CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1.0 Conclusion

On the basis of findings of this research work titled, "A Comparative Study of Temperament and Creativity of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents", it can be concluded that the delinquent adolescents show trends of higher temperament, low creativity and high intelligence as compared to the non-delinquent adolescents. The behaviour shown by delinquent adolescents remarkably shows influence of criminal behaviour of family members. Their behaviour can be considerably corrected by providing them enabling environment, proper guidance and due considerations.

6.1.1 Conclusion for Temperament

The delinquent adolescents' temperament was found to be higher in comparison to that of the non-delinquent adolescents. As obvious, the various dimensions of temperament were also found to be higher in degree that is the delinquent adolescents' secretiveness behaviour, impulsivity behaviour, persistence behaviour and aggressive behaviour was higher as compared to non-delinquent adolescents. This combination makes them more reactive, more hostile, more violent and more prone to criminal activities. This affects their normal course of development in emerging as a healthy personality and hinders in constructivity. This eventually manifests in their inability in differentiating right and wrong and thus in their delinquent behaviour.

Non-Delinquent Adolescents' Sociability Behaviour, Reflective Behaviour, Vigorous Behaviour, Cooperative Behaviour, Warmth Behaviour were higher as compared to Delinquent Adolescents. Delinquent Adolescents,
lacking these dimensions of temperament suffer from loneliness, alienation, complexes, and aggressive & rebellious nature. Inculcating the positive aspects of behaviour delinquent adolescents can also be converted to the productive force of the society.

There was no significant difference in Ascendance Behaviour, Placid Behaviour, Acceptance Behaviour, Responsibility Behaviour, Tolerance Behaviour and in Tough-Minded Behaviour of Delinquents and Non-Delinquent Adolescents. This implies that addressing weaknesses/needs of delinquent adolescents they could be as efficient as non-delinquent adolescents and could be mainstreamed easily in the society.

6.1.2 Conclusion for Creativity

The non-delinquent adolescents’ creativity was higher as compared to delinquent adolescents.

The non-delinquent adolescents’ creativity in Seeing Problems Test and creativity in Consequences Test were higher as compared to delinquent adolescents. This implies that delinquent adolescents lack the insight and vision required for understanding the relation and impact of their deeds and results thereof. This can be complemented by exposure, counselling, responsibility and other support.

There was no significant difference between delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents’ creativity in Unusual Uses Test, creativity in Test of Inquisitiveness, creativity in Test of Square Puzzles, and Block Test of creativity. This indicates there is not much difference in their creative potential and thus increases the scope for new learnings and utilizing these learnings for betterment of self, family and society, provided their creativity and energy is channelized in right direction.
6.1.3 Conclusion for Intelligence

The delinquent adolescents showed higher Intelligence as compared to non-delinquent adolescents. However they are not utilizing their intelligence in progressive and constructive direction. This strength needs to be utilized in enhancing career options and vocational skills.

6.1.4 Conclusion for Temperament and Socio-Economic Status

Adolescents belonging to Middle SES were found to possess significantly higher Temperament as compared to adolescents belonging to High SES. This is because the middle SES community is living under a typical pressure & stress and struggling hard to cope up. This affects the adolescents of this class invariably.

There was no significant difference in Temperament of Adolescents who belong to High and Low Levels of SES and those who belong to Middle and Low Levels of SES. The Temperament of the Adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between SES and Delinquency Behaviour.

6.1.5 Conclusion for Temperament and Gender

The temperament of male adolescents was not found to be significantly different from that of female adolescents. The temperament of the adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between gender and delinquency behaviour.

6.1.6 Conclusion for Temperament and Intelligence

The temperament of above-average intelligence adolescents and below-average Intelligence adolescents was not found to be significantly different.
The Temperament of the Adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between Intelligence and delinquency behaviour.

6.1.7 Conclusion for Creativity and Socio-Economic Status

There was no significant difference between Creativity of Adolescents who belong to High, Middle and Low Levels of SES. The Creativity of the Adolescents is not influenced by the resultant of interaction between SES and Delinquency Behaviour.

6.1.8 Conclusion for Creativity and Gender

There was no significant difference between Creativity of male and female Adolescents. The creativity of the adolescents was found to be independent of the resultant of interaction between gender and Delinquency Behaviour.

6.1.9 Conclusion for Criminal Activities of Family Members

Delinquent Adolescents‘ family members were more involved in criminal activities in comparison to those of non-delinquent adolescents. This clearly points out the role of family environment in character building of children.
6.2.0 Suggestions

Number of suggestions can be given for the various institutions, community and society to improve the behaviour and life style of the adolescents, so that adolescents can be made aware about their role and can understood what is right and what is wrong for them and their family, what they should do and what they should not do. The suggestions are as follows:

6.2.1 Scholastic Education

School is the place where young ones spend a lot of time every day with teachers and classmates. Schools and proficient teachers play an important role in transforming the personality of students. For the students, a teacher seems to be their role model; therefore the behaviour of a teacher must be appreciative, compassionate, motivating, adoring and caring towards youngsters. Teacher should be supportive and promoting the creativity, abilities, academic and extracurricular performances without paying excessive pressure on scholastic reports and results. Excessive pressure may create unrest and anxiety in them. The following points should be noted on this issue:

- Knowledgeable and inspirational teachers should be taught both delinquents and non-delinquents and a rapport should be developed among parents and teachers.

- A regular health assessment should be conducted to identify any deviation in physical and psychological position of students.

- School/colleges should be taken services from professional specialist in a particular field such as Social Worker, Psychologist and Career Counselor.

- Psychological clinics and Counseling centers must be established in schools, colleges, special schools and universities.
Appropriate career counseling must be given at the time of selecting specialized subjects to the adolescents so that they may not take incorrect vocation and then indulge themselves in frustration.

An adolescent may become cynical when they have punished by school or teacher with cruelty, for this teacher must be altruistic, forgiving, cheerful, intellectual and reasonable.

Innovative and original ideas should be persuaded and supported so that the students of adolescence stage could be involved themselves in creating new things.

6.2.2 Moral Education

In the present social scenario where Indian society passing through transforming processes, moral education has perceived as an important role in our education system, because somewhere people have lost their belief in human and moral values. Our society is intensely practicing the materialistic culture, which has created turmoil in one’s mind. In such miserable social conditions moral education can play an imperative role to make our children more ethical and enable them to choose right path by following moral principles. It will help us in building character for present as well as future society. Following points should be:

We need to provide good books and ethical literature like Panchatantra, Hitopadesh and other religious scriptures such as Bhagwad Geeta, Teaching of Gautam Buddha and Mahaveer Swami, Gurugranth Sahib, Bible, Holi Quran, Ramayan, Veda etc. to children for creating moral thoughts and good virtues in them.

Psychological and mental hygiene should be imparted with good thoughts, words and actions, which may help a person in setting life’s goal and the way by which they can achieve it.
Building-up cultural environment to respect and love nature including all creatures on the planet.

Educator and parents should motivate children for behaving with good manners by praising of virtues and moral habits.

6.2.3 Religious Education

For a country citizens are the most significant asset. If they are honest, healthy and nationalistic, the nation will grow and develop at a much faster speed. Youngsters are the future citizens & leaders of the country. If they are sound then they will automatically change themselves into effective & competent persons bringing immense happiness to the fellow members of the community. For achieving this great goal of holistic development of each individual in society, it is important for young generation to understand the worth of religion in society, and the importance of belief. Various religions & faiths hold elements of belief, rituals, information and knowledge, consequences of deeds & the prospects that guide the entire system. Religion is one of the imperative social institutions found in all human societies. It provides 'we feeling' and promotes integration and a stronger sense of community. All religions in their essence assist people to live in harmony and peace with members of the society and it emphasizes on universal brotherhood of man. Following are the point for which religious education should be given.

Teaching religion in school is important to encourage children to be responsible, spiritually sound adults.

Religious education should be promoted at school level and in special schools for the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of adolescents.

To impart religious education to students, there can be many ways - Telling stories, Preaching, Collective worship, Group discussion, Yoga and Meditation.
Yoga and Meditation

Work at the root level of mind. It brings reflective changes, and hence can build lasting positive transformation in personality. Some benefits of Meditation in student life are:

- Purify the mind. Sharper the ability of memorization and Increased concentration.
- Making mind peaceful and happy, it leads to better decision making and confidence
- It makes free from tension, apprehension, worry, irritation and impulsivity.
- Better performance in learning, playing sports, and work
- Better Health and strong immune system of the body.

6.2.4 Physical Education

Physical Education can play an important role for humanizing the best character of the adolescents. According to Gautam Buddha: —To keep the body in good health is a duty… otherwise we shall not be able to keep our mind strong and clear. Similarly a well known proverb advocated that, —A healthy mind resides in a healthy body. By practicing physical exercise, hygienic habits, taking part in sports and eating balanced food; an individual can maintain his/her body healthy. In the modern life style, our food culture is noticeably changed and therefore it has badly affected the health. Stressful life events, environmental pollution, cutthroat competition, impacts of globalization, urbanization and fast changing technology has became harmful for the health of whole society, and then it is very obvious that the children will get affected by surrounding. It makes the cause of lack of attentiveness, impatience, impulsive temperament, constant low level of energy and other psycho-physical disorders. Hence, physical education is to be expected for physical and mental fitness right from the school age. It helps to channelize all
the negative energies into constructive consequences. For the better life style of the adolescents following are the suggestion;

Education must be provided for general awareness about healthy eating habits and body fitness. Alcohol consumption, smoking and drug abuses are harmful to health; these bad habits can be result in severe loss of health.

Regular health check-ups, Physical measurement tests and techniques should be applied to note the development of children.

Physical instructor and sports coach must be appointed by schools.

6.2.5 Social Education

As we know the well known phrase that —man is a social animal has elucidate that the coexistence and interdependency among members of society is the law of nature; it should be estimable and friendly. We must teach social education to children at early stages of childhood.

A child must be socialized suitably with the growing age; otherwise lack of socialization may lead to consternation, inferiority complex and embarrassment at the adolescence stage.

The child must be taught the ability to live in a society obediently and submissively with its regulations.

Role playing can be done with the students; they must be performed the task of other person like; Traffic Police, Teacher, Servants etc. so that they can understand the importance of other people and their role in society.

Social work must be included in school/college curriculum.

6.2.6 Family and Parents

Family is the social unit in our country. It has the liability for the growth of the child. It provides financial, emotional and physical security to each of the member. Family is the first school of a child and mother is the first teacher.
Parent’s education and family conditions play an important role in building the character of the child. The dearth of sufficient love and care at home make them to be centre of attention by showing unpleasant and abnormal actions, they indulged themselves in discover shelter outside for unhealthy behaviour, even it is possible in over- protection, over-expectation or the over-ambitiousness of parents. Following are the points through which an adolescent’s life style can be better:

- Healthy family atmosphere must be needed for the growth of a child; it requires the optimum level of education of the parents, equality among all the children in family, no gender discrimination, autonomy and harmonious relationship among family members.

- Parents should provide a comfortable environment for adolescents, so that they can share their disappointments with them. It may help in reducing parent-child conflicts.

- Parents should be compassionate, loving, caring and empathetic toward the child, in this way they ought to set good paradigm through keeping their places clean, maintaining the good relations with neighbors, honest citizen of the nation and being good human; because a child has the predisposition to replicate other’s action.

- At the age of adolescence individuality and self identity are the sensitive issues for an individual. This must not be sacrificed for faulty parent ego.

- Parents should not give too much stress on scholastic results. Infect, they should encourage their children to be member of scout & guide, NCC, NSS sport groups, art groups and community service groups, these are some beneficial practices at this stage which are good for developing confidence and individuality in them.

- Role of the family members should be well defined, communication should not be stopped, it would help a family to develop its own culture to get the
common goals and preventing the bond among members as well as in achieving personal goals.

- Limitation of resources may create conflict in the family, it should be resolved timely otherwise it will affect the emotional health of the child.

- There is need to be taken an initiative for overcome the problem of generation gap.

- Parenting style is another aspect to be focused on; the two dimensions of parenting have been proposed to assess the quality of parenting behaviour; the support dimension and the control dimension.

- Support dimension has some behaviour like responsiveness and warmth, these make the child feel relaxed, accepted and endorsed. And the control dimension has been classified as *Authoritative control* refers to child-oriented and inductive directive techniques such as guiding the child, providing information, and motivating responsible behaviour of young ones. While *authoritarian control* refers to adult-oriented, restrictive, and emphasizes cruel punishment and withdrawal of love and affection. Too strict authoritarian control appears to be related to high levels of delinquent and antisocial behaviour. Hence the parent should apply the appropriate style of parenting in which support and authoritative control together produces better child-parents relationship

- Reading practice by children is being replaced by television watching and using internet as means of recreation. Book reading should be encouraged by family members; it helps in developing imagination power of the child.

- Parents should encourage their children to watch programs and shows that demonstrate helping, compassionate and positive collaboration. They should watch at times the programs their children watch.
6.2.7 Special School

Special schools must be established for delinquent adolescents the following are the suggestions for the special school:

- Special intervention may be planned to provide counseling to improve level of temperament of delinquent subjects. Counselor and psychotherapist should be appointed so that the delinquent adolescents can learn to behave in controlled and disciplined manner.

- Instructors, Trainer, Educator & other staff may also be provided relevant training in subjects i.e. Child Psychology, Pedagogy, Training skills, Life Skills etc.

- A systematic follow up should be taken by reformatories and special schools of delinquent adolescents for keeping and maintaining records so that their life style could be improve in desirable manner.

- Vocational training must be provided according to subjects’ interest. i.e. Furniture Making, Candle Making, Farming, Gardening, Computer training, Typewriting, Stitching, and other art & craft work.

- Proper career guidance should be given for future career options.

- Meditation and Yoga classes must be conducted regularly and compulsory for all.

- Workshop and seminars should be organized for developing their creative skills.

- Moral and Value based education must be provided to delinquents adolescents. Moral and ethical values are indispensable for healthy growth of individuals.

- Senior citizens should be appointed as community resource person to guide and look after the well being of the delinquent adolescent in various homes and special schools with their proficiency in different fields.
6.2.8 NGO and Social Workers

Non Government Organizations and social workers play a vital role in developing and serving society. Juvenile delinquency is a serious matter for a developing country like India. NGOs may take help from international organizations such as WHO, UNISEF etc. and government’s departments like Women and Child development, department of child labor and juvenile justice board in preventing youngsters from delinquency.

- NGO can provide social services including education, health and safety to the poor people live in slum area and undeveloped areas of the state.

- They should be conducted a large scale survey for juvenile delinquency and must be taken an initiative to protect our youth from this dirty and dangerous world of crime.

- They should aware our society about the Right to Education, compulsory and free education for all children up to 14 years of age.

- NGOs and Social Workers should help the special schools for delinquents, they should develop plan under governments‘ rule for delinquent adolescents to give them vocational training so that, they would lead their lives as normal member of society.

6.2.9 Administrator and Police

Sensitization training should be given to the Police Personnel on how to treat and deal with the Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP ) and Children in conflict with law (CCL).

Police should give attention and care to the juvenile because they are less conscious about the consequences of their actions. They are unaware of the effects of their delinquent behaviour on their sufferers, parents and family members, peers and themselves. Police must be taken care of child’s basic needs. They should not handcuff the juvenile or child.
Interactions between police and youngsters are repeatedly characterized by disagreement and hassle, with high intensity of aggravation, fear and distrust on both the sides. In such situation the behaviour of police personnel to be expected as more stable and calm.

Police as a Juvenile Welfare Officer should behave with kindness and humane approach to the delinquent adolescents.

Special Juvenile Police Units should take part in social awareness programs and should have organized training programs for the whole staff.

6.2.10 Psychologist and Counselors

Juvenile counselors hold an important place within and outside of the juvenile justice system and rehabilitation centers. They perform one of the most rewarding, challenging and crucial social responsibility in guiding and directing troubled youngsters become healthy, creative and suitable members of the society. A juvenile court counselor should organize and supervise various programs of vocation, study and recreation for delinquent adolescents.

They should play some of the responsibilities such as managing individual cases, providing counseling and psychotherapies and supervising delinquents to make sure that they pursue instructions of the court. Juvenile counselors should perform and practice in providing counseling to adolescents with a several emotional and mental health issues, including behavioural problems, career selection, depression, anxiety, sexual abuse and traumatic suffering.

A Psychologist and counselor must have a thorough knowledge in order to handle complex cases, legal acts and law for juvenile delinquency and justice, counseling and therapies, related treatment, and crisis intervention procedures. They should have compassion, confidence, and anger and stress management techniques in order to be successful in working with troubled youth like delinquent adolescents. They have the dexterities of oral and written communication and ability to encourage trust and confidence in them to be an effective counselor.
School and child Psychologists should provide a variety of services with evaluation of abilities i.e. achievement, aspiration, social and emotional execution, personality, and developmental conditions, prevention, and development of program and evaluation services with a special focus on youth within the milieu of schools, families, and other social systems.

School Psychologists must consult with educators, trainers and teachers on learning and behaviour requirements of student and develop educational surroundings that meet up those needs.

They intervene to develop institutions and improve effective associations between parents, educators, and other guardian and custodians.

They should encourage the thoughts and actions for developing self-esteem and self-confidence at adolescence stage with a clear understanding of self-awareness and self-growth as an individual. It is make them enable to live life in a positive and affirmative way.

Non-delinquents can be given knowledge about their disabled counterparts and guidance about how to help these students in making them; be aware of effortless and improved creative thinking.

6.2.11 Print and Electronic Media

The media play a significant role in shaping and influencing people's attitudes, thought process, actions and behaviour. Despite the fact that media reflects the present socio-cultural, economical, technological, politico-legal and global scenario, however many times it present the information in dramatic and exaggerated ways. Mass media present the possibility to communicate with large numbers of people, to target particular groups of people and to make an impact on them. With the consideration of the influences of media, and how to use it constructively, may thus be an essential instrument for those who are activist for children, youngsters/adolescents, their cultural and sports club, and their families.
Electronic media such as internet, television, radio are the best means of communication which make us to connect people. Different media like radio, television and print should use their power in educating and cultivating our youth positively. The shows of television which are based on violence are unfavorable and harmful to child's mind. Some major consequences of watching violence on television are: Children may become less sensitive to the hurt and pain of others. Children may be more anxious and afraid of the world around them. Children might be more likely to behave in destructive or harmful ways to the others e.g. peers, family members, and other people around them and even with animals.

- The print and electronic media should ensure that youngsters have access to information and material from a variety of national and global sources for increasing their knowledge about world.
- The media should show the positive contribution of young ones to society.
- The media especially: television and film, should minimize to portray drug abusing and violent behaviour as well as there is need to avoid humiliating and degrading presentations of children, women and interpersonal relationships. It should promote democratic principles and responsibilities.
- The mass media must be conscious and aware of its wider social position and responsibility, as well as its influence, in communication related to delinquent behaviour, and drug and alcohol abuse. It should use its power in making effective campaigns for prevention of different issues related to youth such as drug/alcohol abuse, delinquency behaviour, over dependency on and over use of technology etc.
- The mass media should transmit information on the existence of services, amenities, prospects and plan for young people in society.
- Media should produce such programs where issues related to adolescents e.g. juvenile delinquency, stress and time management, conflict
management, aggression and interpersonal relationships, career and education, generation gap etc. could be discussed.

Television programs should be less violent and, more child friendly and family oriented.

The Internet has a considerable potential for presenting children and youth with easy access to educational information. The increasing rate of cyber crime indicates the misuse of internet services and we need to educate our youth about the optimum and good use of internet and social networking websites like twitter, facebook, instagram etc. for this media should design the awareness campaign on constructive use of internet for youngsters.

Media should encourage youth for their participation in affairs of social and national importance like ‘Clean India Movement’, Voting, compulsory education, child labor, traffic rules, environmental pollution, water and soil conservation, conservation of flora and fauna etc. so that they would be able to understand their roles and responsibility toward society and in developing nation.

6.3.0 Suggestions for Further Research

Further research could include these aspects. The present research has following suggestions:

1) For the present investigation only adolescents were considered as subjects. Other age groups may be selected for further research.

2) For the present study only temperament and creativity were considered. Other variables may be selected for further research like specific learning disorder, locus of control, levels of aspiration, scholastic record, stress, anxiety, depression, emotional intelligence etc.

3) Further researcher may be selected other division and district of Madhya Pradesh and other states of India.
4) Sample of rural areas should also be drawn and can be compared with urban areas in order to see the effect of environment.

5) To get some sensitive information like record of criminal behaviour of family members as it is not easier to get accurate information from the subject itself; some secondary data may also be considered.

6) In the present investigation, adolescent’s own self-report of their temperament have taken but the perspective of their parents could not be considered.

7) In order to avoid unwieldiness of the study the investigator could not taken other demographic variables like, family structure, occupation of family members and types of family e.g., single parent, divorced parent, marital discord etc.

6.4.0 Recommendations

The recommendations of the present study are that future research focuses or tests individual and environmental theories to determine their roles in delinquent behaviour. In this way, patterns of social competence, pro social behaviour, antisocial behaviour and behaviour problems in early childhood may be assessed to see the link with delinquency. It is also recommended that future research consider embarking on qualitative research to bring out salient features around the topic which quantitative research may not bring forth. In this way, observations from lived experiences for instance will be handy in describing the real situation

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