of regulating such antisocial impulses and indicates the possibility of intervention. This study provides a full analysis of Master B's situation, as well as recommendations for therapeutic treatments as well as rehabilitation strategies that may address the underlying concerns that drive his criminal goals.

Suggested Treatment

Master B's therapeutic regimen must be designed to handle his hostility, antisocial inclinations, and criminal aspirations in a thorough, multifaceted manner. Considering his absence of guilt and overt criminal intentions, interventions must not only address aggressive behavior but also reshape his deeply set attitudes regarding violence and criminality.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) may be essential to this treatment. CBT will assist Master B in challenging and modifying his skewed views about aggression and his rationale for violent behavior. Using cognitive restructuring, he is capable of being guided to identify the sources of his anger and violence, allowing him to see the link between his feelings, thoughts, and actions. Like that, he could investigate how his family's attitude and sense of devotion contributes to his aggressive behaviors and criminal ambitions. He can gradually develop healthier perspectives on interpersonal disagreements and family problems.

His recovery will rely heavily on anger control strategies. These tactics should center on regulation of emotions, educating Master B ways to reign in the rage before it turns violent. He can be taught relaxation skills such as deep breathing, practicing mindfulness, and the use of diversion and "time-out" strategies when his anger rises. Sessions should also involve scenario-planning to help him rehearse these abilities in real-world situations, so improving his capacity to control impulsive impulses.

Given Master B's rejection of cultural norms and contempt for the law, it is critical to tackle his antisocial behavior immediately. Social skills training could be incorporated into his curriculum to demonstrate to him empathetic thinking, successful interaction, and problem-solving abilities. Developing these abilities may allow him to more smoothly manoeuvre social circumstances with no resorting to violence. His treatment should also include an exploration of supportive alternatives to criminality, illustrating where lawful plus cooperative behavior can be beneficial.

Family counselling is another important component, as his family looks to be an important driver in his violent conduct. These sessions may focus on repairing dysfunctional family dynamics, lessening the temptation for loyalty-driven violence, and developing supportive connections that promote nonviolent dispute resolution. Engaging his family in treatment can also help them match their beliefs with those of a law-abiding society, resulting in an atmosphere that discourages criminal activity.

Alongside such therapeutic interventions, criminal mindset interventions are essential. These sessions should try to directly address and question Master B's attitudes about criminality and violence. Logotherapy, a practice that focuses on assisting people in finding meaning in

their lives, could help him pursue an understanding of purpose outside of his present cycle of involvement with gangs and violence. Logotherapy can help him build goals and beliefs that will lead to a more productive and lawful future by redirecting his attention away from his illicit aspirations.

To supplement these rehabilitative attempts, vocational and educational opportunities should be prioritized during his imprisonment. Master B's lack of knowledge and low participation in activities implies that he should look into alternate learning environments that match his unique abilities and interests. This may aid him gain pragmatic abilities and trust in himself, making him more likely to lead a productive life following imprisonment.

Subsequently Master B's treatment will necessitate long-term, planned interventions. Given the degree of his hostility and his deeply ingrained criminal attitude, a persistent therapeutic relationship paired with tailored treatments will be critical in moderating his risk elements and lowering his chances of re-offending.

Research Evidence

The studies showed common characteristics promoting juvenile criminality, such as deficient family settings, exposure to violence, a lack of academic achievement, and substance misuse. These findings help to explain Master B's violent tendencies. Master B, like the other juveniles described in the study, grew up in an environment characterized by conflict within the family, encounters with abuse, and an abundance of educational motivation, all of which contribute to criminal conduct and delinquency (Cauffman et al., 2016; Kazemian, 2021). His desire to evolve into a gangster and commit additional crimes suggests that he holds antisocial

ideas, which are substantially associated with the probability of recidivism in teenagers (Perkins et al., 2020). Master B's behavior is consistent with the established predictors of emotional disturbance, unstable family relationships, including involvement with assault as precursors to criminal activity.

Furthermore, the study underlines how cognitive and cultural variables, such as antisocial beliefs as well as the absence of moral and social direction, reinforce deviant conduct (Kazemian, 2021). Master B's separation from social conventions and lack of guilt parallel the juveniles in the studies, who are disconnected from traditional socialization processes, exacerbating their criminal behavior. His aggressive reactions to emotional stimuli, such as rage from domestic conflict and problems with his girlfriend, parallel with those seen in young delinquents whose lack control of emotions and problem-solving abilities (Hawes et al., 2019). These findings indicate that therapies aimed at countering antisocial attitudes and increasing emotional regulation may be essential in lowering the probability for recurrence in scenarios like Master B's.

Conclusion

Master B's example demonstrates the intricate interaction of external variables family-related, and cognitive factors that contribute to his aggressive conduct and antisocial tendencies. His history of hostility, lack of remorse, and obvious criminal intentions reveal deeply rooted antisocial views reinforced by familial structures and personal experiences. According to research on adolescent criminality, Master B's background in familial dispute, participation in retaliatory violence, and separation from society norms put him at a high likelihood of repetition (Cauffman et al., 2016; Kazemian, 2021). These reasons, together with his inability to control his anger and impulsivity, highlight the importance of focused therapy

which deals with not only his conduct as well as the underlying cognitive errors that fuel his criminal worldview.

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), managing anger, and social skills training have all shown potential in addressing the psychological causes of adolescent delinquency. According to research, focusing on reconstructing inaccurate attitudes regarding aggression, teaching emotional regulation methods, and encouraging proactive alternatives to criminal activity can greatly lower the chance of recidivism (Perkins et al., 2020). In addition, engaging in family therapy and dealing with the unhealthy familial structures which fuel Master B's aggressive behavior may provide a more helpful environment for his recovery. A comprehensive, multifaceted treatment program suited to Master B's specific requirements is critical to steering the latter onto an improved beneficial and lawful future.

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