



INTERACTION EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY TRAIT AND PARENTING STYLE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ON THEIR SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT

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ABSTRACT

The present study is know the interaction effects of personality trait (Low and High) and parenting style (Low and high) of Juvenile delinquents on their school adjustment. This research paper was done on the basis of Descriptive survey method, SD, Mean, ANVOA, Tukey's multiple post-hoc procedure; Descriptive analysis and inferential had been utilized for this study. Personality Trait tool developed by Dr. Mahesh Bhargva and Parenting Style tool developed by investigator. In this way, formulated the hypothesis, concluded that significant flexibility and originality of delinquent. The researcher has selected Two Hundred Sixty eight Juvenile Delinquents from Vijayapura and Belagavi dristic observation home of Karnataka.

KEYWORDS: *Personality trait, parenting style, School Adjustment, Juvenile delinquents,*

INTRODUCTION

"The only difference between the saint and the criminal is that every saint has a past, and every criminal has a future." Oscar Wilde

All kids are born with blameless, obtain approximately all their qualities from their atmosphere and community, socio-cultural atmosphere in which they are born and brought up. Most of their qualities, both social and anti-social, are formed and developed of through the period of their individual group of life hereditary by birth.(Petrovsky, 1985).

JUVENILE delinquency is an outstanding example of childish naughtiness. Among kids may be a universal phenomenon, poverty, sad home condition, inadequate education, structure exposure to violence through mass media, biological factors, sometimes genetic factors also leads to serious of unexpected behaviors. Every human being is at liberty to fair standard of health, mainly education and source of revenue position which could help a child show the way of customary life. Teenagers are each opportunity they do bad activity in some way obtain sucked into the group. But when naughtiness develops into such a habit that transcends the bounds of the accredited conduct norms of a society the behavior which emerges is characterized, if allowed to go unchecked, may become the "Fore-Runner of Adult Crime." Juvenile Delinquency is one of the serious problems of deviation which the children of

almost all the modern societies of the world are facing. Delinquency is complicated psycho-social phenomenon in younger people are found to abrogate the code of conduct prevalent or expected in society. We all know that no one is born criminals are victims of circumstances. In the case of adults, punishment is necessary because criminal behavior is the result of conscious and street children are exposed to deviance in the form of sex worker, drug addiction and insignificant crimes. Who Children have antisocial behavior at initial stage removing through educating them. But in India, in quite a number of studies, various factors are presumed to be directly associated with the causal process of delinquent behavior.

Who are the Delinquents?

It is difficult to define juvenile Delinquency in terms of deviance from conduct norms because their norms vary from state to state, city to city, and neighborhood to neighborhood. Moreover, whether or not these norms are applied to a particular child may depend on the class position of his parents and the provisions of the laws in his community. According to Karnataka children's Act 1964.

The children are delinquent if they are found guilty in court of breaking any of the federal state or local laws designed to control adult behavior

The Illinois law defines as delinquent a child who is incorrigible or who is growing up in idleness, one who wanders about the streets in the right time



without being on any lawful business, or one who is guilty of lascivious conduct.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the interaction effects of Anxiety (ANX), Self-concept (SC), personality trait (PR), and parenting style (PS) on dependent variable i.e. school adjustment (SA) of Juvenile delinquents
2. To find out relationship between school adjustment and personality traits of juvenile delinquents students age group of the 12 to 18 years.
3. To find out the relationship between school adjustment and parenting style of juvenile delinquents at the age of 12 to 18 years.

Hypothesis of the Study

Hypothesis: School adjustment scores have no significant relationship with personality trait scores of Juvenile delinquent

Hypothesis: School adjustment scores have no significant relationship with parenting style scores of Juvenile delinquents

Hypothesis: No significant Interaction effects of personality trait (Low and High) and parenting style (Low and high) of Juvenile delinquents on their school adjustment scores .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To accomplish the above hypothesis, the two way analysis of variance tool was performed and the outcome of test is presented in the table given below.

Table: 2-way ANOVA with interaction effects of personality trait (Low and High) and parenting style (Low and high) of Juvenile delinquents on their school adjustment scores

Sources of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	F-value	p-value	Signi.
Main effects						
SC	1	138.02	138.02	13.1164	<0.05	S
PS	1	408.16	408.16	38.7885	<0.05	S
2-way interaction effects						
SC x PS	1	140.31	140.31	13.3342	<0.05	S
Error	264	2777.97	10.52			
Total	267	3464.46				

From the results of the above table, it can be observed that,

- The main effect personality trait (Low and high) on school adjustment of Juvenile delinquents is found to be statistically significant ($F=13.1164$, $p<0.05$) at significance level of 5 percent. Therefore, the H_0 is rejected and H_1 is not rejected. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents belong to low personality trait have significant higher school adjustment scores as compared to Juvenile delinquents belong to high personality trait.
- The main effect parental style (Low and high) on school adjustment of Juvenile delinquents is found to be statistically significant ($F=38.7885$, $p<0.05$) at significance level of 5 percent. Therefore, the H_0 is rejected and H_1 is not rejected. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents belong to low parental style have significant

smaller school adjustment scores as compared to Juvenile delinquents belong to high parental style.

- The interaction effects personality trait (Low and high) and parental style (Low and high) on school adjustment of Juvenile delinquents is found to be statistically significant ($F=13.3342$, $p<0.05$) at significance level of 5 percent. Therefore, the H_0 is rejected and H_1 is not rejected. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents with low & high personality trait and low & high parental style have different school adjustment scores.

Further, if F is significant, to know the pair wise comparisons of interactions effects of personality trait (Low and high) and parental style (Low and high) on school adjustment of Juvenile delinquents by applying the by Tukeys multiple posthoc procedures and the results are presented in the tables given below:



Table: Pair wise comparisons of interaction effects of personality trait (Low and High) and parenting style (Low and high) of Juvenile delinquents on their school adjustment scores by Tukeys multiple posthoc procedures

Interactions	Low PR with Low PS	Low PR with High PS	High PR with Low PS	High PR with high PS
Mean	93.65	95.45	93.63	100.56
SD	2.86	2.09	2.45	3.74
Low PR with Low PS	-			
Low PR with High PS	p=0.0785	-		
High PR with Low PR	p=0.9998	p=0.5207	-	
High SC with high PS	p=0.0001*	p=0.0001*	p=0.0001*	-

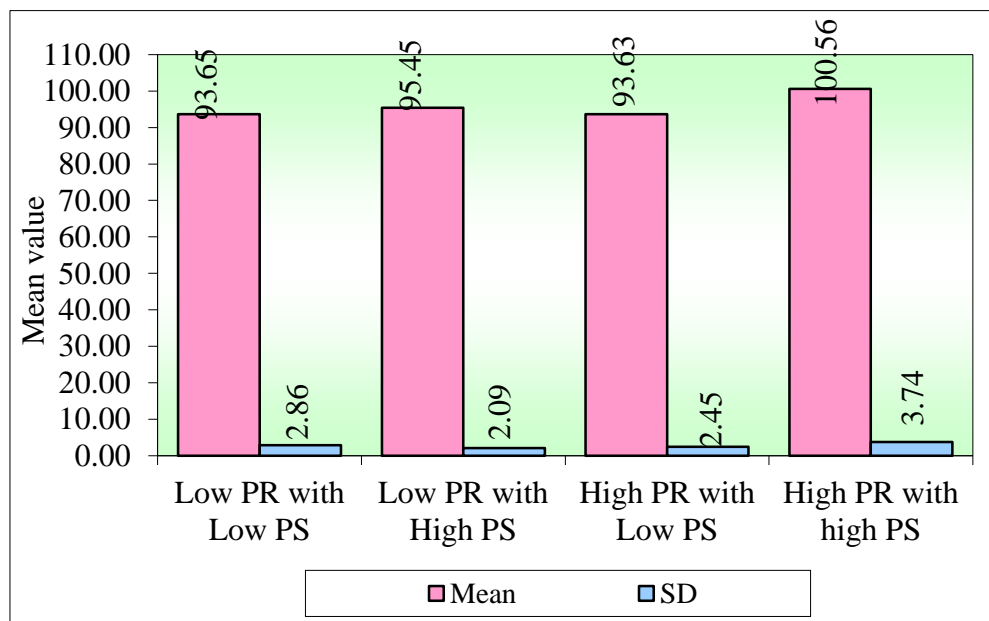
*p<0.05

From the results of the above table, it can be seen that,

- The Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with low parental style and low personality trait with high parental style groups do not differs significantly with respect to their school adjustment scores at significance level of 5 percent. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with low parental style and low personality trait with high parental style groups have similar school adjustment scores.
- The Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with low parental style and high personality trait with low parental style groups do not differ significantly with respect to their school adjustment scores at significance level of 5 percent. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with low parental style and high personality trait with low parental style groups have similar school adjustment scores.
- The Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with low parental style and high personality trait with high parental style groups differs significantly with respect to their school adjustment scores at significance level of 5 percent. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents belongs to high personality trait with high parental style group have significant higher school adjustment scores as compared to Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with low parental style group.
- The Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with high parental style and high personality trait with low parental style groups do not differ significantly with respect to their school adjustment scores at significance level of 5 percent. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with high parental style and high personality trait with low parental style groups have similar school adjustment scores.
- The Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with high parental style and high personality trait with high parental style groups differs significantly with respect to their school adjustment scores at significance level of 5 percent. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents belongs to high personality trait with high parental style group have significant higher school adjustment scores as compared to Juvenile delinquents belongs to low personality trait with high parental style group.
- The Juvenile delinquents belongs to high personality trait with low parental style and high personality trait with high parental style groups differs significantly with respect to their school adjustment scores at significance level of 5 percent. It means that, the Juvenile delinquents belong to high personality trait with high parental style group have significant higher school adjustment scores as compared to Juvenile delinquents belongs to high personality trait with low parental style group. The mean scores of school adjustment of Juvenile delinquents also presented in the figure given below:



Figure: Comparison of interaction effects of personality trait (Low and High) and parental style (Low and high) of Juvenile delinquents on their school adjustment scores



CONCLUSION

- The combined effect of Personality trait (X3) on school adjustment of Juvenile delinquents belongs to 15-17 years of age group is found to be positive and statistically significant.
- The combined effect of parenting style (X4) on school adjustment of Juvenile delinquents belongs to 15-17 years of age group is found to be positive and statistically significant.
- The combined effect of Anxiety (X1) on school adjustment of Juvenile delinquents belongs to ≥ 18 years of age group is found to be negative and statistically significant.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMANDTIONS

The findings of the present study have important implications for Juvenile delinquents they are as follows:

- Individual attention should be paid to children.
- Healthy recreational and co-curricular activities should be provided.
- Medical checkup should be arranged periodically for diagnosing physical defects, deformities and disease, among students.
- Special educational and vocation training facilities will be under taken to rehabilitation boys by encouraging their adoption in families support to house them and impart them training for gainful employment skills.

- Building confidence and affirming identify for student's supports their learning.
- Ensure the right to development as well as recognition of special needs and care protection of Juvenile delinquents.

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