



To study the levels of Adjustment among Juvenile Delinquents of Observation Home of Bharuch District

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Abstract:

Children constitute principal assets of any country. Children's development is as important as the development of material resources and the best way is to develop national human resources is to take care of children. India has the highest number of children in the world. The total population of India is recorded by Census 2011 is 1.2 Billion. Approximately 40% of the nation's population is children. The country has a very high rate of neo natal deaths (around 35%) in the world. It also accounts for around 40% of child malnutrition in the developing world. The vulnerable categories of children include orphans, abandoned and destitute children, missing or run away children, street children, children of sex workers, abused, tortured and exploited children, children indulging in substance abuse, children affected by HIV/AIDS, children affected by natural calamities, emergencies, and manmade disasters, children with disabilities and children suffering from terminal /incurable diseases.

Keywords: *Adjustment level, Children's development*

1. Introduction

In a developing country like India the problem of juvenile neglect and delinquency is considerably low but gradually increasing according to the **Children in India: Statistical appraisal-2012**. What is worrying more is that the share of crimes committed by juveniles to total crimes reported in the country has also increase in last three years. Considering the magnitude of the problem and issues involved, analysis indicates that the number of factor for neglect and delinquency are mostly common and interrelated, based on socio economic and psychological reasons. Poverty, broken homes, family tensions, emotional abuse, rural urban migration, breakdown of parents or guardians, faulty educational system, the influence of media besides the unhealthy living conditions of slums and such other conditions explain the phenomena of juvenile delinquency. The neglect of children by their parents, family, society and the nation create detrimental effect on their physical, mental growth and overall development. Needless to say that most of the factor causing delinquency are in plenty in the Indian context and any attempt to prevent and control them can be fruitful for society. After all, the children represent the nation and the coming future of the country.

2. Objectives

1. To know the impact of gender on adjustment among juvenile offenders.
2. To know the impact of area on adjustment among juvenile offenders.

3. Hypotheses

Ho₁: There will be no significant difference of overall adjustment between male and female juvenile offenders.

- Ho₂:** There will be no significant difference of family adjustment between male and female juvenile offenders
- Ho₃:** There will be no significance difference of school adjustment between male and female juvenile offenders.
- Ho₄:** There will be no significant difference of emotional adjustment between male and female juvenile offenders. There will be no significant difference of overall adjustment between male and female juvenile offenders.
- Ho₅:** There will be no significant difference of family adjustment between male and female juvenile offenders
- Ho₆:** There will be no significance difference of school adjustment between male and female juvenile offenders.
- Ho₇:** There will be no significant difference of emotional adjustment between male and female juvenile offenders.

4. Methodology

Total 180 of sample of male and female offenders were taken from juvenile homes of Bharuch district. Sample was selected from rural and urban area. 90 male and 90 female offenders were taken for present study.

5. Tools

Schedule of adjustment was used for data collection which was developed by Dr. Beena shah and Ashu(1986) it was translated by Bhavesh K. Pandya (2003). The reliability co efficient was derived (r=0.91) by applying test retest method on number of 150 sample from Ahmedabad observation home. Validity of tool is (r=1.00) this tool comprises total number of 75 questions. This tool measures family, school and emotional adjustment. Each category consists 25 questions in it.

Type of adjustment	No. of item in the tool	Positive / Negative
Family adjustment	1, 4, 7, 10, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58, 61,64,67,70,73	Negative
	13,34,37	Positive
School adjustment	2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35,38,41,44,47,50,53,56,59,62,65,68,71,74	Negative
	47,62,71	positive
Emotional adjustment	3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33,36,39,42,45,48,51,54,57,60,63,66,69,72,75	Negative
	42,48,63	Positive

This tool has two options for each question respondent has to give answer either in YES and NO.

6. Collection of the Data:

The data were collected by random method by the help of tool in there area of adjustment which overall adjustment among male and female offenders of rural and urban area. After getting the data, the scores of adjustment on gender and area were statistically analyzed with application of 't' technique.

7. Results

Type of adjustment	Group	N	Mean	SD	t value	Level of Significance
General adjustment	Male offenders	90	45.97	9.38	2.52	Significance at .01 level
	Female offenders	90	51.42	6.34		
Family adjustment	Male offenders	90	14.0	4.28	1.40	Not significant
	Female offenders	90	16.86	3.93		
Emotion mental adjust	Male offenders	90	16.2	4.53	3.50	Significant at .01 level
	Female offenders	90	14.27	2.79		

8. Discussion

The first hypothesis for impact of gender on overall adjustment is rejected. As result shown in table no. 1, it means, difference ($t = 2.52$) of overall adjustment was found significant between male and female offenders of Bharuch. Life is the continuous adjustment of internal relation to external relation and the difference of adjustment of adjustment among male and female offenders depends upon sympathy, and understanding receive from parents, siblings, teachers and peers. According to Elizabeth Hurlock, girls reach at the stage of puberty earlier and they show sign of disruptive behavior but it stabilizes earlier than that of male offenders. (B. Hasan, Pt R.S.university, Raipur)

Result showed in table no. 1 for family adjustment between male and female offenders found insignificant ($t = 1.40$). As juvenile offenders with their family members are replaced by more pleasant and affectionate relationship. It happens only when parents treat their son and daughter by providing equal opportunity and privileges to them, irrespective of gender. Juvenile offenders develops more mature concept of old age and remain less envy to younger sibling. This might be one of the reason of accepting second hypothesis.

The third and fourth hypothesis regarding school and emotional adjustment, are rejected. Gender significantly affects school adjustment. ($t = 2.30$) and emotional adjustment ($t = 3.50$) for juvenile offenders. School emphasis on developing intellectual skills and concepts necessary for civic competence; however the outcome is affected by type of educational environment, teachers attitude and personality of student. In school adjustment peer acceptance plays important role. As girls mature earlier than male so they differ in their school adjustment although it is affected period of heightened emotionally, peer acceptance, self concept and social and cultural norms. Similar findings are reported by Kasinath (1990) and Pradhan (1993)

The emotional pattern of juvenile offenders differ in the simulation that gives rise to the emotion and the control and control that emotion. Male offenders mature later than female offenders they have a shorter period of early adolescent than female offenders. However they are provided a more mature status in the home and school. Male and female offenders differ in pent up their emotion. Female offenders are more seriously affected by physical and social changes than male because of more rapid maturity than male

offenders and more social representation which is placed on their behavior when they try to free themselves from such restrictions. With the female offenders show sign of disruptive behavior sooner than male offenders do but female offenders behavior stabilizes earlier than that of male offenders. This may be the reasons for rejecting the 3rd and 4th hypothesis. Katyal and E. Awasthi, 2005) and (M.V.R. Raju and T. Khaja Rahmullah, 2007)

9. Conclusion

1. There was significant difference of overall adjustment between male and female offenders.
2. There were no significant difference of family adjustment between male and female offenders.
3. There was significant difference of school adjustment between male and female offenders.
4. There was significant difference of emotional adjustment between male and female offenders.

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