



To study the Personality factor of Juvenile offenders

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1. Introduction

The current study has a threefold purpose. First, the focus of the study was an examination of the relationship between personality factors and offending behavior using 16 Personality factors of personality. Second, personality factors were studied to determine if specific factors effect whether an individual participates in different types of offending. Third, the focus of the study was an exploration of the relationship between the personality and delinquency. The 16 dimensions are independent. That is correlation between one and another is usually negligible. And each of the sixteen scales brings an entirely new piece of information about the person, a condition not found in many alleged, multi-dimensional scales.

The main contribution of this research was the examination of two issues that have not been fully explored in criminal justice research. Neither co-offending nor the impact of personality psychology on offending behavior has received thorough examination in the existing literature, which was discovered to be unbalanced and incomplete, and there is much that still needs to be explained. This study was an attempt to shed light on the relationship between individual characteristics and offending, but also on the individual characteristics that can lead to the commission of offenses within groups.

2. Statement of the Problem:

Statement of the problem is as below:

“A study of Personality of the Juvenile Offenders of Gujarat State”

3. Objectives of the present study:

The study is undertaken with following objectives.

1. To find out affecting factors to Personality of the Juvenile Delinquents.
2. To check the impact of gender on the Personality of the Juvenile Offenders.
3. To check the impact of area on Personality of the Juvenile Offenders.

4. Limitations of the study:

Due to limitation of time and resources, the present study has been delimited to the following aspects in this research: -

1. The present study limited to only Gujarat state only.
2. Present research investigated only personality aspects of juvenile delinquents with reference to gender and socio economic status of juvenile delinquents.
3. The study was carried out on Juveniles having age 14 to 18 years.

5. Variables of the study

Variables of the study are given below.

Area and gender of the Juvenile Delinquents.

6. Hypotheses of the Study

Ho₁: There would be no significant effect of factors on Personality of the Juvenile offenders.

Ho₂: There would be no significant effect of gender on Personality of the Juvenile offenders.

Ho₃: There would be no significant effect of area on Personality of Juvenile Offenders.

7. Population and sample of the study:

The population of present study consists all the juvenile delinquents of Gujarat state.

Juvenile offenders of above institutes were selected by purposive sampling method. Then juvenile delinquents were classified with reference to their gender and age group.

Table 1: Juvenile Offenders

Male Offenders		Female Offenders	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
108	130	32	46
238		78	
316			

Table 1 shows that in the present study total 316 offenders were included. In the present study 78 female offenders and 238 male delinquents of age group 14-18 were included as the sample of the study. Among these offenders 108 male offenders and 32 female offenders belong to rural area and 130 male and 46 female delinquents belong to urban area.

Thus in the present study total 316 male and female delinquents of rural and urban area were selected by purposive sampling method.

8. Research Methodology

The researcher had use descriptive survey type of research method for the present study.

8.1 Tools utilized in the study

In the present study, to collect the data from Juvenile delinquents' HSPQ: Gujarati version of personality questionnaire by Dr. R.N. Thakur was used to measure the personality of the delinquents.

8.2 Method of data collection

The data was collected by giving personality scale for correlated study. For Data Collection, investigator went to each juvenile homes of Gujarat state. After permission of in charge officer, First investigator informed officials about purpose of the study, then personality scale was administered on delinquents. The score of the students in different subject were entered in MS. Excel sheet to analyze.

8.3 Techniques used for analysis of the data

1. Mean-measurement of central tendency
2. Standard deviation-measurement of dispersion
3. t-test-measurement of significance.

9. Major Findings

- Present study, juvenile offenders are generally stiff, cool and alone. (A-), less intelligent (B-), low in frustration tolerance for un-satisfactory conditions and neurotically fatigued. (C-), are more active and excite (D+), assertive, self assured, independent, bold in his approach to the situations, hostile, authoritarian and disregards authority. (E+), are sober, taciturn, wserious. (F+) expedient, disregards unsteady in purpose. (G-), adventurous, thick skin, socially bold (H+), tender-minded, sensitive, dependent, over protected (I+), circumspect individualistic, reflective internally restrained (J+), apprehensive, worrying, Insecure, troubled, self-reproaching (O+) self sufficient. Resourceful, prefers own decisions (Q2+), controlled, socially precise, self disciplined, compulsive, high self concept, control, exacting will power (Q3+), tense, driven overwrought, frustrated (Q4+).
- There is no significant effect of gender on personality with reference to personality factor – A,B,D,F,G,J,Q1,Q2,Q3 and Q4. It means male and female offenders do not have any significant difference on personality factor A,B,D,F,G,J,Q1,Q2,Q3 and Q4.

- There is a significant effect of gender on personality with reference to personality factor C, E, H, I, O. It means male and female juvenile offenders differ in personality factor – C, E, H, I, O.
- Female offenders are more affected by feelings than male offenders. Less score on personality factor-c indicates emotionally unstable is one of the cause of juvenile delinquency.
- Male and female offenders have significant difference on personality factor-H. It means male and female offenders are socially bold in nature. Adventurous nature and socially boldness may cause juvenile delinquency in offenders.
- Male and female offenders have significant difference on personality factor – I. It means male and female offenders have high score on personality factor- I indicate tender minded nature of offenders. It means offenders are offenders are dependent, over protective in nature. Female offenders are more over protective than male offenders. this may cause delinquency among offenders.
- Male and female offenders have significant difference on personality factor –o. It means male and female offenders possess high score on personality factor-O. It indicates most of juvenile offenders are apprehensive, worrying in nature, felling Insecurity, troubled. These phenomena may cause delinquency among delinquents. Female offenders are more worrying in nature and they feel more insecurity. They also more troubled in nature than female offenders.
- There is no significant effect of area on personality with reference to personality factor – B, E, F, G, J, O, and Q3. It means rural and urban area's offenders do not have any significant difference on personality factor B, E, F, G, J, O, and Q3.
- There is a significant effect of area on personality with reference to personality factor A, C, D, H, I, O, Q2, Q4. It means rural and urban area's juvenile offenders differ in personality factor – . A, C, D, H, I, O, Q2, Q4.
- Less score on personality factor –A indicates reserved nature of juvenile delinquents. Rural area's students are more reserved in nature an urban area. This may conclude that juvenile offenders like things rather than people. They are they may likely to be precise and rigid in his way of doing things and in personal standards. This may cause delinquency among juvenile offenders.
- Less score on personality factor-C indicates juvenile offenders are emotionally immature, lacking in frustration tolerance, changeable, evincive, neurotically fatigued, worrying in nature, they may easily annoyed, generally dissatisfied, having symptoms of phobia, sleep disturbances and psychosomatic complaints. These characteristics may cause delinquency among juvenile offenders. Rural areas juvenile offenders and urban areas juvenile offenders differ in personality factor –C.
- In the present study juvenile offenders possess high score on personality factor-D. It indicates that juvenile offenders have personality character like they are self assured, assertive, and independent minded. They are bold in their approach. They may at times be hard, stern, hostile, and tough minded.
- In the present study juvenile offender's high score on personality factor-H indicates that they are adventurous in nature, they possess characteristics like they are careless of details, ignore danger signals; they may be psyche, and active in interest in opposite sex. These characteristics may cause delinquency among juvenile offenders.
- In the present study, juvenile offenders possess high score on personality factor-I. It may conclude that high score on personality factor-I indicates such type of personalities are practical and realist but uncultured. Rural and urban area's offenders have significant difference on personality factor-I. Juvenile offenders belongs to rural area are more uncultured than urban area. Poverty, slum areas may cause delinquency among juvenile offenders.
- In the present study, juvenile offenders possess high score on personality factor –O. It indicates that these types of personalities are in secure in nature. Juvenile offenders are found depressed, moody, child like tendency to anxiety in difficulties. This may causes delinquency among juvenile offenders.

- In the present study juvenile offenders possess high score on personality factor-Q2. It indicates that these types of personality are mostly dominant in nature.
- In the present study, juvenile offenders possess high score on personality factor –Q4. It indicates that juvenile offenders are tense in nature, excitable, restless, fretful and impatient. These characteristics may cause delinquency among juvenile offenders.

References

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