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10.1 Introduction:

In this chapter we can recapitulate the conclusions of the present investigation as well as its limitations and can provide some suggestions for the future research. The main trust of this research was to understand the role of emotional patterns of the respondents, their family background and the interrelationships that existed within the family of the respondents. It has been found that these variables contribute to the onset of delinquency. It is a sort of verification of the previous researches in this area. It is also true that the impact of these factors taken together will be definitely more lasting and effective rather than any of these factors operating alone.

10.2 Broad conclusions of the research:

We can enumerate the conclusions separately for emotional patterns, family background and interpersonal relationships. Let us know them one by one.

10.2.1 Emotional patterns:

1) Delinquents and nondelinquents are significantly different in their emotional instability. Delinquents are emotionally more unstable than non-delinquents.
2) Within delinquents, girls have significantly high emotional instability.

3) Within nondelinquents, boys have significantly high emotional instability.

4) Delinquent boys and girls show more somasthenic tendencies as compared to non-delinquent boys and girls. Within delinquents, boys have more somasthenic tendencies than girls.

5) Delinquents and non-delinquents do not differ significantly from each other so far neurasthenic tendency is concerned. Within boys, delinquents and nondelinquents have similar neurasthenic tendencies. Within girls, delinquents have higher neurasthenic tendencies than nondelinquents.

6) Delinquents as a group are socially more inactive than non-delinquents. Within boys, delinquents and nondelinquents have same social inactiveness. Within girls, delinquents are significantly more socially inactive than nondelinquents.

7) Delinquents have significantly more anxiety than nondelinquents. Within boys, delinquents have significantly more anxiety than non-delinquents within girls, nondelinquents have significantly more anxiety.
8) Delinquents have significantly high scores on depression. Within boys and girls, delinquents have significantly high score on depression.

9) Delinquents have significantly high paranoid tendencies. Within boys and girls, delinquents have more paranoid tendency.

10) Orientation towards reality does not seem to be contributing to delinquent behaviour as more delinquents have higher level of orientation towards reality.

11) It seems that sleep difficulties is not a contributing factor for delinquent behaviour as there is no difference in scores of delinquents and non-delinquents. Within boys and girls, delinquents have significantly less difficulties than non-delinquents.

12) Delinquents and non-delinquents have same excitability. Within boys, delinquents have significantly more excitability than non-delinquents. Within girls, delinquents and non-delinquents have same excitability.

13) Delinquents and non-delinquents do not differ in hypersensitivity. Within delinquents, boys have significantly high hypersensitivity.
14) We can say that boys and girls within the group do not differ significantly on emotional stability. However, delinquents and non-delinquents as a group show a significant difference on emotional stability. Delinquents have in general an edge over non-delinquents on the scores pertaining to emotional instability.

10.3 Socialization, family patterns and family background of delinquents.

Social background of the family as well the socialization process affect the development of the child. Ideal home environment provides an atmosphere in which all its members can develop their best potentialities and the needs of all are met constructively with a minimum of emotional adjustment. There are four types of pathogenic family patterns, namely, the inadequate family, the disturbed family, the antisocial family and the disrupted family. Children developed in these families may develop behavioural disturbances and emotional instability. Maladjusted and antisocial parents cannot provide sufficient love and affection to their children; and in turn, such children have feelings of rejection, inadequacy and inferiority. The effects of the pathogenic families can be mentioned as under:

10.3.1 Socialization Patterns:

1) Delinquents and nondelinquents differ significantly
so far sickness in childhood is concerned. Delinquents had comparatively more minor accidents during childhood.

2) Girl delinquents had a feeling that they were neglected in the childhood.

3) In general delinquents had poor physical health in their childhood. However, there was no significant different so far the mental health of delinquents and nondelinquents was concerned.

4) Birth order is insignificant in the development of delinquency.

5) Parents of delinquents are illiterate or have very low education.

6) Many parents of delinquents are labourers, as compared to the parents of non-delinquents.

3.3.2

Family patterns:

7) The majority of the pilferers and pocket pickers come from joint families. On the other hand, house breakers were more the product of single families.

8) There is a close relationship between number of marriages of the parents and delinquency.
9) Step parenthood is responsible for the development of delinquency.

10) Size of the family does not contribute to the onset of delinquency though it is so found by previous investigators.

11) Hygienic condition of the family of the delinquents was 50;50.

12) Undue domination by the member of the family may lead to delinquency.

13) Too harsh or too permissive or inconsistent discipline leads to delinquency.

14) The percentage of delinquents is significantly more in children dwelling outside the home and significantly less in children dwelling at home.

10.3.3 Family background:

15) Addiction habits of father contributed to delinquent behaviour.

16) Criminal records of father and siblings affect the behaviour of other children and gradually they develop antisocial behaviour.
Perspectives on different aspects of life:

1) Delinquency is associated with vagrant behaviour. Roaming with friends is common among delinquents.

2) Delinquents do not show any interest in reading.

3) Delinquents are frequent cinema goers and they like sensational movies depicting crimes.

4) It has been found that delinquent behaviour is closely associated with lower social strata or lower working class.

5) Delinquents and nondelinquents differ significantly in their respective social relations. It seemed that delinquents had poor social relations.

6) Delinquent girls do not believe in religion.

7) Many delinquent boys and girls are indifferent to their schooling.

8) Delinquents and non-delinquents have viewed delinquency as a result of poverty, antisocial tendencies and disharmony at home.

9) Many delinquents have shown liking for manual or job-oriented activities. Non-delinquents, on the other hand, had shown interest in cultural and
educational activities. There is a loss of identity among delinquents as many of them did not indicate any liking.

10) Non-delinquent boys and girls had shown inclination for professional courses, while delinquents simply aspired for some job or service.

11) Delinquents had more sorrowful experiences than non-delinquents. Admission in remand home was a traumatic experience. It is surprising to note that many delinquents have not reported the joyful incidents in their life.

12) Comparatively more delinquents perceive their present position as unsatisfactory.

10.5 Interpersonal relationships:

Three types of interpersonal relationships were studied. They were i) inter-parent relationship ii) parent-child relationship and sibling relationship. It was found that delinquents and non-delinquents differed on all these three types of relationships. The major conclusions are given as under.

10.5.1 Inter-parent relationships:

1) Delinquent boys and girls differ significantly from the non-delinquent boys and girls so far parental cordial relationship is concerned.
2) Low parental cordial association was found among the parents of delinquents.

10.5.2 Parent-child relationship:

3) The delinquent boys and girls are less accepted by their mothers as compared to non-delinquent boys and girls.

4) The delinquent boys and girls are less accepted by their fathers.

5) The delinquent boys and girls had low score on acceptance of the mother by the child. It means delinquent boys and girls did not accept their mothers.

6) The delinquent boys and girls had low acceptance of fathers. Comparatively it was more true in case of delinquent boys.

10.5.3 Sibling relationships:

7) Delinquents and non-delinquents differ significantly on scores on sibling relationship. Boys have significantly less sibling relationship than girls.

10.6 Child-rearing practices:

The child-rearing practices in the family and the experiences with other family members are the contributory factors for the development of the child. The major conclusions are:
1) Delinquents and non-delinquents perceived significantly different democratic attitude of their parents.

2) Delinquents had perceived more democratic attitude (permissiveness) of their parents as compared to non-delinquents.

3) Girls had perceived significantly higher democratic attitude of their mothers than boys.

4) Boys had perceived higher democratic attitude of their fathers.

5) Among girls, delinquency is independent of democratic attitude of father. They had not perceived their fathers as more democratic.

10.7 Limitations of the present study:

Though the researcher has completed his study on delinquency, he is aware of the limitations of the present research. The main limitations are given as under:

The sample of this study was taken mainly from the corporation area of the city of Pune. It would be better if the sample would have been taken from different regions of Maharashtra.
Delinquents included in the sample were from the correctional institutions where they were admitted by the Juvenile Court. There are sizable number of delinquents within the general population. An investigation of non-institutionalized delinquents could be undertaken in future.

Data relating to family background was collected through the respondents. We can validate this data by contacting the parents of these delinquents. More information about the familial relationships could also be obtained by contacting the family members.

There was not perfect matching between the respondents of the experimental and control groups. Of course, in such studies it is difficult also. The last limitation is that the required number of female delinquents could not be obtained for the present research.

10.8 Suggestions for future research:

Considering the limitations of the present study, we could give suggestions for the future research.

For understanding the developments components of delinquency, it would be better to conduct a
longitudinal study of delinquents. We cannot sketch complete picture of delinquency by studying the delinquents at a given point of time. For this we need a longitudinal study. Visits to the families of the delinquents be made so that we can obtain complete information about their family patterns and relationships. In order to know the cultural regional effects in the development of delinquency, sample should be spread over all regions of Maharashtra.

Delinquency as a social phenomenon is observed in all the social classes of the society. Taking social class as a variable, we should study the interaction-processes responsible for delinquency in different social classes.

Case-study approach will have to be adopted for understanding the delinquent behaviour in-depth. A new antisocial phenomenon is emerging in India since last few decades and it is relating to female offenders. A separate study could be undertaken to study the factors responsible for girl delinquents and female offenders.

We see a differentiation in style of living of urban and rural people. We find delinquents both in rural as well as urban areas. A research could be conducted to know the differentiating factors conducive to urban and rural delinquency.
10.9 Suggestions regarding treatment and prevention:

We don't have the well established clinics for the treatment of delinquents. In fact, we have very few clinical psychologists who treat all types of maladjusted and disordered people. There should be clinics exclusively for the treatment of delinquents. In such clinics guidance could be given even to the parents of delinquents. We have found out that family plays a pivotal role in the development of delinquent and other type of antisocial behaviour. We need the establishment of family clinics where all the problems relating to family could be tackled.

Educational and economic backwardness are contributory factors for delinquency. The standard of living and education of parents shall gradually help to minimize the percentage of delinquents. Of course, it is not an easy task.

Rehabilitation of delinquents is an important aspect for the prevention of delinquency. The existing public institutions should be well staffed with the provision of psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, psychotherapist and a social worker. More remand homes and after care homes will have to be started by the Government. We should give
impetus to the programme of foster homes and foster parents. What delinquents need is the affectionate understanding. Some of the problems of delinquents could be solved by foster homes and foster parents.

A new technique called "social group work" purporting to understand all types of human behaviour has emerged recently in foreign countries like U.S.A. It envisages an "orderly, systematic, planned way of working with people ". Social group work attempts to supply the various community agencies that are dealing with leisure-time pursuits, club activities, hobbies, and so forth, with trained leadership. This type of work is possible in India also. It is an educational process emphasizing character building, personality development and social adjustment. With the help of such agencies and trained personnel group work activities could be carried out.

10.10 Summary:

Various studies have been conducted in India or abroad on delinquency. This research is an humble attempt to know some facets of the problem of delinquency. Many conclusions of this study corroborate the findings of the previous researches. However, researcher is aware of the shortcomings of this research and strongly feels that there are still many variables which have been remained unprobed.