CHAPTER-V
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1.0 Results

The findings of the study were:

1. The Delinquents Adolescents’ Temperament was higher as compared to the Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

2. Non-Delinquents Adolescents’ Sociability Behaviour was higher as compared to the Delinquent Adolescents.

3. There was no significant difference in Ascendance Behaviour of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescence.

4. The Delinquents Adolescents’ Secretiveness Behaviour was higher as compared to Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

5. The Non-Delinquents Adolescents’ Reflective Behaviour was higher as compared to Delinquent Adolescents.

6. The Delinquents Adolescents’ Impulsivity Behaviour was higher as compared to Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

7. There was no significant difference in Placid Behaviour of delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

8. There was no significant difference in Acceptance Behaviour of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

9. There was no significant difference in Responsibility Behaviour of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

10. The Non-Delinquent s Adolescents’ Vigorous Behaviour was higher as compared to Delinquent Adolescents.

11. The Non-Delinquent s Adolescents’ Cooperative Behaviour was higher as compared to Delinquent Adolescents.

12. The Delinquents Adolescents’ Persistence Behaviour was higher as compared to Non-Delinquent Adolescents.
13. The Non-Delinquents Adolescents’ Warmth Behaviour was higher as compared to Delinquent Adolescents.

14. The Delinquents Adolescents’ Aggressive Behaviour was higher as compared to Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

15. There was no significant difference in Tolerance Behaviour of Delinquents and Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

16. There was no significant difference in Tough-Minded Behaviour of Delinquents and Non-Delinquent Adolescents.

17. The Non-Delinquent Adolescents’ Creativity was higher as compared to Delinquent Adolescents.

18. The Non-Delinquent Adolescents’ Creativity in Seeing Problems Test was higher as compared to Delinquent Adolescents.

19. There was no significant difference between Delinquent Adolescents’ Creativity in Unusual Uses Test and Non-Delinquent Adolescents’ Creativity in Unusual Uses Test.

20. The Non-Delinquent Adolescents’ Creativity in Consequences Test was higher as compared to Delinquent Adolescents.

21. Delinquent adolescents’ Creativity in Test of Inquisitiveness was not significantly different to Non-Delinquent Adolescents’ Creativity in Test of Inquisitiveness.

22. Delinquent Adolescents’ Creativity in Test of Square Puzzles was not significantly different to Non-Delinquent Adolescents’ Creativity in Test of Square Puzzles.

23. Delinquent Adolescents’ Block Test of Creativity was not significantly different to Non-Delinquent Adolescents’ Block Test of Creativity.

24. The Delinquent Adolescents have possessed higher Intelligence as compared to Non-Delinquent Adolescents.
25. Adolescents who belong to Middle SES were found to possess significantly higher Temperament as compared to Adolescents who belong to High SES.

26. There was no significant difference in Temperament of Adolescents who belong to High and Low Levels of SES.

27. There was no significant difference in Temperament of Adolescents who belong to Middle and Low Levels of SES.

28. The Temperament of the Adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between SES and Delinquency Behaviour.

29. There was no significant difference in Temperament of Male and Female Adolescents.

30. The Temperament of the Adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between Sex and Delinquency Behaviour.

31. There was no significant difference between Temperament of above Average Intelligent Adolescents and Below Average Intelligence Adolescents.

32. The Temperament of the Adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between Intelligence and Delinquency Behaviour.

33. There was no significant difference between Creativity of Adolescents who belong to High, Middle and Low Levels of SES.

34. The Creativity of the Adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between SES and Delinquency Behaviour.

35. There was no significant difference between Creativity of Male and Female Adolescents.

36. The Creativity of the Adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between Sex and Delinquency Behaviour.

37. Delinquent Adolescents' family members were more involved in Criminal activities in comparison to those of Non-Delinquent Adolescents.
5.2.0 Discussion

Analysis of data and the results obtained along with the interpretation were given under the fourth chapter, whereas, the conclusions of the study were given in caption 5.1.0. Discussion of the results is being presented here in the following captions.

5.2.1 Comparison of the Mean Scores of Temperament of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents

First objective of the study was to compare the mean scores of temperament of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that delinquents adolescents’ temperament were higher than that of non-delinquent adolescents. It might be due to innate characteristics and hereditary of adolescents. Also it might be due to family environment and friend circle of the adolescents.

5.2.2 Comparison of the Mean Scores of Different Dimensions of Temperament of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents

Second objective of the study was to compare the mean scores of different dimensions of temperament of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that non-delinquent adolescents‘ sociability, reflective, vigorous, cooperative and warmth behaviour were higher as compared to the delinquent adolescents. Whereas the delinquent adolescents‘ secretiveness, impulsivity, persistence, and aggressive behaviour were higher as compared to non-delinquent adolescents. Result of present study that Delinquents adolescents‘ sociability was lower than Delinquent adolescents. This result supported by Thompson & Goodvin, 2005, they found that delinquent adolescents have lower sociability as compared to non-delinquent adolescents. It has been proffered that a child with a difficult temperamental profile may have a more profound negative influence on other people than a child with a more sociable or adaptable style. As it
Teglasi & Epstein (1998), Werner (1995), stated that positive temperament traits such as sociability, reflective, vigorous, cooperative and warmth behaviour promote mutual engagements with caregivers foster the early development of effectual coping strategies such as a balance between autonomy and help-seeking, effective communication, goal-oriented problem solving, better performance and social competence. These factors subsequently incur a positive impact on child's socio-emotional development, enhance social skills and also augment subjective well being.

According to Eisenberg et al. (2000), Smart (2007), adolescents with high levels of emotional intensity are viewed as impulsive, emotionally imbalanced, get easily aggravated, show reactive aggression find it hard to manage their emotions, and be inclined to have problems with parents, peers and teachers. They thus have different adjustment and internalizing problems and disappointments with school, living milieu and friends. As Chess & Thomas (1984), stated that a very reactive child may be difficult to control and demand great attention and direction from parents and caretakers. Eisenberg et al. (2000), suggests that children and adolescents who experience difficulty in regulating their emotions, particularly negative ones like delinquents, have problem with over-arousal during emotionally stimulating social situations and exhibit unsuitable and undesirable behaviours. The reason of this type of finding might be frustration of the adolescents who have not fulfilled their needs and might be family does not support them. As their physical change occurs in them and they may feel conflicted between individual and environmental demands. There was no significant difference in ascendance, placid, acceptance, responsibility, tolerance and tough-minded behaviour of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescence. It might be the hormonal changes at this stage. Adolescents feel more responsible; they initiate to understand their role and they start taking responsibility of their own actions. Adolescents treat themselves as adult, thus they accept new things and become tough like their elder ones.
5.2.3 Comparison of the Mean Scores of Creativity of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents

The third objective of the study was to compare the mean scores of creativity of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that the non-delinquents adolescents’ creativity was higher as compared to delinquent adolescents. As according to Getzels (1985), creative thinking is the highest of mental functions and creative production, the highest peak of human achievement. These creative capacities are the result of the cognitive developments of this particular period. If appropriate measures are not taken to nurture this potentiality, the achievements and success in life will be badly affected and if so, they becomes problems to themselves and others in society. The self-debasing drive causes an adolescent to regress to primordial states of behaviour. The self-transcending drive, by contrast, propels an individual to lofty levels of achievement and self-actualization. It is this supremacy of the self transcending drive over the self-debasing drive, which results in the functional creativity. This is described as "the sublimation of the self-transcending emotions as transformed into creativity". The potentially creative adolescents have the capacity to see new relationships, to produce unusual ideas and to deviate from traditional patterns of thinking.

The reason of the result might be the environment of the family and the hereditary. It might be that delinquent adolescents thinking distract and they cannot solve the problems they have got less exposure by the society whereas non-delinquent adolescents have got more exposure from the society than delinquent adolescents. As they go to school and accept the new ideas and thoughts given by the others so they are using others view for the betterment. They got encouragement by the community. The curriculum of the school facilitated the adolescents to think creatively and critically to solve the problems and to make a difference to better. They are self motivated in positive directions. It might be due to passions as non-delinquent adolescents have more
passions than delinquent adolescents so they are less impulsive. They have more ability to transform the new ideas according to situations and demand of the time and society. Non-delinquent adolescents might be more focus on maintaining their self esteem. As they have the power of self evaluation so they can be more creative rather than delinquents.

5.2.4 Comparison of the Mean Scores of Different Dimensions of Creativity of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents Separately

The fourth objective of the study was to compare the mean scores of different dimensions of creativity of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that the non-delinquent adolescents’ creativity in seeing problems and creativity in consequences test was higher as compared to delinquent adolescents. It might be due to non-delinquent delinquents are more inclined to makes suggestions to the surroundings they usually see the situations with the analytical perspectives. Their critical thinking is higher than delinquent adolescents. Non-delinquents are more analytical towards the consequences to take action. Their ability of judgment is more practical than delinquents and it might be also possible the power of imagination is higher than delinquent adolescents.

Delinquent adolescents’ creativity in test of inquisitiveness and creativity in test of square puzzles was not significantly different to non-delinquent adolescents’ creativity in test of inquisitiveness. It might be due to curiosity is same in all the adolescents, as this is age of exploring new world they make questions for revelling the truths and reality behind any event or actions etc. square puzzles was not significantly different to non-delinquent adolescents’, it might be due to all the adolescents feel more confident and conscious during solving any puzzle. They keener to know about their mental ability therefore they easily make involve themselves in making and solving puzzles.
Delinquent adolescents‘ creativity in unusual uses test and block test of creativity was not significantly different to non-delinquent adolescents‘ creativity in unusual uses test and block test of creativity. It might be due to adolescents are rebellious in nature they always try to find new ways to use different things. It can be both destructive and constructive. Similarly research found no difference in test of block test creativity. It might be due to they both have ability to design and plan ideas with concentration.

5.2.5 Comparison of the Mean Scores of Intelligence of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents

The fifth objective of the study was to compare the mean scores of intelligence of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that the delinquent adolescents‘ have possesses higher Intelligence as compared to non-delinquent adolescents. It might be due to their innate qualities and personality traits. They also indulge themselves in day dreaming therefore they use their intelligence in some wrong activities to earn and satisfy their needs. It may be that their expectations and pressure to earn make them destructive adolescents. Early investigations on delinquents gave rise to the expectation that here was a attribute in which the problem individual might find balancing superiority to the well-adjusted adolescents, and a basis for giving constructive teaching and training to them. Quite a few researchers found delinquents slightly superior to non-delinquents in mechanical intelligence, and others found no significant differences between delinquents and non-delinquents. As Shulman (1929 & 1951), found the delinquents as a group superior to their brothers, as well as to unselected school children, on a mechanical assembly form of the Stenquist, although they were inferior to their brothers on the average, for general intelligence and school achievement, whereas on the contrary Goddard, studied on more than 200 American samples of institutionalized delinquent children, on a literal translation of the
original Binet-Simon scale, in connection with the knowledge that practically no institutionalized feeble-minded rated above twelve years in mental age, led to the conclusion that at least one-half of juvenile delinquents were mental defectives (Merrill, 1947). This area will have to be studied much more before adequate generalizations can be drawn.

5.2.6 Influence of Delinquency Behaviour, SES and their Interaction on Temperament of Adolescents

The sixth objective of the study was to study the influence of delinquency behaviour, SES and their interaction on temperament of adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that Adolescents who belonging to Middle SES were found to possess significantly higher temperament as compared to adolescents who belonging to High SES. There was no significant difference in temperament of adolescents who belongs to high and low levels of SES. There was no significant difference in temperament of adolescents who belongs to middle and low levels of SES. The temperament of the students was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between SES and Delinquency behaviour. It might be due middle SES faces more conflicting situations as they are not as rich as high SES, and supported by the government policies as low SES. Government and other social system provide facilities to Low SES whereas middle SES hasn‘t these types of facilities and monitory help, therefore temperament of Low SES adolescents not influenced by the surroundings. It makes them feel difficult to cope with socio Economical Issues, thus the children of middle SES might be easily indulge with delinquency behaviour, and they might be more impulsive, secretive and asocial because of social pressure on them. The temperaments of Low SES Adolescent have no significant difference it might be due the life challenges are mostly same to the both expectation and disparity in living standard.
5.2.7 Influence of Delinquency Behaviour, Sex and their Interaction on Temperament of Adolescents

The seventh objective of the study was to study the influence of delinquency behaviour, Sex and their interaction on temperament of adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found there was no significant difference in temperament of Male and Female adolescents. The temperament of the adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between Sex and Delinquency behaviour. It might be due to same opportunities given to both male and female by the society for developing their personality. Now females are more privileged by the government, and judiciary systems. As females have equal opportunity for professional developments so adolescents girls are also influenced by them and they plan their future same as male adolescents.

5.2.8 Influence of Delinquency Behaviour, Intelligence and their Interaction on Temperament of Adolescents

The eighth objective of the study was to study the influence of delinquency behaviour, intelligence and their interaction on temperament of adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that there was no significant difference between temperament of above Average Intelligent adolescents and Below Average Intelligence adolescents. It was also found that the temperament of the adolescents was independent of the resultant of interaction between intelligence and delinquency behaviour. It might be due to high level and low level intelligent adolescents have same ability to control and adjustment temperament according to situations.

Temperament is unstable trait of personality whereas intelligence is more stable trait temperament regulated by the external and internal stimulus when both stimuli equally then person may lose his temperament.
5.2.9 Influence of Delinquency Behaviour, SES and their Interaction on Creativity of Adolescents

The ninth objective of the study was to study the influence of delinquency behaviour, SES and their interaction on creativity of adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that adolescents who belonging to high, middle and low levels of SES were possess same creativity. Also it was found that the creativity of the adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between SES and Delinquency behaviour. The creativity may be seen in all, irrespective of Socio Economic Status. The platform form sharing ideas, the social interactions, desire to be different, self confidence, self identity and self esteem makes adolescents creative.

5.2.10 Influence of Delinquency Behaviour, Sex and their Interaction on Creativity of Adolescents

The tenth objective of the study was to study the influence of delinquency behaviour, Sex and their interaction on creativity of adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that there was no significant difference between creativity of Male and Female adolescents. Also it was found that the creativity of the adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between Sex and Delinquency behaviour. It might be due to they both have same opportunity to develop their skills and as per the knowledge share by the different people from different communities and societies, they present themselves confidently. The conventional areas of the creativity of male and female are open for both and they now both the gender feel comfortable to work in all the areas.
5.2.11 Study the Record of Criminal Behaviour of the Family Members of the Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents

The Eleventh objective of the study was to study the record of criminal behaviour of the family members of the delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. On analysis of the data it was found that the Delinquent Adolescents‘ family members were more involved in criminal activities in comparison to Non-Delinquent Adolescents. It might be due to child has natural ability to imitate adults; they don‘t have capacity to make difference in right and wrong. They just follow their parents. As family is the first school of a child so they learn informally all things from their elder ones. Most of the criminal parents reinforce them or pressure them to maintain them for aggressive behaviour in society.

Research shows that family environment as criminal behaviour of family members plays a significant role in delinquency. It directly influences the child‘s insight, self concept, motivation, thinking and values. The findings are conveying a significant link between behaviour of family members and delinquency. The results put forward that the families of delinquents are characterized by anger and aggression, whereas the criminal behaviour of family members of the non-delinquent group has been reported to be less aggressive. Similar results have been reported by Grieco and Eileen (2000). The criminality and alcoholism in parents have been found to exert an adverse impact on adolescent‘s well being. Delinquency is not isolated at a certain stage in the development of a person but rather a stepwise progression over the course of time (Moffitt, 1993, Loeber et al. 1997).

Farrington (1995), calls this the —stepping stone modell. He further pointed out that considering factors such as family criminality, parental
mishandling and school failure, a young offender will start troublesome behaviours at age 8-10 with a predicted conviction by the age of 10-13, with predicted self reported delinquency by age 15. Therefore, criminal and alcoholic parents reinforce the aggressive, impulsive traits in children which can predispose him to delinquency.

McGaha and Leoni (1995), also studied that individuals from substance abusing families have been found to suffer from low self-esteem, depression, anger and a variety of acting out behaviours. Rankin and Kern (1994), found that attachments to both parents in an intact home are most preventive of delinquency and children raised in single parent homes, even when they are attached, run a higher risk of problematic behaviours. The evidence in support of record of criminal behaviour of family members is based on primary data. More than 50% of various offenders studied by Gluecks, came from families having criminal records.

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