CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I STUDY I
Personality Factors and Delinquent Behaviour

II STUDY II
Interest-Patterns and Delinquent Behaviour

III STUDY III
Suggestions for Remedy of Delinquency
As mentioned earlier, study I compared fourteen personality factors of delinquent and non-delinquent children. The CPQ (Children Personality Questionnaire) was administered among 100 delinquents and 100 non-delinquents between the age group of 9 to 12 years. Every personality factor of the delinquents and non-delinquents has been compared and the obtained results have been discussed below:

FACTOR 'A'

In delinquent and non-delinquent children

The first problem of the present study was to find out whether or not the delinquent and non-delinquent children differ in their personality factor A. This factor deals with the reserved and detached nature on one hand and outgoing and participating nature on the other.

The children who score low in factor A are generally found to be reserved, critical and aloof in nature. They generally stand on their own ideas and show characteristic of being distrustful, skeptical and rigid. Whereas those scoring high on factor A are found to be outgoing, easy going and participating in nature. They are good natured, ready to co-operate, soft-hearted, trustful and go along readily with the group. It was hypothesized that the
TABLE 6

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'A' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 6

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'A'.
delinquent children would be reserved, critical and aloof in nature, whereas non-delinquent children would be outgoing, easy going and participating.

The average scores of delinquents and non-delinquents on factor A have been shown in table 6 and figure 6.

An observation of table 6 and figure 6 reveals that the average personality scores on factor A of delinquent children is 4.29, whereas it is 5.83 for non-delinquent children. When the significance of difference between these two means was compared by using 't'-test, the obtained 't'-value (8.19) was found to be significant at high level (.01). The significant 't'-value indicates that the delinquent children are generally reserved, whereas non-delinquent children are outgoing in nature.

Putting this facts in other words, we can say that the delinquent children are more uncompromising and risky. They prefer working alone but favour thinking with their companions, while non-delinquents have marked preference for occupations dealing with people, enjoy social recognition and are tolerant of difficult problems. They are generally willing to go along with others.

Generally the delinquent children show reserved, critical and aloofness in their personality because they suffer from the feeling of inferiority which arises due to repression of desires (Freud, 1917). He concluded that behaviour of an individual is motivated by libidinal energy. This libidinal energy is constantly produced after the birth of the child. This energy is either released or repressed, if a child's behaviour is stimulated,
appreciated and rewarded, he becomes outgoing but if the child's behaviour is not given proper motivation, the child becomes critical and reserved. Delinquent children develop this trait because due to various circumstances, they have to repress their desires by themselves and also their desires are repressed by their parents. Supporting these views, Friedlander (1947) concluded that delinquent children develop this trait of remaining reserved and aloof due to faulty upbringing, hardened rejection, lack of affection and separation from parents. Particularly the mother develops tension and unpleasant situation for the children. This trait of reservedness, aloofness etc. helps him in escaping tension and unpleasant situation. This type of development in their personality generally keeps him aloof from the society and thus he avoids social contacts. This way the delinquents can hide their inferiority and feeling of inadequacy.

Factor A is also associated with the trait of trustfulness and mistrustfulness. In this connection Erickson (1966) mentions that the development of the trait of distrustfulness in the delinquent children is an extension to feeling of basic mistrust developed during his early infancy. This development of basic mistrust is owing to the maternal deprivation, parental rejection, conflicting family relations and dysfunctional family structure, which do not provide conducive atmosphere for proper motivation and guidance to child during early years. This basic mistrust if inculcated in the first stage of ego development weakens the foundation of personality, thus leading the child to stand by his own views. As a result child learns to take his own decisions from the formative
years of his life and builds his own self system. The self system is weak in delinquent children, which develops feeling of inferiority and makes them reserved and critical in behaviour (Sullivan, 1953).

Cattell (1972) also emphasized the development of this trait and argues that low scorers in factor A i.e. reserved and critical individuals have a rigid emotional inhibition in comparison to high scorers of factor A i.e. outgoing and participating, who easily express and control their emotions, further he says that this behaviour of delinquent children reflects the low rewards during their childhood.

Here it is worthwhile to mention that many other investigators have also observed similar findings. For example Carlota (1982) compared delinquent and non-delinquent females and found delinquent females to be critical and aloof in behaviour. The analysis of data from sentence completion method and the thematic apperception method indicated that delinquent females display a strong negative attitude towards themselves and are more critical of their abilities and behaviour. Lahri (1983) also found delinquents to be 'sizothymic' i.e. reserved and critical in nature.

On the basis of above findings and the results of present findings it may be concluded that the delinquent children show reservedness and aloofness in their behaviour while non-delinquent show outgoing and participating behaviour. Thus our hypothesis that the delinquent children would be reserved and aloof seems to be tenable.
FACTOR 'B'

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The second problem of the present study was to find out the significant difference in factor B among delinquent and non-delinquent children. Factor B deals with low and high intelligence. Those who score low in factor B are generally dull with low mental capacity, whereas those scoring high are bright and have high general mental capacity. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would have lower intelligence as compared to non-delinquent children.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor B have been shown in table 7 and figure 7. As shown in table 7 and figure 7 average scores on factor B of delinquent children is 2.00 and that of non-delinquent children is 3.40. The significance of difference between these two means was compared by using 't'-test and obtained 't'-value (8.75) was found to be significant at .01 level. The significant 't'-value indicates that the delinquent children generally possess less intelligence than the non-delinquent children. It also points out that the delinquents show more inability to handle abstract problems than the non-delinquents.

Cattell (1960) claims that this trait of intelligence if scores high indicates a slight tendency for the better morale, more persistence and greater school interest. He also suggested that they are well adjusted and less likely to be found in institutionalized delinquent groups.
TABLE 7

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'B' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 7

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'B'.
The obtained results have confirmed the hypothesis that the delinquent children would score lower on factor B as compared to non-delinquent children i.e. the delinquent children would have lower general intelligence than the non-delinquent children. The reason behind low intelligence has been discussed by many researchers. According to biological views, components of general intelligence of delinquent children are different from non-delinquent children. The delinquents were found to do better on concrete performance than on conceptualization (Sheldon, 1940). Sandberg (1961) propounded that males possessing XYY chromosomes are more prone to criminal conduct and are less intelligent. Various psychologists support the hypothesis that the delinquents are less intelligent than the non-delinquent children (Cooper, 1960; Kundu, 1966; Mc McQuaid, 1970; Toberkova, 1969). Apart from the above views, low intelligence among delinquents may also be due to their low socioeconomic status in which they are not given proper guidance by their parents. Their parents are generally illiterate and are not able to provide good educational facilities to their children (Hinshaw, 1992).

Critchley (1968) associated illiteracy with delinquency and found that delinquent children are two or more years retarded in reading than the non-delinquent children. Similarly Balastik (1970) also observed that the delinquent children possess lower intelligence than the non-delinquent children. He found average I.Q. among delinquents to be 89 to 94 and also low intellectual performance. Delinquent children may show low intellectual performance due to lack of opportunities provided to them.
Intelligence is an ability to think abstractly and adjust to the environment. Delinquent children due to early neglect and deprivation lack proper guidance and motivation in their ability to think abstractly and adjust in problem situations. This may result into low intelligence (Andry, 1960).

Wilson and Herrenstein (1985) linked crime and low intelligence to lower levels of moral reasoning, shallowness of disapproval for wrong conduct and school failure. They also noted that less intelligent delinquents characteristically commit impulsive crimes that yield immediate gratification.

Quay (1987) concluded that low intelligence is one of many interacting variables that predispose a child toward delinquent behaviour. He also explained that duller children particularly temperamental hyperactive or impulsive ones may be more vulnerable to poor parenting and may even exacerbate parental inadequacies. These troubled youngsters were often found to alienate their peers and teachers and fail academically. Their limited social reinforcements and mental deficiencies combine to retard the development of important higher order cognitive functions such as moral judgment and interpersonal problem solving. These and other factors (Eg. deviant role models) lead to unlawful behaviour or delinquents. In a more recent study Lynam, Moffitt, Terrie and Stouthamer-Loeber (1993) studied the relationship between intelligence and delinquency. They observed an inverse relationship between I.Q. and delinquency.

Thus, it may be concluded that delinquency and intelligence are negatively related to each other. That is, in general, delinquents
have been found to show less intelligence as compared to the non-delinquents. Which proves that our hypothesis is acceptable.

FACTOR "C"
in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The third problem of the present study was to find out whether or not delinquents and non-delinquents differ in factor C. Factor C deals with emotional instability versus emotional stability. This factor also refers to the concept of ego strength, which stems from Freudian theory. Ego strength may be defined as a factor expressing the level of natural dynamic integration, emotional control and stability. Eysenck (1953) and Cattell (1957a) are of the opinion that ego strength is not entirely dependent on learning in home or school, rather constitutional tendencies apparently make acquisition of emotional control and steadiness harder for some than others. It was hypothesised that the delinquent children would be more emotionally unstable than the non-delinquent children.

Thus, a person who scores lower in ego strength scale such as delinquents, tend to be easily annoyed by things and people, are emotionally less stable and are easily upset, while those who score higher are able to avoid emotional difficulties or problems. They are found to be mature, calm and have ability to face reality (Cattell, 1960).

The average scores of the delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor C have been shown in table 8 and figure 8.
TABLE 8

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'C' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>'t'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.71</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>5.53</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 8

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'C'.
The table 8 and figure 8 reveal that average scores on factor C of delinquent children is 4.11, whereas it is 5.53 for non-delinquent children. When these two means were compared for their significance of difference by employing 't'-test the obtained 't'-value (t=8.71) was found to be significant at .01 level. The significant 't'-value indicates that the delinquent children have less emotional stability and they easily get upset and frustrated. They also seem to be changeable in attitudes and interest and are found to be evasive of responsibilities.

This behaviour of the delinquents may be due to conflict and tension in their early family experiences. These delinquent children are often dissatisfied with their family, school and society (Leung and Langing, 1989). They also suffer with feeling of anxiety due to repression and suppression of their basic desires. Lack of proper guidance and motivation also weaken their ego and as a result they may not be able to adjust with the environment and finally turn out to be emotionally unstable and frustrated.

Freud (1940) believed that virtually all forms of pathology result into low score in factor C. According to psycho-analytical theory the low ego-strength is the result of, conflict between super ego and the id. The delinquent child develops basic mistrust against family and society during his formative years and thus, development of his super ego is obstructed. He is more influenced by his id and craves for immediate gratification, thus committing offenses.
Gradually with the increase of age, emotional maturity increases (Dureas, 1937) who found that the delinquent children were more emotionally retarded than the non-delinquent children. His findings also strengthen the obtained results indicating lower emotional stability of delinquents as compared to the non-delinquents.

Sheldon (1949) observed that delinquent children easily get upset and get into fights in problematic situations. This may be due to the fact that delinquent children are sturdier, more masculine and typically of the mesomorphic and athletic type. This type of development in their personality generally makes them prone towards delinquent behaviour.

Many other studies have also supported the present finding that the delinquent children show low emotional stability, are more frustrated and lack behaviour control (e.g. Dagmar, 1985; Forrest, 1970; Frick, 1967; Gueneam, 1959; Haghugi, 1970; Lynam and Moffitt, 1993; Mukherjee and Majumdar, 1969; Max and Hunze, 1985; Steller, 1985, Sharma, Gunthey and Singh, 1985; Romney, 1985; Twomey and Hendry, 1969).

Thus, we can conclude that delinquent children are more emotionally unstable, worrying and easily get into fight in comparison to non-delinquent children. Thus our present hypothesis seems to be tenable.
FACTOR 'D'
in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The fourth problem of the present study was to find out whether or not the delinquent and the non-delinquent children differ in their personality factor D. This factor deals with phlegmatic temperament versus excitable temperament. The children who score low on factor D are generally found to be deliberating and complacent, while those who score high are generally found to be excitable, impatient and demanding. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would be excitable, impatient and demanding while the non-delinquent children would be complacent and deliberating.

The average scores of delinquents and non-delinquents on factor D have been shown in table 9 and figure 9.

Table 9 and figure 9 reveal that the average scores on factor D of delinquent children is 4.34, whereas it is 2.21 for non-delinquent children. When the significance of difference between these means was compared by using 't'-statistics obtained value (t=11.48) was found to be significant at .01 level. The significant 't'-value indicates that delinquent children are more excitable, anxious, self-assertive, impatient and demanding in comparison to non-delinquents, who are found to be working deliberately, are complacent, constant and unrestful in their behaviour. Thus the hypothesis that the delinquents would be anxious, self-assertive, excitable and impatient seems to be tenable.
TABLE 9

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'D' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 9

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'D'.
The obtained results have been confirmed by a number of investigators, for example, Beck (1955) in his study, found that the delinquent group showed evidence of inadequate personality development and were suffering from anxiety. This anxious nature of delinquents has been explained by Horney (1945) who believes that such children develop feeling of basic anxiety when they find themselves inadequate and neglected by others. Due to the trait of self assertion, the delinquent children do not want any obstruction, but there are social pressures and demands due to which they become excitable and impatient. Excitability is also caused due to excessive amount of libidinal energy. This excessive libidinal energy is the result of repression of drives. Delinquent children as a result of conflict between id and super ego repress their desires and ultimately develop the trait of excitability in them (Freud, 1937).

Friedlander (1947) found that delinquent children have excitement and thrill, which are due to sense of conscious or unconscious feeling of guilt. It has been investigated that the hormonal changes taking place during adolescence also make children excitable. Kestenberg (1967a,& b) and Lerner (1987) concluded that hormones reawaken latent Oedipal feeling and stimulate new sexual urges during adolescence period. These feelings were assumed to create anxiety and psychological instability, thus developing a trait of excitability, impatience and demanding among adolescents and delinquent children.

Sharma, Gunthey and Singh (1982) found delinquents to be more assertive. They explained that this self-assertion may be linked
with rigidity in personality which is developed due to displeasing life experiences. Similarly Bhaumik and Kundu (1985) and Krishna (1983) found delinquent children to be comparatively more anxious and excitable than the non-delinquent children.

Thus the findings of the above studies also support the hypothesis that the delinquent children show trait of excitability, impatience and self-assertion, when compared with non-delinquent children.

On contrary to above findings Mc McQuaid (1970) found both the groups i.e. delinquents and non-delinquents to be highly anxious.

**FACTOR 'E'**

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The fifth problem was to find out whether or not delinquent children differ in factor E with their non-delinquent counterpart. Factor E deals with the trait of submissiveness, obedience, dependence, on one hand and dominance, aggressiveness, stubbornness and hostility on the other. Those who score low are generally found to be submissive, obedient and dependent, while those who score high are dominant, aggressive and stubborn.

It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would be dominant, aggressive and stubborn while non-delinquent children would be submissive, obedient and dependent.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor E have been shown in table 10 and figure 10.
TABLE 10

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'E' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>'t'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11.68</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 10
Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'E'.
As shown in table 10 and figure 10, the average score on factor E of delinquent children is 5.78 whereas it is 3.48 for non-delinquent children. The significance of difference between these two means was evaluated by using 't'-test and obtained value 11.68 is found to be significant at .01 level. The significant 't'-value indicates that the delinquent children are more dominant, aggressive, stern and hostile in comparison to non-delinquent children, who are generally submissive, obedient, accommodating, humble and considerate.

Cattell and Scheier (1961) explained that both extremes on this dimension of factor E viz., dominance versus submission pose problems for adjustment. He further adds that high score (dominance) is very definitely part of the delinquency, behaviour problem pattern in teen-agers, but very low score (highly submissive) is also pathological and causes problems.

Various studies reveal that the delinquent children are the victims of faulty parental relations and attitudes (e.g. Deman, Dolan and Pelletier, 1993; Krohn, Stern Thornberry, 1992; Kruttachmit & Dornfield, 1993; Rao and Sen, 1983; Thilagraj, 1983 et. al.) as a result they develop their own style of life and self-concept. They learn to take their own decisions which ultimately develop the trait of self-assertion and dominance in them.

Trait like independence, self-assertion, aggression, dominance and rebelliousness etc. are conducive to the development of delinquency and may be explained quite rationally. For example,
Horney (1945) explains how rebelliousness of a child contributes to the development of delinquency. She feels that basic anxiety makes a child feel himself insecure and rejected. He wants to take revenge against those who have rejected or mistreated him.

Lack of love during early years of life seeks him to obtain power over others and in that way child compensates for its sense of helplessness and finds outlet through aggression and hostility. Thus in this way a child develops delinquent behaviour (Shankar, 1978).

High score on factor E also indicates high aggression. Aggression has been found to be associated to delinquency. In the present study the delinquent children have scored higher on factor E and are found to be aggressive. The relationship between aggression and delinquency may be explained in the light of the fact that this trait is related to physical structure of children. Sheldon (1949) concluded that due to strong physique and feeling of inferiority delinquent children try to express their dominance through aggression, hostility and rebelliousness. Kestenberg (1967) and Lerner (1987) concluded that hormones at this stage of adolescence reawaken latent Oedipal feelings and sexual urges. These sexual urges are morally unacceptable and needed to be sublimated or channelized into a more acceptable outlet often leading towards aggression. This expression of aggression is seen in delinquent behaviour also.

Thilagraj (1983) explains that parental conflict, lack of cooperation, over strictness or inconsistent parental discipline may also make a child aggressive, hostile and rebellious. Various
Other studies (e.g., Bandura and Walters, 1959; Dasgupta and Jayshree, 1981; Mathur and Kumar, 1967; Mathew, 1973; Mukherjee and Majumdar, 1968; Rao and Sen, 1970; Singh, 1983) also strengthen that aggression is positively related to delinquent behaviour.

Atkins and Stoff (1993) concluded through their study that development of this trait of aggression among delinquents is due to the fact that they are from families where there is an attitude of indifference and children suffer with the feelings of insecurity and craves for recognition and affection.

The present hypothesis has been supported by various investigators who also concluded that delinquents score high on factor E i.e. submission versus dominance (e.g., Bhaumik and Kundu, 1985; Blackburn, 1986; Huesmann and Eron, 1992; Krishna, 1993; Hoff, 1992; Tremblay, 1992 et.al).

Thus it may be concluded that the present findings are in tune with the earlier findings. As such the hypothesis that the delinquent children are dominant, aggressive and hostile seems to be tenable.

**FACTOR 'F'**

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The sixth problem of the present study was to investigate whether the two groups viz. delinquents and non-delinquents differ on factor F or not. The factor F deals with personality characteristics like sobriety, carefulness and cautiousness on one
TABLE 11

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'F' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.66 INSIG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 11

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'F'.
hand and talkativeness, promptness and alertness on the other. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would be prompt and alert while non-delinquents would be careful and cautious.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor F have been shown in table 11 and figure 11.

An observation of table 11 and figure 11 reveal that the average scores of delinquents on factor F is 2.96, whereas it is 2.83 for non-delinquent children. When the two means were compared by using 't'-statistics the obtained value (0.66) was found to be insignificant. The insignificant 't'-value indicates that the delinquent and non-delinquent children do not differ significantly in their personality factor F. It has been observed that the subjects of both the groups have scored low on factor F which indicates that both the groups are cautious and careful.

This finding is quite contrary to our expectations that the delinquents would be alert and prompt, whereas non-delinquents would be careful and cautious. However the present findings confirm that the delinquents and non-delinquents do not differ in their personality factor F, i.e., they show almost equal level of carefulness and cautiousness.

On the basis of above findings our present hypothesis that the delinquent children would be prompt and alert does not seem to be tenable.
On contrary to present findings McQuaid (1970) found non-delinquents to be sober, mature, independent and calm control. Supporting this view, Lahri (1983) found non-delinquents to be showing surgency (enthusiastic) and delinquents showing desurgency (sober and serious).

FACTOR 'G'

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The seventh problem of the present study was to verify the difference between delinquents and non-delinquents on factor G. This factor deals with low super ego strength versus high super ego strength, i.e., those who score low on factor G would be frivolous and disregarding obligations to people. While those who score high on factor G would be persevering and concerned about moral standards and rules. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would have low super ego strength in comparison to non-delinquent counterparts.

The average scores of delinquents and non-delinquents on factor G have been shown in table 12 and figure 12.

A look of table 12 and figure 12 points out that the average scores on factor G of delinquent and non-delinquent children are 2.00 and 6.25 respectively and the obtained 't'-value (19.31) computed for testing the significance of difference between the above two means was found to be significant at high level (.01). On the basis of significant 't'-value we may infer that the delinquent children have low super ego strength and prefer to
TABLE 12

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'G' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>19.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 12

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'G'.

disregard rules, whereas non-delinquent children have high super ego strength, are moralistic, emotionally disciplined and concerned about moral code of conduct. As delinquents have been found to possess low ego strength and tendency to disregard rules, the question arises as to why it happens? Various reasons may be given to explain this inference.

It may be mentioned that this trait depicts the individual's regard for moral standards, the tendency to drive the ego and restrain the id, which is developed from good dynamic integration. Delinquent children have been found to score low on factor G, which infers that they prefer to show off, steal or destroy property, defend law and order and disregard social rules (Pierson, 1965; Pierson and Kelly, 1963; Pierson, Moseley and Olson, 1967). While explaining this trait Freud (1937) concludes that delinquent behaviour is generally seen during puberty or pre-adolescence period, because children have to face social obstructions and rejections. Improper guidance and motivation at this age make them rebellious and hostile against social norms, thus developing low super ego strength among delinquents. This low super ego strength diverts delinquent children towards committing anti-social activities such as stealing and damaging public property, pick-pocketing, quarreling, assaulting etc. These anti-social activities manifest children's mental mechanism. Infact, they cherish grievance against society and they want to take revenge which inturn gives them a feeling of contentment (Freud, 1946).

Friedlander (1947) believes that delinquent child disregards rules and obligation to people. Reiss (1952) has concluded that
low super ego strength among delinquents is the result of failure of both personal and social control to produce behaviour that confirms to social norms and is acceptable to the society. He has further found that when there is relative absence of internalized norms and rules governing behaviour in conformity with the norms of the social system for which legal penalties are attached, it is then only that the low super ego strength develops among delinquents. Various other investigators (Carlota, 1982; Lahri, 1983; McQuaid, 1970) have also noticed the similar results. Thus the hypothesis that the delinquent children have low super ego strength and that they disregard social obligations seems to be tenable.

FACTOR 'H'

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The eighth problem was to examine whether or not delinquent and non-delinquent children differ significantly on factor H. Factor H deals with shy, restrained and threat-sensitive nature on one hand (low scorer) and adventurous, thick-skinned and socially bold nature on the other (high scorer). It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would be adventurous, socially bold and thick-skinned.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor H have been shown in table 13 and figure 13.

The above mentioned table 13 and figure 13 reveal that the average score of delinquents and non-delinquents on factor H is 5.40 and 3.34 respectively. While comparing significant difference
TABLE 13

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'H' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>13.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 13
Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'H'.

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'H'.
between the two means by using 't'-statistics the 't'-value is obtained to be 13.03, which is significant at .01 level. The significant 't'-value indicates that delinquents are adventurous and socially bold while non-delinquents possess shy and restrained characteristics. Cattell and Stice (1960) found that the individuals who score lower in factor H report themselves to be shy, slow and impeded in expressing themselves, but children who score high in factor H feel free to participate, privately voted to be long-winded and insensitive speaker.

The reason behind the development of trait of adventurousness among delinquent children may be due to the fact that the delinquents develop a more-robust, masculine, muscular body (Sheldon, 1949) which consequently help them in their adventurous spirit.

The factor H was correlated with physiological measures Cattell, Blewett and Beloffhane (1955) called this trait to be a constitutional factor, while Cattell (1957c) expressed H⁻ with greater threat-sensitivity to the autonomic nervous system.

The delinquent children are generally found to be socially bold and thick-skinned owing to the fact that they suffer with many social set-backs and poor experiences. They have to make their own style of life through various trials and errors, without any parental or social guidance. They have to face pleasant and unpleasant situations thus they become stern and socially bold.

Delinquent children have low self-concept (e.g. Epstein, 1963; Leung and Langing, 1989; Martinez, Hays and Solway, 1979; Thompson, 1974). This low self-concept develops in him the feeling
of inadequacy and inferiority, as a result he expresses his libidinal energy. The increase in libidinal energy makes him rebellious and aggressive. Delinquent children compensate this trait by developing trait of adventurousness.

Basing on the above findings it may be inferred that the delinquents are adventurous and socially bold as compared to non-delinquent children. Thus our hypothesis seems to be tenable.

FACTOR 'I'
in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The ninth problem of the present study was to find out whether or not delinquent children differ significantly in factor I of CPQ with non-delinquent children. Factor I examines tough-mindedness and tendermindedness of individuals. Those who score low would be tough-minded while those who score high would be tender-minded. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would be tough-minded as compared to non-delinquent children, who would be generally tender-minded.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor I have been shown in table 14 and figure 14.

The table 14 and figure 14 reveal that the average scores of delinquent children is 3.00, whereas it is 4.87 for the non-delinquents. The significance of difference between these two means was compared by using 't'-statistics and the obtained 't'-value (8.08) was found to be significant at high level (.01). The significant 't'-value confirms the hypothesis that the delinquent children are tough-minded.
TABLE 14

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'I' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>'t'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 14

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'I'.
Cattell (1957c) explains that this factor is environmentally determined and the evidence shows that $I^+$ (tender-minded) is associated with indulgent, over-protected and in some cases fastidiously cultured homes or in other words with protected emotional sensitivity i.e., "Fremsia". Similarly "Harria" abbreviates the title of hardness and realism, at the lower side ($I^-$).

The toughness among delinquents seem to be natural, because generally they are involved in antisocial activities such as stealing, assaulting, murdering etc. which require socially bold and thick-skinned behaviour.

Sheldon and Glueck (1950) also found delinquents to be tough-minded owing to their, muscular and mesomorphic body structure.

The reason behind the development of this trait among delinquent children may be attributed to the fact that they have to struggle for existence, realize painful experiences of childhood and face family and social rejection. Various studies support these views (Andry, 1967; Maskin and Brookin, 1974; Srivastava, 1959 have found that delinquent children are from deserted homes and they have to experience deprivation and rejections, which make them self-assertive, socially bold and tough-minded. Various other studies investigated that delinquent children are from families where there is violence and poor interpersonal relations, as a result they experience many tough situations, become emotionally and socially bold, which further develop this trait of tough-mindedness. Due to unsentimental
nature, they learn to act on practical and logical evidence (e.g. Alarcon and Luna, 1992; Deman, Dolan and Pelletier, 1993; Dutton and Hart, 1992; Kruttschnitt and Dornfield, 1993; LeBlanc, 1992; Stephen, 1980; et al).

The above findings thus confirm our hypothesis that the delinquent children are tough-minded and non-delinquent children are tender-minded.

FACTOR 'J'
in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The tenth problem of the present study was to verify as to how the two groups (delinquents and non-delinquents) differ on factor J. The factor J examines the children on two dimensions viz. group action liking trait and individualistic trait of personality. Those who score low on this dimensions generally like group actions and those score high are individualistic and internally restrained. It was hypothesized that delinquent children would be individualistic in action and show internal restrain, while non-delinquents would be liking group action.

The average scores of delinquents and non-delinquents on factor J have been shown in table 15 and figure 15.

Table 15 and figure 15 reveal that the average score on factor J of delinquent children is 3.89, whereas it is 2.88 for non-delinquent children. When the significance of difference between these two means was compared by using 't'-statistics, obtained 't'-value (4.63) was found to be significant at high level (.01).
TABLE 15

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'J' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 15
Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'J'. 
The significant 't'-value indicates that high scorer on factor J (delinquents) prefer to do things on their own and tend to forget, if they are unfairly treated. They are found to be internally restrained also.

This trait has been explained by many investigators, for example Atkins and Stoff (1993) found that indifference among children results into a feeling of inferiority and inadequacy making them internally restrained. This factor J also indicates that high scorer show internal restraint. Adler (1927) explained that due to physical, physiological and social obstructions, such as physical handicappedness, social rejections and deprivation, children may develop feeling of inferiority and discontentment which motivates them to express their individuality either in positive or negative direction. Delinquent children generally express their inferiority and discontentment in negative direction and show internal restrain.

Erikson (1966) explains that the delinquent children are internally restrained due to series of crises which occur as a result of failure to achieve identity in their life.

The findings of the present study have been supported by Padmanabhan (1973) who concludes that due to being in juvenile age child is unable to differentiate between right and wrong and thus psychogenic and sociogenic factors result into internal restrain. Factor J specifies group action liking behaviour versus individualistic behaviour of individuals. Delinquents were found to show low correlation in this trait (Mukherjee and Majumdar, 1969). While Shankar (1978) concluded that delinquent children
may develop the trait of remaining individualistic due to the feeling of guilt for committing an offense.

All these studies support and explain the hypothesis that the delinquent children are individualistic in action and internally restrained, while non-delinquent children like group action behaviour.

**FACTOR 'N'**

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The eleventh problem of the present study was to investigate the difference between delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor N of CPQ. The factor N examines individuals on two dimensions viz. naivete versus shrewdness. In other words it may be mentioned that those who score low on factor N are generally genuine and warmly emotionally involved while those who score high are shrewd, artful and have calculating mind. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would be shrewd while the non-delinquents would be comparatively simple and genuine.

The average scores of delinquents and non-delinquents on factor N have been shown in table 16 and figure 16.

A look in the table 16 and figure 16 reveal that the average scores on factor N of delinquent children is 4.84, whereas it is 4.54 for non-delinquent children. On comparing the significant difference between these two means by 't'-test the 't'-value was found to be 1.58, which is insignificant. The insignificant 't'-value indicates that the delinquents and non-delinquents do not differ significantly in their personality factor N. The
TABLE 16

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'N' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 16
Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'N'.
insignificant 't'-ratio also indicates that both the groups are almost similar on factor N. It has been observed that both the groups delinquents and non-delinquents have scored low in personality factor N, which points out that both the groups are naive and genuine and are not shrewd or calculating in nature.

Above findings are contrary to our hypothesis that the delinquent children would be more shrewd in comparison to non-delinquent children. Thus the present hypothesis is not acceptable.

The reason behind similarity in factor N may be due to the fact that the subjects included for the present study are from 9 to 12 years of age, which is actually formative age. Generally the shrewdness is developed in an individual when one passes through a series of sour experiences and observes the diplomatic behaviour of the persons in the society. The subjects of the present study both, delinquents and non-delinquents are too young to have such experiences to develop shrewdness.

FACTOR 'O'

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The twelfth problem of the present study was to find out whether there is any difference on factor O of CPQ between delinquents and non-delinquents. Factor O deals with untroubled adequacy, secure and complacent characteristic versus guilt-proneness, insecure and worrying traits of personality. Children who score low are found to be self-assured and secured, while those who score high are apprehensive, insecure and suffer with the feeling of guilt.
TABLE 17

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'O' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 17](image)

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'O'.

*Note: The image contains a bar chart showing the mean personality scores of delinquents and non-delinquents.*
It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would feel insecure and suffer with the feeling of guilt in comparison to non-delinquent children who would feel secured and have feeling of untroubled adequacy.

The average personality scores of delinquents and non-delinquents have been shown in table 17 and figure 17.

An observation of table 17 and figure 17 reveals that the average scores on factor 0 of delinquent children is 5.74 and for the non-delinquent children is 3.29. On comparing these two means by using 't'-test the obtained 't'-value (10.20) was found to be significant at .01 level. The significant 't'-value indicates that the delinquent children who scored higher in this factor 0 have feeling of guilt, suffer with feeling of insecurity and remain worrying, in comparison to non-delinquents who scored lower, will be untroubled, adequate, complacent and would feel themselves secured.

It has been observed that generally delinquent children are from broken homes or dysfunctional families (Bennett, 1960; Cortes and Gatti, 1972; Rao and Sen, 1983; Srivastava, 1959) as a result they feel themselves insecure and worried. Similarly due to stigma of delinquency they develop feeling of guilt. Adler (1927) explains that the life style of delinquents revolves around the feeling of neglect and they hanker for love, they interpret all their experiences from that frame of reference. Similarly, an unloved child feels that all human contacts substantiate his role of being unloved; owing to above facts the delinquent children develop feeling of insecurity and guilt. Fromm
in his book "Art of Loving", page 81, observes that of all the potential dynamics of man's behaviour, love is the most active and the most important. The delinquents are more deprived of love. They are not respected as individuals by others, all these factors develop a negative feeling of neglect and inadequacy and develop in them a feeling of guilt-proneness. Friedlander (1947) observed that delinquent children suffer with the sense of conscious or unconscious feeling of guilt and to compensate this feeling of guilt they attempt to do those activities which provide them excitement and thrill. Delinquents suffer with the feeling of insecurity and they crave for affection and recognition and as a result develop guilt proneness (Thilagraj, 1983).

Various findings support the hypothesis that the delinquents suffer with the feeling of guilt (e.g. Krishna, 1993; Lahri, 1983; Mukherjee and Majumdar, 1969; Sharma, Gunthey and Singh, 1982; et al).

Thus on the strength of above findings our present hypothesis seems to be tenable.

FACTOR 'Q₃'

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The thirteenth problem of the present study was to find whether delinquent children differ on factor Q₃ from non-delinquent children. Factor Q₃ deals with low sentiments on one hand and high self-sentiments on the other. In other words it may be mentioned that the children who score lower in factor Q₃ show uncontrolled behaviour, they follow their own urges and are careless of social
Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'Qa' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>4.74</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>7.22</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 18**
Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'Qa'.

rules, while those who score higher show comparatively controlled behaviour, have exacting will power and are socially precise in their behaviour. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would show uncontrolled behaviour and follow their own urges in comparison to non-delinquent children who would show controlled behaviour and exacting will power.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children on this factor Q3 of CPQ have been shown in table 18 and figure 18.

On observing table 18 and figure 18 the average scores on factor Q3 of delinquent children is found to be 4.76, whereas it is 7.22 for non-delinquent children. When the significance of difference between two means was compared by using ‘t’-test, the obtained value (t=11.45) was found to be significant at .01 level. The significant ‘t’-value indicates that delinquent children show uncontrolled behaviour and follow their own urges. They are also found to be careless in following social rules, whereas non-delinquent children show controlled behaviour and have exacting will power. They are also found to be socially precise in their behaviour.

Above findings have been explained by Erickson (1950) who claims that due to failure in achievement of identity during adolescence, children become retaliatory and in that condition it becomes difficult for them to control their behaviour.

Kenneth (1960, 1971) considered adolescence as the age of transition typified by tensions and ambivalence towards both self and society. As a result the delinquent children show refusal
towards socialisation and alienation to integration in society. Thus they follow their own urges and become careless of following social rules.

Above findings have been supported by Blackburn (1969), Dagmar (1985) and Mukherjee and Majumdar (1969) who also found delinquents to be lacking in behaviour control.

This trait of lower self-sentiment among delinquents has been explained in other words by Epstein (1963) who concluded that delinquents have highly negativistic self-portrayal than that of non-delinquents, thus delinquents make their own future goals and follow their own urges. Supporting these views Song (1969) analysed that lower self-concept among delinquents is the result of broken homes, deprivation and rejection towards them.

Basing of the above findings it may be mentioned that delinquents have low self-sentiments and their behaviour is uncontrollable. Thus our hypothesis seems to be tenable.

FACTOR 'Q₄'

in delinquent and non-delinquent children

The fourteenth problem of the present study was to investigate the difference on factor Q₄ between delinquent and non-delinquent children. Factor Q₄ deals with low ergic tension versus high ergic tension. Children who score lower on this factor Q₄ are found to be relaxed, unfrustrated, whereas those who score high are tensed and frustrated. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would show more tension and frustration in comparison to non-delinquent children.
**TABLE 19**

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children on personality factor 'Q4' of CPQ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 19**

Mean personality scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) on personality factor 'Q4'.

4.05

2.64
The average personality scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor Q4 have been shown in table 19 and figure 19.

An observation of table 19 and figure 19 reveals that average scores of delinquent children on factor Q4 CPQ is 4.05 and that of non-delinquent children is 2.64. The significant difference between these two means was compared by using 't'-test and the obtained 't'-value 8.92 was found to be significant at .01 level. The significant 't'-value indicates that delinquents are more tensed and frustrated in comparison to non-delinquents. Thus the hypothesis stands the empirical test.

The reason behind the development of this trait is the excessive amount of the libidinal energy due to repression of desire, which results in imbalance in this trait of homeostasis. This imbalance brings tension and frustration among delinquents. These delinquents try to relieve themselves from these tensions and frustrations by committing various types of anti-social activities (Freud, 1917).

Sudden change in the style of life also develop tension and frustration among delinquent children. This change in style of life may be due to maternal deprivation, broken home, change in parental attitude and the like (Adler, 1937).

Various other studies like (e.g. Bhaumik and Kundu, 1985; McQuaid, 1970; Sharma, Gunthey and Singh, 1982) have also proved the present hypothesis that the delinquent children have higher ergic tension than the non-delinquent children.
Mishra (1981) found delinquents to be inadequate in social adjustment which results into development of low ego strength thus making the delinquents frustrated.

Agnew (1984) related delinquent behaviour with self concept and found that due to low self concept delinquent children become frustrated.

In contrast to above mentioned studies Lahri (1983) has found delinquent children to be lower in ergic tension.

STUDY II

(INTEREST-PATTERN AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR)

As mentioned in chapter III, the part II of the present study is designed to examine and compare interest-patterns of delinquent and non-delinquent children.

1. The first problem was to examine whether or not the delinquent and the non-delinquent children differ in their interest in fine arts. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would show more interest in the area of fine arts than the non-delinquent ones.

The average interest scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children in fine arts have been shown in table 20 and figure 20.

The observation of table 20 and figure 20 reveals that the average score in fine arts of delinquent children is 28.10 as
TABLE 20

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in the interest of Fine-arts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>28.10</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 20

Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Fine-arts.
against 22.50 for the non-delinquents. When the significance of difference between these two means was compared by using 't'-statistics, the 't'-value (7.88) was found to be significant at .01 level. This indicates that the delinquent children show more interest in Fine arts than the non-delinquent children.

The obtained results may be explained in the light of the fact that Fine Arts like painting, drawing, music, embroidery etc. are types of indoor activity through which one isolates oneself, remains in solitude, thus tending to alleviate basic tensions and anxieties. It has been generally observed that the delinquent children are found to be reserved, critical and aloof (Carlota, 1982; Freud, 1917; Lahri, 1983). Cattell (1972) too has emphasized that those who are reserved, critical and aloof are generally found to be artists and musicians. Delinquent children, by virtue of their such interest, can easily keep themselves aloof from social obligations and can relieve their tension through fine arts and other such types of activities.

The delinquent children are found to score high on Factor D of C.P.Q., which means that the delinquent children are easily excitable, distracted from work by noise or intrinsic difficulty and are immediately hurt or become angry if not given importance. Due to such trait, the delinquents develop interest towards those activities in which there are little obstructions, less noise no intrinsic difficulty from outside world. Evidently fine-arts are such types of activities.
The factor of 'dominance in human beings' was investigated by Maslow (1954) and Allport (1961). They concluded that high dominance may lead to disobedience, head-strongness, as also self will and independence and creative activity of mind. For example, creativity in arts is associated with 'dominance'. Delinquent children being reserved, excitable and dominant (part I of chapter V) in personality traits may accept vocations such as fine arts.

Above studies have been supported by Mukherjee and Chatterjee (1979) who also have found the delinquents to be more interested in fine-arts. However Gupta (1992) has found no difference between delinquents and non-delinquents in the sphere of fine-arts.

Thus the hypothesis that the delinquents show more interest in the area of fine arts as compared to the non-delinquents appears tenable.

2. The second problem of the present study was to examine whether or not delinquents and non-delinquents differ in their interest in literature. It was hypothesized that the delinquents would show less interest towards literature than the non-delinquent children.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquents regarding their interest in literature have been shown in table 21 and figure 21.
Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in their interest in Literature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 21
Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Literature.
As shown in table 21 and figure 21 the average score in literature of delinquents is found to be 26.00 and that of non-delinquents is 30.00. The significance of difference between these two means when compared by using 't'-test, was found to be significant (t=4.80) at .01 level. The significant 't'-value indicates that delinquent and non-delinquent children differ in their interest in literature, i.e. delinquent children show less interest in literature than the non-delinquent children.

The above observation may be explained in the light of the fact that interest in literature basically includes the activities like reading, teaching and consulting in the library as per the CNPR Inventory applied in the present study. All these activities seem to be related to intelligence.

It has been generally observed that delinquent children have been found to be less intelligent than the non-delinquent children (Dagmar, 1985; Forrest, 1970; Max and Hunze 1985; Quay, 1987; et al). The non-delinquents by their being more intelligent, may show higher interest in literature than the delinquent children.

Thus the hypothesis that the delinquent children would show less interest in literature than the non-delinquents seems to be tenable.

Here it is also worthwhile to mention that Chatterjee and Mukherjee (1979) and Gupta (1992) have found quite contrary results. They do not find any significant difference in the
interest of literature between delinquent and non-delinquent children. However on the basis of the result obtained in our study, it may be concluded that the non-delinquent children show higher interest in literature than the delinquent children.

3. The third problem of the present study was to verify the difference in delinquent and non-delinquent children in their interest in the area of science. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would show less interest in science than the non-delinquents.

The average scores of the delinquent and the non-delinquent children with regard to their interest in science is shown in table 22 and figure 22.

The table 22 and figure 22 show the average score in science for delinquents to be 23.48 as against 23.00 for the non-delinquents and the significance of difference between these two means, when tested through 't'-test is found to be 0.55 which is quite insignificant and indicates that both the groups, i.e. delinquent and non-delinquents, have almost an equal level of interest in science. This may be due to the fact that now a days the study of science has gained so much importance that the subjects of both the groups i.e. delinquent and the non-delinquent are equally attracted towards it. Here it is relevant to mention that Chatterjee and Mukherjee (1979) however, have found that the delinquents score lower than the non-delinquents in science but our findings do not confirm to such difference, and do not stand
**TABLE 22**

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in their interest in Science.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>23.48</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.55 INSIG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>06.12</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 22**

Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Science.
the empirical test. As such the hypothesis does not seem tenable.

4. The fourth problem of this study was to examine whether the delinquents and non-delinquents differ in their interest in the area of medical science. It was hypothesized that the delinquents would show less interest in medical field than the non-delinquents.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquents in the area of interest in medical science is shown in table 23 and figure 23.

As is clear from the table 23 and figure 23 that the average score in case of delinquents is 35.00 as against 42.02 for the non-delinquents and the significance of difference between these two means, when tested using 't'-test, was found to be 4.89 which is significant at .01 level.

These results reveal that delinquent children have less interest towards medical science than the non-delinquent ones. Thus the hypothesis that the delinquent children show less interest in medical field than the non-delinquents stands in the empirical test.

The above findings may be explained in the light of the fact that the interest-pattern of medical science as per Chatterjee's Non-Language Preference Record Form 962 basically aims at serving the ailing persons. The non-delinquents have been found to be the 'affectothymes', express marked preference for occupation involving dealing with people and enjoy social
TABLE 23

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in the Medical Field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>42.02</td>
<td>10.61</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 23
Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in the Medical field.
recognition. They are more tolerant of difficult people and are generally willing to go along with them, with expediency. Cattell (1972) has emphasized that the 'affectothymes' generally have superior social adjustment ratings. The delinquent children have been found to be sizothymes [Carlota, 1982; Lahri, 1983], that indicate flat, dry and highly restrained traits of personality in contrast to the affectothymes who exhibit tendency full of emotional expressiveness.

It follows that the delinquents show comparatively less interest towards the vocation of medical science. Instead of alleviating pain and suffering of others, the delinquents have been found to be more interested in inflicting pain and suffering on others. Cattell (1953) has shown that the emotional stability, maturity, calmness and strength to face reality are generally found in nurses. Rajangam (1969) has found delinquents to be emotionally unstable as such would normally decline to take interest in this field of medical science.

The above finding tend to justify comparatively lower interest in medical science of delinquent children than that of the non-delinquent ones.

5. The fifth problem of the present study was to examine the difference of interest in the field of agriculture for the delinquent and the non-delinquent children.
TABLE 24

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in their interest in Agriculture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>31.62</td>
<td>7.32</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>26.70</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 24

Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Agriculture.
It was hypothesized that the delinquent would show more interest in agriculture than the non-delinquent children.

The average scores of the interest in the field of agriculture for the delinquents and the non-delinquents have been shown in table 24 and figure 24.

The table 24 and figure 24 show that the average scores of interest in agriculture of the delinquents to be 31.62 as against 26.70 for the non-delinquents and the significance of difference between these two means, using the 't'-test, is found to be significant (t=5.37) at .01 level.

These finding show marked difference of interest between delinquent and non-delinquent children in agriculture. Delinquent children show more interest in agriculture than the non-delinquent children and thus the hypothesis seems to be tenable.

We may explain above results in the light of the fact that the development of interest depends on environment and opportunities provided to the individuals (Hurlock, 1974). The interest in agriculture calls for tough physical labour rather than intelligence. People coming from low socioeconomic background and good physical strength normally and easily get attracted to the field of agriculture.

Moreover the delinquents have been found to be mesomorphic, i.e. physically strong and stern [Sheldon, 1940], many studies have indicated that the delinquents have been found to possess
lower level of intelligence than the non-delinquents [Quay, 1967; Reily, 1985]. Lower level of intelligence, physical strength, lack of opportunities and easy accessibility are some of the factors that support the proneness of delinquent children towards interest in the field of agriculture and thus we may conclude that the delinquent children are more inclined towards the field of agriculture than the non-delinquent children.

6. The sixth problem of the present study was to find out the difference of interest in technical vocation of the delinquent and non-delinquent children. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would show less interest towards technical vocation than the non-delinquent children.

The average scores in this regard for the delinquents and non-delinquents have been shown in table 25 and figure 25.

The table 25 and figure 25 show average score of 27.12 for the delinquents as against 28.30 for the non-delinquents and the significance of difference, when tested using 't' statistics (t=1.54) is found to be insignificant, which indicates that the delinquents and non-delinquents do not normally differ in their interest in technical vocation. Thus the hypothesis does not get the empirical support.

Above findings reveal that both the groups would show equal interest towards technical vocation. An observation of pictorial representation of Chatterjee's Non-Language Preference Record Form 962 reveals that carpentry, welding, jobs related to repair and maintenance etc. are included in
## TABLE 25

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in Technical Vocation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>27.12</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1.54 INSIG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>28.30</td>
<td>6.39</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIGURE 25

Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Technical Vocation.

technical vocation. These jobs have potential to provide employment to the individuals. Since employment has become an important aspect of life both the groups would show interest towards such vocations.

Hurlock (1974) mentions that the development of interest depends on individuals experiences and opportunities. Both delinquents and non-delinquents get experience and opportunities for learning these technical vocations in their environment. Hence both the groups would be equally attracted towards easily accessible technical vocations and would not show significant difference of interest in the field of technical vocation.

7. The seventh problem of the present study is to verify whether the delinquents and non-delinquents differ in their interest in 'crafts'. It was hypothesized that delinquent children would show more interest in craft than the non-delinquents.

The average scores of delinquents and non-delinquents in the field of interest in craft have been shown in table 26 and figure 26.

It is obvious from table 26 and figure 26 that interest score of delinquents and non-delinquents have been found to be 23.98 and 20.40 respectively. The significance of difference when tested by using 't'-statistics was found to be 4.29. The obtained 't'-value has been found to be significant which indicates that the delinquent children show more interest towards the area of craft as compared to the non-delinquents.
TABLE 26

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in the area of Crafts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>'t'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>23.98</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>20.40</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 26

Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Crafts.
To explain this finding, it may be stated that due to commission of offense, a feeling of guilt is inculcated in the delinquent children [Friedlander, 1947]. Various other findings [e.g. Krishna, 1993; Lahri, 1983] also support the view that the delinquents suffer from a feeling of guilt and, therefore, they try to isolate themselves from social obligations.

Cattell (1957) and King (1948) have indicated definite fears as well as a central feeling of inadequacy and loneliness to be prominent in guilt-prone children.

Further the group dynamics-experiments recorded the guilt-prone individuals to be devoid of feeling of acceptance and free participation. Although they are concerned about group standard and conformity, they tend to be rated as hinderers (Cattell and Stice, 1960) and are unpopular with peers, i.e. socially maladjusted.

The delinquent children have been found to be guilt-prone in the part I of the present study also.

In view of the fact that social obligations are not necessitated in craft, the delinquents may ease themselves of the tension of guilt-feeling by resorting to taking interest in craft.

Thus the findings of the present investigation confirms the hypothesis that the delinquent children show more interest in crafts than the non-delinquents.
8. The eighth problem of the present study is to find out whether the delinquents and the non-delinquents differ in their interest in outdoor activities. It was hypothesized that the delinquent children would show more interest towards outdoor activities than the non-delinquent children.

The average scores of delinquents and non-delinquents in the interest in outdoor activities have been shown in table 27 and figure 27.

The table 27 and figure 27 show the average scores for delinquent children to be 20.94 as against 16.78 for the non-delinquents. When the two means were compared for knowing the significance of their difference by applying 't' statistics. The obtained t-value was found to be 7.07 at .01 level. This is indication of more inclination of delinquent children towards outdoor activities when brought on the comparative scale with the non-delinquent children.

This may be elucidated as under:

As mentioned in the pictorial representation of CNPR-962 the outdoor vocation encompasses adventurous and thrilling activities like mountaineering, gun-shooting, paratrooping, climbing on the tree and the like.

Because of suppression of libidinal energy, the delinquents develop destructive behaviour and to channelize this destructive energy, they prefer doing adventurous and
Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in Outdoor Activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>20.94</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>16.78</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 27**

Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Outdoor Activities.
thrilling activities, through which they also try to gain social recognition.

Freidlander (1947) explains delinquency as an attempt to obtain social recognition and to provide excitement and thrill. Sheldon (1949) also finds the delinquents to be adventurous.

Taking the above views into consideration, we may say that the delinquents, in order to get social recognition, show more interest towards outdoor activities than the non-delinquents. Thus the hypothesis, that delinquent children would show more interest in outdoor activities than the non-delinquent children, seems to be tenable.

9. The ninth problem of the present study is to examine whether the delinquent and non-delinquent children differ in their interest in sports. It was hypothesized that delinquent children would show more interest in sports than the non-delinquent children.

The average scores of delinquent and non-delinquent children, as regards their interest in sports, have been shown in table 28 and figure 28.

An observation of table 28 and figure 28 reveals that the average scores in interest in sports of delinquent children is 38.78 as against 25.48 for the non-delinquents and the obtained 't'-value for the same has been found to be 9.85 which is significant at .01 level, which shows that delinquent children show more interest towards sports than the non-delinquent children.
TABLE 28

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in Sports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>38.78</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>25.48</td>
<td>8.91</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 28

Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Sports.
This finding may be explained in view of the fact that the libidinal energy is constantly produced after the birth of the child. Due to psychological and social factors, the level of libidinal energy in children increases which results into conflicts causing frustration and tension. The delinquents have been found to be tensed and frustrated [Agnew, 1984; Bhaumik and Kundu, 1985; McQuaid 1970] and they want to ease themselves of this tension, sports and play-activities are positive outlet for discharging frustration [Hurlock, 1974]. Hence, delinquents may show more interest towards sports.

Further Maslow (1954) and Allport (1961) have emphasized the personality traits of dominance to be associated with good performance in sports. The delinquent children have been found to be dominant and aggressive [Max and Hunze1985; Romney, 1985]. Sports give them ample opportunity for self-assertion and they easily channelize their aggressiveness, dominance etc. in games and sports. Thus the findings of the present study emphasizing higher interest of delinquent children in sports as compared to non-delinquent children seems to be tenable.

10. The tenth problem of the present study is to find out how far the delinquent and non-delinquent children differ in their interest towards household activities. It was hypothesized that delinquent children would show less interest in household activities than non-delinquent children.
The average scores of delinquents and non-delinquents in interest in the field of household activities are shown in table 29 and figure 29.

Table 29 and figure 29 reveals the average score in interest in household activities of delinquent children to be 24.00 as against 30.00 for the non-delinquents and t-value for the same is found to be 6.77 which is significant at .01 level. This indicates that delinquents and non-delinquents differ in their interest toward household activities, the interest being lower in case of the delinquents. Thus the hypothesis stands the empirical test.

To substantiate the hypothesis, it may be stated that interest in household activities encompasses washing, cooking, cleaning, helping and the like. In such activities, there is complete destitution of thrill and adventure. Such types of activities are accepted by those who tend to be submissive, obedient and accommodating by nature. The delinquent children have been found to be dominant and unconventional [Cattell, 1974] in contrast with the non-delinquents who are generally found to be submissive and obedient (Bhaumik and Kundu, 1985; Black-burn, 1986; Krishna, 1993 et. al.)

Further the delinquents have been found to be adventurous (Sheldon, 1949) and as such would like to accept challenging and thrilling jobs to satisfy their ego.
TABLE 29

Mean, Standard-deviation, Sample-size and 't'-value of delinquent and non-delinquent children in Household Activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard-deviation</th>
<th>Sample 't'-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-delinquent</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>6.29</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 29

Mean interest scores of delinquents (D) and non-delinquents (ND) in Household Activities.
SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDY OF DELINQUENCY

Delinquent behaviour and related causative factors have been studied by many investigators. Many measures for checking delinquency have been suggested. But the root cause of delinquent behaviour has not been touched upon. Present study is an effort to explore personality traits and interest-patterns of delinquent children during formative years of their life, i.e. 9 to 12 years.

On the strength of the findings obtained in the present study, the following suggestions have been offered with a view to reduce the degree of delinquency in India and also to obliterate the stigma of delinquency so that delinquents may raise their status of life and prove themselves as successful citizens of this developing democratic nation. The following suggestions have been offered as preventive, corrective and promotive measures:

1. It is general saying that 'prevention is better than cure'. With this view in mind the root cause of delinquency should be explored. The personality traits (inherited or acquired) which may be held responsible for delinquent behaviour should be identified by the parents, psychologists and social workers at an early age to ensure initiation of remedial measures.

Cesare Lombroso (1909) emphasized that for the treatment of delinquent offenders, one or more of the determinant factors contributing to unlawful behaviour should be altered. Here it is worthwhile to suggest that the traits which are associated
with proneness for delinquency should be channelized according to interest-patterns of the children. For example, the trait of remaining reserved, and aloof found among delinquents owing to the feeling of guilt should be diverted towards performing creative activities such as fine-arts, crafts and the like, which will provide them a status and recognition in society. Similarly trait of aggression usually found among delinquents may be channelized towards such activities which may provide outlet for excessive libidinal energy, such as sports, outdoor, adventurous and thrilling activities. As a result delinquent children would be able to control their behaviour and also earn a standing in the society.

2. For the prevention of delinquency, the theory of reformation should be accepted. Theory of reformation is a recognised theory for the protection of society, to be kept in view, in prescribing punishment for the commission of a crime. In this theory, the diversion of mind towards appropriate behaviour is emphasized. For example, probation of offenders and justified judicial punishment for their correction. Delinquent children should be properly treated and given recognition as important citizens. Self realisation should be emphasized because it is perhaps the best type of corrective measures.

3. Equal opportunities for all is the fundamental right of every citizen of democratic country. Severe social rejections and deprivation may widen the social distance causing social conflict. This type of social conflict some times leads towards social revolution which is very harmful for the individuals as
well as the society. It is therefore needed that timely preventive measures should be taken by all associated agencies so that justice may prevail over country at large.

4. It has been found that delinquents are relatively backward in their scholastic performance and usually develops an interest towards family occupation, which are easily accessible. It is suggested that for their social upliftment compensational educational programme as well as rehabilitational educational programme should be organised by the government for their proper educational growth. Government of India and other social agencies should provide better facilities for their upliftment and recognition in the society, so that they may develop a feeling of social belongingness. Further they should be educated and also trained in various vocations so that they could earn their bread and earn social recognition.

5. The present study is useful for guidance workers and counselors. The study of vocational interest may be used in suggesting right jobs for delinquent persons. Thus vocational planners can design, plan out programme and execute them effectively for delinquent children.

6. The findings of present study will bring a great social significance in bringing a social change by way of raising their educational status and vocational aspirations and choices.
On a global perspective the present study suggests a great socio-educational significance in the building of nation and consequently has a great relevance in the present age of social reconstruction and national awakening.

Follow-up-studies

On the basis of findings of present study various researches may be carried-out.

The first and the foremost investigation is to identify the personality traits of delinquent children and to search out the ways for reducing the intensity of those traits which have direct bearing upon delinquency. Along with this, the ways of channelisation of these traits towards constructive field should be explored through investigation. Similarly, child's interest should be given due recognition and thus his behaviour should be moulded keeping in mind his interest-patterns.

Various investigations such as study of personality traits of murderers, seasoned offenders etc. may be carried-out for identifying the critical traits that might well be responsible for delinquent behaviour. Their inclination towards various vocations may also be studied along with, to facilitate reformation and rehabilitation through channelising critical traits in accordance to their interest attitudes. The above investigations may provide useful guidelines for further studies on the aspect of rehabilitation of criminals. Thus there seems to be a wide scope in carrying-out further researches in this field.
SUMMARY

The development of delinquent behaviour is the result of conflict between individual's personality traits and his environmental conditions. In other words, it can be said that behavioural dilemma emerges from the interaction of humans within the confines of their individuality and social setting. This individuality results in either normal or deviant behaviour. Delinquency is also a type of deviation in behaviour.

Psychologist and sociologist believe that there are certain crucial and critical periods in the life of human being which may bring deviation in behaviour. Generally during adolescence period biogenic, psychogenic and sociogenic factors aggravate thus making them deviant or delinquent. Various investigators have emphasized this as critical period. Freud (1945) claims that at this period feeling to be independent arises, which may make child's behaviour antisocial. Horney (1945) believes that social intervention at this period causes anxiety, which intern may make children rebellious and delinquent. But Warr (1993) emphasized this critical age by evaluating the effect of peer-relations at this age. He concluded that due to dramatical changes in peer-relations, adolescents generally show inclination towards delinquent behaviour.

Delinquency has been defined by many psychologist and sociologist. Legally, juvenile delinquency is defined as commission or omission of a certain act or violation of a law
forbidding that act, by a person under a certain age. Psychologist explain juvenile delinquency as wrong doing or criminal offenses committed by a non-adult, who has not achieved maturity of mind and who is unable to differentiate between right and wrong.

Delinquent behaviour is caused due to various intraneous and extraneous factors. Intraneous factors include physical, mental, anatomical, physiological and psychological factors, while extraneous factors include family, effect of mass media, school, physical environmental and social changes. In the light of these causative factors, delinquent has been explained through various psychological and biological theories.

Delinquency and its intensity can be measured by various inventories. These inventories identify delinquency proneness among children.

On going through reviews of literature it has been found that studies related to sociogenic causes of delinquent behaviour have been undertaken sufficiently but psychogenic factors causing delinquent behaviour have been rather superficially touched upon, specially the formative age of 9 to 12 years when the delinquent behaviour generally begins, has not been given due attention.

Hence the present study is an attempt to examine and compare the personality traits and vocational interest of delinquent and non-delinquent children. The study has been divided in two parts. Part I deals with delinquent behaviour and personality traits while part II concentrates on delinquent behaviour and interest.
patterns. The specific problems and their related hypotheses of the present study are given as under:

PART I

(i) The first main problem was to find out whether or not the delinquents and non-delinquents differ significantly in their 14 different personality dimensions. It was hypothesised that the delinquents would score lower on Factor 'A' (Reserved), Factor 'B' (Dull), Factor 'C' (Emotionally unstable), Factor 'G' (Low super ego), Factor 'I' (Tough-minded), Factor 'Q3' (Uncontrolled behaviour), and higher on Factor 'D' (Excitable), Factor 'E' (Aggressive), Factor 'F' (Prompt & Alert), Factor 'H' (Adventurous), Factor 'J' (Internally restrained), Factor 'N' (Shrewd), Factor 'O' (Guilt-prone), Factor 'Q4' (Tensed) than the non-delinquents.

(ii) The second main problem of the study was to find out whether the delinquents and the non-delinquents differ significantly in 10 fields of vocational interest. It was hypothesised that the delinquents would score higher in the interest of Fine-Arts, Agriculture, Crafts, Outdoor activities and lower in the fields of Literature, Science, Medical, Technical vocations and Household activities than the non-delinquents.

For investigating these problems, initially 128 male juvenile children from reformatory homes of Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Raipur, Sagar and Bilaspur, who were in the age range of 9 to 12 years and were convicted by the courts of Madhya Pradesh for having committed one or more offenses, were used as subjects. Out of these, 100 were retained as the
final samples. Similarly for comparison with delinquent subject, a control group consisting of 128 normal children matched according to age, sex, education and socioeconomic status was also selected. Out of which 100 were used as final subjects for studies.

The following measure were used in the present study:

For the measurement of personality traits of the subjects, Indian adaptation of Cattell's Children Personality Questionnaire (CPQ) by Kapoor and Rao (1972) was used. For assessment of Interest Patterns, Chatterjee's Non-Language Preference Record Form-962 (CNPR) was used. For the identification of delinquency- symptoms in the children an Inventory by Khan, Khan and Hussain (1982) was used. For Examining SES (Socioeconomic Status) and other personal details, a case study form developed by the investigators was used.

In the beginning all the 128 delinquents and 128 non-delinquents were administered the scale of delinquency. One hundred delinquent subjects scoring high from the top on delinquency scale were selected as the delinquent subjects. Similarly one hundred non-delinquent subjects scoring low from the bottom on the delinquency scale were considered as the final non-delinquent subject. The so selected delinquents and non-delinquents, were administered CPQ and CNPR inventories.
The average scores on 14 personality factors and interest-patterns of delinquent and non-delinquent children were compared by using ‘t’-test. The obtained results revealed that:

1. The delinquents and the non-delinquents differ significantly on factor A. Delinquents have been found to score low on this factor in comparison to non-delinquents. This indicates that the delinquent children are reserved and critical in nature, while non-delinquents are out-going and participating. The obtained results confirm the hypothesis that the delinquents would be reserved, critical and aloof in nature. The results have been discussed in the light of various theories and reviews on delinquent behaviour.

2. The delinquents and the non-delinquents have been found to differ significantly on factor B. The delinquents have scored lower in comparison to non-delinquents which indicates that the delinquent children have low general intelligence. The obtained results have confirmed the hypothesis that the delinquents would be low in general intelligence. The findings have been explained in the light of existing literature.

3. The delinquents and the non-delinquents have differed significantly on factor C. The obtained results reveal that the delinquent children score low on factor C which indicates that the delinquents are emotionally less stable
in comparison to non-delinquent children. The findings also support the hypothesis that the delinquent children are more emotionally unstable as compared to non-delinquent children. These findings have been explained in the light of various theories of delinquency.

4. The significant difference between delinquents and non-delinquents on factor D has been obtained in the present study. Delinquents have been found to score high on factor D which indicates that the delinquents are excitable, demanding and impatient as compared to non-delinquents. Thus the findings of the present study support the hypothesis that the delinquents would be excitable, impatient and demanding. The result has been discussed and supported by various investigators.

5. The significant difference exists on factor E between delinquent and non-delinquent children. The delinquents have been found to score high on factor E, which indicate that the delinquents are dominant, aggressive and hostile. Thus our hypothesis seems tenable. The findings have been explained in the light of various theories.

6. The delinquents and non-delinquents have not differed significantly on factor F. In fact, both the groups have scored low on this personality dimension which indicates that they are sober careful and cautious. The present findings are contrary to our hypothesis that the delinquents would be prompt & alert while non-delinquents would be sober & careful.
7. The delinquents and non-delinquents differ significantly on factor G. The delinquents have scored lower on factor G than the non-delinquents which indicates that the delinquents have low super ego strength and that they prefer to disregard rules as contrasted to the non-delinquents who have high super ego strength and are moralistic and emotionally disciplined. Therefore the findings are in tune with the hypothesis that the delinquent children would have low super ego strength as compared to non-delinquent children.

8. There is significant difference between delinquent and non-delinquent children on factor H. The delinquents have been found to score high on factor H which is indicative of their being adventurous, thick-skinned and socially bold in nature as compared to non-delinquents. Thus the finding of the present study is in line with the hypothesis that the delinquents would be adventurous, thick-skinned and socially bold. The aforesaid outcome has been supported by various investigators and explained in the light of various theories.

9. The delinquents have differed significantly from non-delinquents on factor I. The delinquents have been found to score lower on this factor as compared to non-delinquents which points out that they are more tough-minded than non-delinquents. Findings of the present study support the hypothesis that the delinquents would be tough-minded
whereas the non-delinquents would be tender-minded. The results have been explained by various researches.

10. The delinquents and non-delinquents showed significant difference on factor J. The comparatively high score of delinquents on factor J, is indicative of their being individualistic and more internally restrained characteristics than the non-delinquents. Therefore the present findings confirm the hypothesis that the delinquent children would be individualistic and internally restrained while non-delinquent children would be liking the group actions. The findings have been explained in the light of various theories.

11. The delinquents and non-delinquents have not differed significantly on factor N. In fact both the groups have been found to score low on this personality dimension, which indicates that they are simple and genuine. The present findings are in contradiction to our hypothesis that the delinquents would be shrewd and artful while non-delinquents would be comparatively simple and genuine. The present findings have been explained taking into consideration the various theories of delinquency.

12. The delinquents and the non-delinquents have been found to differ significantly on factor O. The delinquents have been found to score higher than the non-delinquents on this factor. The higher score on Factor O indicates that the delinquents have guilt-proneness, sense of insecurity and are worrying as compared to non-delinquents. The present
findings support the hypothesis that the delinquents would feel insecure and suffer with feeling of guilt. Various findings support and explain the hypothesis in light of various theories.

13. The delinquents and non-delinquents differ significantly on factor Q3. The delinquents have scored low which leads us to the inference that delinquent bear uncontrolled behaviour, are guided by their own urges. While the non-delinquents who have been found to score high, are behaviourally controlled. Thus the hypothesis that the delinquents would be having uncontrolled behaviour is tenable. Many researches support the hypothesis.

14. The delinquents and non-delinquents differ significantly on factor Q4. The comparatively higher score of delinquents than non-delinquents on this factor Q4 is indicative of the delinquents to have more tension and frustration. The present findings support the hypothesis that the delinquents would show more tension and frustration as compared to non-delinquents. The outcome has been supported by many investigations.

PART II

The study II investigates interest-patterns of delinquent and non-delinquent children in the fields of vocational interest as included Chatterjee's Non-Language Preference Record form-962 (CNPR). The significance of difference between the two groups has
been compared by using 't'-test and the obtained results revealed that:

1. There is significant difference between delinquents and non-delinquents in their interest in 'Fine-arts'. The delinquents have shown more interest in 'Fine-arts' as compared to the non-delinquents. Hence the findings of the present study support the hypothesis that delinquent children would show more interest in the area of fine-arts than the non-delinquent children. The obtained results have been elucidated in the light of various theories based on personality dimensions.

2. The delinquents and non-delinquents have differed in their interest in 'Literature'. The delinquents have shown less interest in the field of 'Literature'. Literature, as per the CNPR-962 encompasses activities like reading, teaching and resorting to consultation in library. The findings have supported the hypothesis that the delinquents would show less interest in 'Literature' than the non-delinquents.

3. There does not exist significant difference between delinquents and non-delinquents in the field of 'Science'. The present findings do not differentiate the delinquents and the non-delinquents in their inclination towards 'Science'. Hence the present findings are not commensurate with the hypothesis that the delinquents would show less interest in 'Science' than the non-delinquents. The results have been explained on the basis of change in attitudes and thoughts in the present...
in the light of tremendous importance that this field of 'Science' has gained over a decade.

4. The delinquents and non-delinquents bear significant differential in their interest in 'Medical' field. The 'Medical' field as per CNPR-962 include activities, which are related to serving the ailing persons. The delinquents have been found to show less inclination towards 'Medical' field than the non-delinquents. Thus the findings are in line with the hypothesis that the delinquents would show less interest. The results have been explained in the light of various findings related to personality dimensions.

5. There exists a difference between delinquents and non-delinquents in their interest towards 'Agriculture'. The delinquents have been found to show more interest towards agriculture than the non-delinquents. The findings support the hypothesis that the delinquents would show more interest towards agriculture than the non-delinquents. The outcome of the present study has been explained in the light of various theories and studies.

6. The two groups, the delinquents and the non-delinquents, show almost equal level of interest in the sphere of 'Technical Vocation'. The technical vocation as per CNPR-962 enrolls activities like carpentry, welding, repair and maintenance. Therefore the present findings do not confirm the hypothesis that the delinquents would show less interest in technical vocation. The results have been explained through the potentialities of employment provided in adapting such
technical vocations and theories that lay emphasis on experiences and opportunities available before individuals.

7. The significant difference exists between the delinquents and non-delinquents with respect to their interest in 'Crafts'. The present findings differentiate the delinquents to be more interested in the area of crafts than the non-delinquents. Therefore the present study supports the hypothesis that the delinquent would show more interest in crafts than the non-delinquents. The results have been explained in the light of various findings that point out guilt-proneness in delinquent children.

8. There is significant difference in the interest of outdoor activities between the delinquents and non-delinquents. As per the present study the delinquents have been found to be placed in higher level in comparison to non-delinquents in the field of outdoor activities. Hence the hypothesis that the delinquent children would show more interest towards outdoor activities is in conformity with the results obtained, which have been elucidated with various findings and theories that support the delinquents to be adventurous and their craving for social recognition.

9. There does exist a difference between the delinquents and the non-delinquents in the field of 'Sports'. The present findings placed the delinquents at a much higher level than the non-delinquents as regards their interest in sports. Therefore the hypothesis that the delinquents would show more interest in sports than the non-delinquents is in tune with the present
empirical results. The result has the support of theories and various findings relating to dominant, tensed, frustrated characteristics of delinquents on personality dimensions.

The delinquents and the non-delinquents differ in their interest in 'House-hold Activities'. The present findings infer that the delinquents are less inclined towards house-hold activities when brought on comparative scale with non-delinquents. Therefore the hypothesis that the delinquents would show less interest in house-hold activities is commensurate with the empirical test. The result has been substantiated in the light of nature of activities enveloped by this area of interest in house-hold activities as per CNPR-962 like washing, cooking, cleaning etc. that bear a wide variance when related to personality traits of delinquents like dominance, thrills and adventurousness.


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