

A Comparative Study Of High And Low Delinquency Prone Adolescents Of Ganderbal, On The Various Dimensions Of Adjustment – Kashmir.

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Abstract: The study was conducted on the titled caption, “A comparative study of high and low delinquency prone adolescents of Ganderbal, on the various dimensions of adjustment – Kashmir”. The general objective of the study is to identify high and low delinquency prone adolescent, to compare these high and low delinquency prone adolescent groups on the various dimensions of adjustment viz ; home, emotion, social, health and total adjustment respectively. The sample of 100 adolescents was drawn randomly, Lidhoo’s delinquency proneness scale and Bell’s adjustment inventory were administered. The criterion of extreme group technique was used, to categorize high and low delinquency prone group and these groups were compared on the various dimensions of adjustment by using appropriate statistical technique viz, Mean, S.D, and ‘t’-value respectively to extract out the results of the study. The results of the said study revealed that the high and low delinquency prone adolescents shows no significant difference on home and social dimension of adjustment, But on emotional health and total adjustment dimensions of high and low groups of delinquency proneness subjects shows significant difference providentially.

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Key words:- Delinquency Prone Adolescents, Adjustment.

1. Introduction

The contemporary period of current century is categorically approving the change towards development, progress, awareness, high standard of living, efficient communication, effective governance and quality education cum services. This standard is the mile stone put forward by the dedicated cream of the society. The said change can be evaluated and estimated, when we compare the today’s world with the stone and medieval period to check the standard of services. After acknowledging the fact of geared change towards development, then we think towards the source area’s which are responsible for such change, in which the educated human resource is the sole contributing source. But during this drive of progress and prosperity, we segmentalize our continuous generations on ‘adjustment’. The ‘adjustment’ is the refined tag of ‘adaptation’, Charles Darwin used this tag for survival of the human and animal race’s of mammalian phyla towards certain physical, genetic and biological adaptabilities.

Now, today’s educated subjects are interacting with the above said developments, by which huge responsibility are on their shoulders within the chartered institutions of pedagogy and outside their premises. Trend reports of the educational research survey shows that today’s educants are prone to adjustment problems at home, in society and health. The diverse opinions of both longitudinal and cross sectional research surveys

shows different variables which are responsible for adjustment problems. The executed works on adjustment by, R.N. Agarwal (1970), K.T. Bhatia (1972), B.P. Gupta (1978), G.R. Sharma (1998) and P.A. Veereshwar (1979) shows that various variables as values of life, intelligence, sex, socioeconomic status and mental health like constructs have a strong correlation with the adjustment. The results put forward by the researcher’s were applicable to their general geographic and genetic area of investigation. Tremendous works should be done in this area, to raise such statutes and findings of research by which level of adjustment should be enhanced and the results of work services progress should be refined to achieve the dream of well adjusted social setup in this continent.

Delinquency and crime are legal terms and their meaning varies from country to country, from one state to another in the same country. In India, any person 21 years or more of age convicted by the court for violating the provision of Indian penal code (IPC) and the criminal procedure code (CrPC) is termed as criminal. Similarly, if a minor individual in the age group of seven to eighteen years is convicted by a court for violating the provisions of the children’s Act, the IPC and CrPC is termed delinquent. We have to search out this parameter from the broader prospective with reference to its causes and remedies so that we can realize the said target in our educational area which we have pre-decided. When we over view the literature the diverse opinions of

different psychologists, sociologists and researcher's are as:-

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, approximate high crime rate also reveals the 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 is directly influence the individuals behavioiur either on normal or deviant behaviour.

2. Objectives

1. To identify high and low delinquency prone adolescents.
2. To compare high and low delinquency prone adolescents on home adjustment.
3. To compare high and low delinquency prone adolescents on emotional adjustment.
4. To compare high and low delinquency prone adolescents on social adjustment.
5. To compare high and low delinquency prone adolescents on health adjustment.
6. To compare high and low delinquency prone adolescents on total adjustment.

3. Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on home adjustment.
2. There will be no significant difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on emotional adjustment.
3. There will be no significant difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on social adjustment.
4. There will be no significant difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on health adjustment.
5. There will be no significant difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on total adjustment.

4. Sample

For this study, the adequate sample was drawn from the various government higher secondary schools of district Ganderbal, i.e the population for the said study are 11th and 12th class adolescents of district Ganderbal. Random sample N=100 students were selected for the study, considering the general criterion in which equivalent subjects were selected on class wise dimension from the government higher secondary schools of district Ganderbal of Kashmir province. The sample subjects (N-100), studying in the higher secondary schools of Ganderbal, were from the various higher secondaries of district Ganderbal on random basis viz; Govt. Boys Higher Secondary Dubarhama, Govt. Boys Higher Secondary Kangan, Govt. Higher Secondary Safapora (co-education) and Govt. Higher Secondary Kurhama (co-education) Ganderbal respectively. From the above mentioned Higher Secondaries, 25-subjects were selected from each institution on random basis. Also the equal criterion for class was taken into consideration i.e, from class 12th, 12-13 students and class 11th, 12-13 students were taken

from the said higher secondary schools of Ganderbal – Kashmir.

5. Tools used

1. LIDHOO'S DELINQUENCY PRONENESS SCALE (1984) WAS USED FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF DELINQUENCY PRONENESS.
2. BELL'S ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY (1934) WAS USED FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF ADJUSTMENT.

6. Statistical technique used

Mean, S.D and t-test were employed for the analysis of the data, t-test results depicts the difference between high and low delinquency prone subjects on the various dimensions of adjustment, also extreme group technique was used to chalkout high and low delinquency prone subjects.

Statistical Analysis

Table A

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
H.D	10.08	3.27	0.629	27	1.330	NS*
L.D	8.97	2.88	0.554	27		

Table A shows the significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on 'home adjustment'.

Table -B

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
H.D	11.39	5.32	1.023	27	3.521	NS** 0.01 level
L.D	6.53	4.89	0.941	27		

Table B shows the significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on 'emotional adjustment'.

Table -C

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
H.D	8.11	4.99	0.960	27	0.233	NS*
L.D	7.79	5.09	0.979	27		

Table C shows the significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on 'social adjustment'.

Table -D

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
H.D	13.10	7.84	1.508	27	4.134	0.01 level NS**
L.D	6.03	4.31	0.829	27		

Table D shows the significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on 'health adjustment'.

Table -E

Groups	Mean	S.D	SEM	N	t-value	Level of Significance
H.D	29.17	10.01	1.926	27	2.06	0.05 level NS***
L.D	24.33	6.93	1.333	27		

Table E shows the significance of mean difference between high and low delinquency prone adolescents on 'total adjustment'.

Key

- i. HD = High delinquency proneness group
- ii. LD= Low delinquency proneness 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-A: The 't'-value of the said table ($t=1.330$) depicts that the table value is not significant at any of the levels, which infer that (HD) 'high delinquent' and (LD) 'low delinquent' prone subjects do not differ significantly on 'home adjustment', in district Ganderbal.

- **Table-B:** The 't'-value of the said table ($t=3.521$) depicts 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 'emotional adjustment', in district Ganderbal.

- **Table C:** The 't'-value of the said table ($t=0.233$) depicts that the table value is not significant at any of the levels, which infer that (HD) 'high delinquent' and (LD) 'Low delinquent' prone subjects do not differ significantly on 'social adjustment', in district Ganderbal.

- **Table D:** The 't'- value of the said table ($t=4.134$) depicts 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 'health adjustment', in district Ganderbal.

- **Table E:** the 't'- value of the said table ($t=2.06$) depicts that the table value is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Which infer that (HD) 'high delinquent' and (LD) 'low delinquent' prone subjects differ significantly on 'total adjustment', in district Ganderbal.

8. Conclusion

The following outcomes of the present study are presented on the basis of the discussion and interpretation of the data which are as:

1. No significant difference was found between high and low delinquency prone subjects on home adjustment.
2. Significant difference was found between high and low delinquency prone subjects on emotional adjustment.
3. No significant difference was found between high and low delinquency prone subjects on social adjustment.
4. Significant difference was found between high and low delinquency prone subjects on health adjustment.
5. Significant difference was found between high and low delinquency prone subjects on total adjustment.

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