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## "PERSONALITY TRAITS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS"



Rajendra N. Jadhav<sup>1</sup> and Ramesh T Potdar<sup>2</sup>

### INTRODUCTION

The term personality comes from the Latin word *Persona* which means masks used by actors on stage to perform particular character effectively. In short personality means the real individual and not the disguised individual. Personality covers the whole nature of the individual so it's quite difficult to define. Psychology does not regard personality as a passive entity but as that dynamic character of the individual which finds expression through his conduct and activities. Personality is the unique integration of manifold manifestations like pleasure, love, hate, activity, inactivity and despair of the individual. There are various factors which

### ABSTRACT

*Objectives of the Study: To compare personality traits of juvenile delinquents and normal adolescences. Hypotheses: Juvenile delinquents are less intelligent where as normal adolescences are more intelligent. Juvenile delinquents are adventurous where as normal adolescences are shy. Juvenile delinquents are uncontrolled where as normal adolescences are controlled. Methodology: Sample: Purposive method of sampling is chosen for juvenile delinquents where as simple random method used for normal adolescences. In which researcher has selected adolescence of age group between 13-18 years mainly from urban region. Sample of juvenile delinquents is selected from observation homes or special homes in Aurangabad city. Variables A. Independent Variables: - Juvenile Delinquents 2) Normal Adolescences B. Dependent Variables: - Personality Traits. Tools HSPQ: High School Personality Questionnaire (form A) developed by S.D.Kapoor & Srivastava on the basis of 16 P.F. of Raymond Cattell. Test consist 142 sentences. Average test retest reliability of the test is .82 where as validity is .67*

**KEYWORDS:** Personality Traits, Juvenile Delinquents

### Short Profile

Rajendra N. Jadhav is a Research Scholar, NMU.

enter into the structure and functions of personality. Personality is influenced by Physical factor, Chemical factor, Glandular factor, Social factor & Heredity factor.

Raymond Cattell, Gordon Allport, Hans Eysenk and many other psychologists studied about personality traits in detail. Researcher has chosen to study important personality traits in adolescences enumerated as follows;

- 1) Less intelligent Vs. More intelligent
- 2) Tough minded Vs. Tender minded
- 3) Shy Vs. Adventurous
- 4) Uncontrolled Vs. Controlled

Bischof, Stith & Whitney (1995) studied the family environment of adolescent sex offenders and violent and non-

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violent juvenile delinquents. They observed that delinquents have lower IQ than non-juvenile delinquents. They also suffer from emotional malfunctioning, high defense, high resentfulness, high impulsiveness, high anxiety pattern, high hostility.

Chattopadhyay and Gupta (1999) reviewed literature on delinquency and found that delinquency as a legal construct overlaps with the psychiatric construct of conduct disorder, sharing the common characteristic of repeated antisocial behavior. Biological, psychological, cultural and environmental factors are responsible for delinquency.

Gopal Krishna, (1956), had studied the personality pattern of juvenile delinquent. Analysis of response on Rorschach test showed that the reformatory school inmates have Schizophrenic trends and border line mental deficiency. The school delinquents were found to be less intelligence and aggressive. Analysis further indicates that broken homes were the most important environmental cause of delinquency. The results also indicates that the delinquents were first physically aggressive and then internally emotionally disturbed.

Jain and Bansal (1998) examined the gender differences in feeling of inferiority and insecurity among 80 juvenile delinquents (40 males and 40 females) in the age group of 12-18 years. Subjects were administered pati's Inferiority Questionnaire and Insecurity Questionnaire. Findings showed that feelings of inferiority as well as insecurity higher among female delinquents than among male delinquents.

Kalia and Sheoran (2004) studied the significant differences in the values of male and female scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste adolescence are more theoretical and religious, while female non- scheduled caste adolescence are more theoretical.

Mirhandani D V (1970) had studied the differential personality profile of delinquent's girls of Agra. The analysis revealed that

institutionalized delinquent girls were less intelligence was as non- delinquent girls with behavioral problems were more intelligence. The non delinquent girls with behavioral problems were emotionally better adjusted while the delinquent girls were emotionally more disturbed.

#### Statement of the Problem:

To Study Personality Traits of Juvenile Delinquents.

#### Objectives of the Study:

To compare personality traits of juvenile delinquents and normal adolescences.

#### Hypotheses:

- 1) Juvenile delinquents are less intelligent where as normal adolescence are more intelligent.
- 2) Juvenile delinquents are adventurous where as normal adolescences are shy.
- 3) Juvenile delinquents are uncontrolled where as normal adolescences are controlled.

#### METHODOLOGY:

##### Sample Selection and Research Design:

Purposive method of sampling is chosen for the data collection. In which researcher has selected adolescence of age group between 13-18 years mainly from urban region. Sample of juvenile delinquents is selected from observation homes or special homes in Aurangabad city.

#### Variables

##### A. Independent Variables:-

1. Type of Adolescence: 1) Juvenile Delinquents
- 2) Normal Adolescences

## B. Dependent Variables: - Personality Traits.

Tools:-

**HSPQ:** High School Personality Questionnaire (form A) developed by S.D.Kapoor & Srivastava on the basis of 16 P.F. of Raymond Cattell. Test consist 142 sentences. Average test retest reliability of the test is .82 where as validity is .67

## Results Table & Statistical Data Analysis:

The following Table indicating Mean, SD, and 't' value of Personality Traits

Personality traits	Variable	N	M	SD	't' value
B (Less intelligent x more intelligent)	Juvenile Delinquents	20	3.75	2.01	2.92**
	Normal Adolescences	20	6.1	2.98	
H (Shy x adventurous)	Juvenile Delinquents	20	7.36	3.58	2.85**
	Normal Adolescences	20	9.95	3.01	
Q3 (Uncontrolled x controlled)	Juvenile Delinquents	20	9.08	2.69	3.78**
	Normal Adolescences	20	12.35	2.78	

0.05 = 2.02 0.01 = 2.71

## DISCUSSION

At the first mean of personality traits (Less intelligent x more intelligent) of Juvenile Delinquents was 3.75 SD was 6.1 and t value was 2.92. It means that both mean was highly significant at both levels. It concluded that Juvenile delinquents were less intelligent where as normal adolescence are more intelligent.

Second mean of personality traits H (Shy x adventurous) of Juvenile Delinquents was 7.36 SD was 3.58 and t value was 2.85. It means that both mean was highly significant at both levels. It concluded that Juvenile delinquents were adventurous where as normal adolescences are shy.

Third mean of personality traits Q3 (Uncontrolled x controlled) of Juvenile Delinquents was 9.08 SD was 2.69 and t value was 3.78. It means that both mean was highly significant at both levels. It concluded that

Juvenile delinquents were uncontrolled where as normal adolescences are controlled.

## CONCLUSION :

1. Juvenile delinquents were less intelligent where as normal adolescence are more intelligent.
2. Juvenile delinquents were adventurous where as normal adolescences are shy.
3. Juvenile delinquents were uncontrolled where as normal adolescences are controlled.

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