Chapter-V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
The present study is aimed at investigating the psycho-social correlates of juvenile delinquency.

**OBJECTIVES**

- To study whether there are any significant differences between normal and delinquent children with regard to parental involvement.
- To study whether there are any significant differences between normal and delinquent children with regard to social support.
- To examine whether there are any significant differences between normal and delinquent children with regard to Intelligence.
- To examine whether there are any significant differences between normal and delinquent children with regard to anxiety.
- To study whether there are any significant differences between normal and delinquent children with regard to adjustment in home.
- To examine whether there are any significant differences between normal and delinquent children with regard to adjustment in friendly vs hostility.
- To study whether there are any significant relationship between demographic variables such as Age, Grade, Mother occupation, Father occupation, Mother education, Father education and Parental income to Juvenile delinquency.

In order to realize the above objectives the following hypotheses are formulated.

**HYPOTHESES**

- There would be significant difference between normal and delinquent children with regard to parental involvement.
- There would be significant difference between normal and delinquent children with regard to social support.
- There would be significant difference between normal and delinquent children with regard to Intelligence.
- There would be significant difference between normal and delinquent children with regard to anxiety.
There would be significant difference between normal and delinquent children with regard to adjustment in home.
There would be significant difference between normal and delinquent children with regard to adjustment in friendly vs hostility.
There would be significant relationship between demographic variables such as Age, Grade, Mother occupation, Father occupation, Mother education, Father education and Parental income to Juvenile delinquency.

Variables studied

Parental involvement, Social support, Intelligence, Anxiety, Home adjustment and Friendly vs Hostility adjustment.

Demographic variables

Age, Grade, Mother occupation, Father occupation, Mother education, Father education and Parental income.

Population

In Rayalaseema zone, there are three homes in Kadapa, Kurnool and Tirupati. Homes for only boys are there in Kadapa and Kurnool where as homes for both boys and girls are there in Tirupati for all the three categories mentioned. There are 100 delinquents in each home with a total of 300 juvenile delinquents in all the three homes. In equal number of 300 school going children both boys and girls are selected from the normal population. Altogether 600 subjects were the population of the study.

Sample

From 300 juvenile delinquents, 60 boys and 60 girls (total 120 subjects) were selected. Equal number of children was selected from the 300 normal population by resorting to the systematic random sampling technique in such a way that they fit into 2 X 2 factorial design. There are 20 boys and 20 girls from each home of Rayalaseema region. The total subjects selected for the sample is 240. Their age ranges from 8 to 18 years.
Tools

- Parental Involvement Rating Scale (PIRS) - K. Abdool Gafoor (2001)
- Ravens Progressive Matrices Test (RPM) - J.C. Ravens, (1947)
- Spence Children Anxiety Scale - Susan H Spence (1994).
- Bell adjustment Inventory (Home, Friendly vs Hostility) - Hugh M. Bell, (1962):

Research Design

In the present investigation 2 X 2, two group design and more than two group and factorial designs are employed to analyze the data.

Statistical Analysis

The data are quantitatively analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, Inferential statistical analysis of variance (ANOVA - both one way and two way), t-tests and chi-square test to test the hypotheses.

Conclusions

Based on the results obtained the following conclusions are drawn.

1. Children with low parental involvement have high incidence of juvenile delinquency.
2. The incidence of juvenile delinquency is high among children with low social support.
3. The occurrence of juvenile delinquency is high among children with low intelligence.
4. Children with high anxiety have high incidence of juvenile delinquency.
5. The incidence of juvenile delinquency is high among children with poor home adjustment.
6. Children with high hostility have high incidence of juvenile delinquency.
7. Children having lower grades of education and low profile of parents’ occupation, educational background, monthly income have high incidence of juvenile delinquency.
IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Parents, in spite of their preoccupation with their work and other activities, should spend some time with their children interacting with them, enquiring about their educational progress and giving proper guidance, so that their children perform better in their academic aspects and the overall development of the children.

2. For healthy development of every individual, they not only need support from parents, the significant others such as grandparents, other relatives who have direct accessibility and more importantly with siblings in the family. At times children may need support from the neighbours too.

3. Children when they are in crisis, social support helps them lot more in resolving their crisis and conflicts which help them to grow into healthy personalities.

4. Intelligence is one of the important factors that help the children to pursue their academics and to deal effectively with other people in the society. Intelligence of the children can be improved by exposing the children to novel methods of teaching to help them to improve good study skills and giving them academic exercises, which help them in enhancing their intellectual abilities.

5. Moderate levels of anxiety are found to have significant impact on the all over performance of children. Now-a-days, because of the prevailing conditions, people experience lot of anxiety. High anxiety as well as low anxiety affects our performance. What is desirable is moderate level of anxiety. Children may be helped to reduce their levels of high anxiety by making them participate in physical exercises, participation in yoga and meditation.

6. Home is the first school for any one. The children brought up in healthy home environment achieve high success. Disturbed family, broken families and antisocial families are the potential sources of developing maladjusted behaviour among the children. Family members, be it parents or siblings, may be counselled to maintain hale and healthy environment in the family. So that it promotes healthy development among the children, which in turn, makes their children become responsible citizens in future.
7. Since children with high hostility are found to have high incidence of juvenile delinquency, children may be helped to develop positive attitude, positive thinking, enhances the self confidence. So that they can develop their healthy personalities.

8. Albeit sincere attempts were made by the government, still there are number of children who never go to school. Lack of schooling leads to maladaptive behaviour, which in turn may lead to delinquency. Children must be encouraged to go to schools. So that they inculcate good behaviour. Appropriate measures must be taken to improve the educational background of the parents, which will enable them to get good occupation and their good occupation will increase their income too. So that they can impact good education to their children which enables them to become good citizens.
SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. The present study is conducted on a small sample of 240 subjects, so that whatever conclusions that are drawn on the sample cannot be generalized, to the population, as the sample is collected from the Rayalaseema region only. Further study can be carried out on a large sample, drawing from different regions.

2. Further studies may be conducted taking the peer group relations as one of the independent variable.

3. As pathogenic families are potential cause for the development of abnormal behaviour among children, future researchers may focus on the family structure as one of the variable.