

A Comparative Study of Extreme Groups of Delinquency Proneness, on the Non-Verbal Dimensions of Creativity – in Kashmir Region

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Abstract: The study was conducted on the titled topic, “A Comparative Study of Extreme Groups of Delinquency Proneness, on the Non-Verbal Dimensions of Creativity – in Kashmir Region”. The extreme high and low delinquency prone adolescent groups were identified, then to compare these two extreme groups on the various dimensions of non-verbal creativity, i.e, Elaboration and Originality. The N=100 adolescent subjects were drawn randomly, Lidhoo’s delinquency proneness scale and Baqer Mehdi’s non verbal tool of creativity were administered. The extreme group technique was utilized to categorize high and low delinquency prone groups. These groups were compared on the various dimensions of non-verbal creativity by using required statistical technique viz, Mean, S.D and t-value respectively, to find out the final results of the study. The result of the said study revealed that the high and low delinquency prone adolescents shows no significant difference on the originality dimension of non-verbal creativity, were as the elaboration dimension shows significant difference between high and low delinquently prone adolescent groups. Also the high delinquency prone group on sexwise comparison on elaboration shows significant difference, were as the same group on sexwise comparison on originality does not differ significantly. The same result were obtained from the low delinquency prone group on sexwise comparison, on elaboration shows significant difference, were as the same group on sexwise comparison on originality does not differ significantly. [Neelofar Khan, N.A.Gash. **A Comparative Study of Extreme Groups of Delinquency Proneness, on the Non-Verbal Dimensions of Creativity – in Kashmir Region.** Nat Sci 2012;10(7):94-98]. (ISSN: 1545-0740). <http://www.sciencepub.net/nature>. 14

Key words: Delinquency prone Adolescents, Extreme groups, Non-Verbal Creativity, Elaboration, Originality.

1. Introduction

In a country like ours which is developing one and which is on its path of all round development and Expansion, it is necessary that the present trends demand much of materialistic progress. Ever since man has created all progress, in travel, communication or production all this is essentially due to creative activity of the people.

Teacher occupies a vital position in Education system in the place hands lies the task of shaping the students. To be effective, the Teacher should to be creative and democratic. Creativity is the key to Education, and the solution of mankind problems. It is an important factor in leadership in any field of business, Engineering, Technology, Politics, Education and Agriculture. Creative acts effect not only scientific progress but society in general.

Considering the Educational scenario of a country and especially of our own state, it is obvious that what is essentially needed is the creative abilities of both the teacher and the taught to overcome the thrusts of the present scientific and industrial age and to find out a safe passage for development in various fields towards the prosperity. It is evident that among various personality factors of the adolescents. The creativity factor has its prominent role to play, especially in the educational setup. The fluency,

flexibility and the originality components have to play a vital role for the adolescents to be venturesome, creative and conducive, whether in the institution or in the classroom’s for the learner to learn better and thus to have better personality development.

Creativity is the answer to varied problems of man in today’s society. Innovations and discoveries of novel ideas and things ultimately lead to the civilization of life. The value and worth of human intellect is unlimited. Creativity is the greatest treasure of mankind. It is the cognitive creative talent that is pivotal in shaping our future. Creativity is a unique gift of nature, a highly valued human quality which has been known for a long time to have its influence on scientific, technological and artistic sphere of human activity. The rapidly changing demands and challenges existing in the world today have almost necessarily been accompanied with the creative thought. *Sing (1979); G. S. Sharma (1988); Buno (1989); Jain Smeeta (1992) & Mandal (1992)*, reported the Indian Educational system is failing to envelop children’s talent and intelligence and proved failure to them for a rational and creative living that makes education to explicit the creative talent at all levels for the futuristic success and prosperity.

When we over view the literature the diverse opinions of different psychologists, sociologists and researcher's are as:-

(i) Beccaria (1764) relates delinquency with physique and crime, the delinquent offender's depicts on the intensive survey and research report grounds that the delinquency is directly related to physical makeup and the crime rate in the social set up. The robust physical makeup of an individual is appealed towards the acts of delinquency and an approximate high crime rate also reveals that high delinquency rate positively. The review of literature is supported by Gluck and Gluck (1950), Kavaraceus (1966) and Gluck (1960) depicts that the delinquency is not always associated with under the roof environment, but in some instances it is more related to personality makeup i-e, physique.

(ii) W. Healy (1915) relates delinquency with social conditions, The socio-environmental conditions are also governing the rate of delinquency. Several sociologists (Ohlin, 1960; Cohen, 1955; Clinard, 1942; Merton, 1957; Reckless, 1955; Sutherland, 1937; Lindesmith, 1941; to name a few) have conceptualized crime and delinquency as social phenomena, developed through reasons embedded in the functioning of the social process. For instance it may be due to the association with antisocial groups and consequent absorption of criminal values. This group of scientists put the entire emphasis on the characteristics of different social conditions and social processes.

(iii) Slawson (1926) relates delinquency with intelligence, Delinquency and intelligence have positive correlation up to certain intensity level than after words does not shows any interactions i-e, some works show that delinquency is negatively related with intelligence, but certain survey reports shows as the intelligence rate exceeds so the delinquency.

(iv) Gitten's (1952) relate it with broken homes and Trenamen (1952) relates delinquency with size of the family, Broken homes and the size of family are the demographic criterions of delinquency. Using a psychodynamic procedure, different degrees of maladjustment among the delinquents were spotted by Schachtel (1951), Stott (1959), Shally and Toch (1962), Johnson and Szuerk (1952), Maitra (1965) and Shanmugam (1975) and many others. The overview of the literature and the works of above researcher's reveals that home environment directly influence the individuals behaviour either on normal or deviant behaviour.

(v) Glacer and Rice (1959) relates delinquency with poverty, Even in the current scenario of this decade the Scio-economic variable is directly related with the delinquency. Those societies which are traditional in nature have agrarian economy, have

interactions with delinquency ascendance as the poverty is severe.

2. Objectives

- To identify high and low delinquency prone adolescents.
- To compare high and low delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity.
- To compare high and low delinquency prone adolescents on the originality dimension of non-verbal creativity.
- To Compare male and female high delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration and originality dimension of non verbal creativity.
- To Compare male and female low delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration and originality dimension of non verbal creativity.

3. Hypothesis

- There will be no significant difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity.
- There will be no significant difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on the originality dimension of non-verbal creativity.
- There will be no significant difference between male and female high delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration and originality dimensions of non-verbal creativity.
- There will be no significant difference between male and female low delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration and originality dimensions of non-verbal creativity.

4. Sample

For the current study, the adequate sample was drawn from the various higher secondary schools of district Srinagar. The population for the said study were 11th and 12th class, male and female adolescents of the district Srinagar. The random sampling technique was used to draw N=100 adolescents for this study. While drawing out the sample, classwise (i.e, 11th and 12th class) and sexwise (i.e, male and female) criterion was taken into consideration for the study, to get the required sample.

5. Tools Used

- Lidhoo's delinquency proneness scale (1984) was used for measurement of delinquency proneness.
- Baqer Mehdi's non-verbal tool of creativity (1973) was used for the measurement of non-verbal creativity.

6. Statistical Treatment

Mean, S.D and t-test were used for the analysis of the data, t-test is used to detect the difference between high and low delinquency prone subjects on the various dimensions of non-verbal creativity.

Statistical Analysis of Data

Table -1 shows the significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity.

Table – 1. The significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity.

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
H.D (Elaboration)	0.823	0.317	0.061	27	5.440	NS **
L.D (Elaboration)	1.911	1.001	0.192	27		

Table -2 shows the significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents, on the originality dimension of non-verbal creativity.

Table – 2. The significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents, on the originality dimension of non-verbal creativity.

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
H.D (Originality)	0.321	1.003	0.193	27	0.362	NS *
L.D (Originality)	0.419	0.990	0.190	27		

Table -3 shows the significance of mean difference between male and female high delinquency prone adolescents, on the elaboration and originality dimensions of non-verbal creativity.

Table 3: Sexwise high delinquents on elaboration and originality dimensions of non-verbal creativity

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
H.D (Elaboration) Male	2.731	1.031	0.275	14	14.360	NS **
H.D (Elaboration) Female	0.577	0.991	0.274	13		
H.D (Originality) Male	1.007	2.301	0.614	14	1.362	NS *
H.D (Originality) Female	0.087	1.008	0.279	13		

Table -4 shows the significance of mean difference between male and female low delinquency prone adolescents, on the elaboration and originality dimensions of non-verbal creativity.

Table 4: Sexwise low delinquents on elaboration and originality dimensions of non-verbal creativity.

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
L.D (Elaboration) Male	3.010	1.001	0.301	11	6.634	NS **
L.D (Elaboration) Female	1.013	0.070	0.017	16		
L.D (Originality) Male	1.903	1.933	0.582	11	1.553	NS *
L.D (Originality) Female	0.907	1.083	0.270	16		

Key

- (i) 'H.D' = high delinquency prone group
(ii) 'L.D' = Low delinquency prone group
(iii) NS* = Not Significant

- (iv) NS** = Significant at 0.01 level
(v) NS*** = Significant at 0.05 level

7. Discussion and Interpretation of the Results

Table 1: The 't'-value of the given table (t-5.440) shows that the table value is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Which infer that (HD) 'high delinquent' and (LD) 'Low delinquent' prone subjects differ significantly on the 'elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity', in district Srinagar.

Table 2: The 't'-value of the given table (t-0.362) shows that the table value is not significant at any of the levels, which reveals that (HD) 'high delinquent' and (LD) 'Low delinquent' prone subjects do not differ significantly on the 'originality dimension of non-verbal creativity', in district Srinagar.

Table 3: The 't'-value of the given table (t-14.360) shows that the table value is significant at 0.01 level of significance. which infer that male and female (HD) 'high delinquent' prone subjects differ significantly on the 'elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity', in district Srinagar.

Also the 't'-value of the given table (t-1.362) shows that the table value is not significant at any of the levels, which infer that male and female (HD) 'high delinquent' prone subjects do not differ significantly on the 'originality dimension of non-verbal creativity', in district Srinagar.

Table 4: The 't'-value of the given table (t- 6.634) shows that the table value is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Which infer that male and female (LD) 'low delinquent' prone subjects differ significantly on the 'elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity', in district Srinagar.

Also the 't'-value of the given table (t-1.553) shows that the table value is not significant at any of the levels, which infer that male and female (LD) 'low delinquent' prone subjects do not differ significantly on the 'originality dimension of non-verbal creativity', in district Srinagar.

8. Conclusion

The generalized results of the study on the basis of discussion and interpretation of the data are presented here accordingly as:

- I. Significant difference was found between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity. (Hypothesis No-1 rejected).
- II. No significant difference was found between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on the originality dimension of non-verbal creativity. (Hypothesis No-2 accepted).
- III. (a) Significant difference was found between male and female high delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration dimension of

non-verbal creativity. (Hypothesis No-3(a) rejected).

- (b) No Significant difference was found between male and female high delinquency prone adolescents on the originality dimension of non-verbal creativity. (Hypothesis No-3(b) accepted).

IV. (a) Significant difference was found between male and female low delinquency prone adolescents on the elaboration dimension of non-verbal creativity. (Hypothesis No-4(a) rejected).

- (b) No Significant difference was found between male and female low delinquency prone adolescents on the originality dimension of non-verbal creativity. (Hypothesis No-4(b) accepted).

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