



Emotional Stability of Delinquents and Non-Delinquents

Mrs. Sunanda N. Waghmare¹

**Asst. Prof., Dept of Psychology,
Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Pune-9**

Dr. M. G. Shinde²

**Milind College of Arts
Aurangabad**

Abstract:

In this paper, delinquent behavior is studied in terms of emotional stability. Emotional instability is one of the most significant causes that lead to delinquent behavior. Emotional Stability of delinquent and Non-delinquent is measured through Emotional Stability Test. Emotional Stability Test for Children by Dr. H.A. Sengupta & Dr. A.K. Singh (Hindi) was used. A total 40 subject sample was used. For this study two main groups' namely delinquent group (study group) and non-delinquent group (comparison group) was used, each group consisting of 20 subjects. Delinquents and non- delinquents as a group show a significant difference on emotional stability. Majority of delinquent suffers from emotional problems.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Emotional Instability

Introduction:

Juvenile delinquency is one of the intense and unsafe mental practices for oneself and network, if not checked and controlled, juvenile delinquency may prompt the criminal conduct of adulthood. Juvenile delinquency is a worldwide marvel. It was basically showed in the Western nations however after the Second World War, it gained another measurement in the creating nations also. Legal counselors, psychiatrics, clinicians, criminologist and sociologists of various countries

have attempted to comprehend causes behind delinquency. The methodology of these controls towards the issue has been fairly unique in relation to one another. In India the issue of juvenile delinquency has gotten relatively little consideration by the administration and the explores. During the time spent urbanization and industrialization enormous quantities of individuals are presently relocating from the towns to the towns and industrialized urban communities. Emotional instability is one of the most significant reasons for delinquency. Emotional Stability is, as a part of human life. An emotional stable individual has the ability to withstand delay in fulfillment of need, capacity to endure a sensible measure of disappointment, confidence in long haul arranging and is capable of deferring or reconsidering his desires as far as requests of the circumstances. In this paper, reprobate conduct is considered as far as emotional strength.

Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency:

"According to the Juvenile equity (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, 'Juvenile' or 'kid' signifies an individual who has not finished eighteenth year of age. Juvenile in struggle with law' signifies a juvenile who is affirmed to have submitted an offense. 'Offense' signifies an offense culpable under any law for now in power.

Juvenile delinquency isn't such a great amount of inherited as it is a gained quality in an off-base condition in which kids are left to develop without appropriate consideration. Wrongdoing and delinquency are not increasingly legitimate or moral issues. They are indications' of household disregard and social lack of care. It shows a particular example of conduct. It additionally, "includes wrong doing by a youngster or by a youngster who is under as age indicated by the law of the spot" (Sethna M.J. 1952)

Emotional strength

As indicated by Smitson (1974), emotional solidness is the procedure wherein the character is persistently making progress toward more prominent feeling of emotional wellbeing, both intra-physically and intra-character emotional Stability. Emotional strength can be characterized as having a consistent progress of emotional states and moderate emotional versatility to natural impacts (or signals). Somebody who can adapt to general changes in the earth without reacting with and extreme emotional response is said to be emotionally steady. The capacity to balance

out feelings contrasts from the capacity to control feelings. The indications of an emotional steadiness are tranquility of psyche and opportunity from tension and despondency. (Hello and Ashman, 2003)

Significance of the examination

National Crime Records Bureau, India (2017) figures show that the frequency of juvenile wrongdoing has gone up in practically all states, with Maharashtra beating the rundown. The frequency of wrongdoing submitted by kids has expanded. The report likewise expresses the 'biggest number of juveniles between age bunch 12-16, secured under Indian Penal Code', was in Pune city. Along these lines, it is a need of hour to examine the reasons for juvenile delinquency, essentially from emotional solidness of delinquents.

Survey of Literature:

Hurlock (1939) clarified that kids who had been dismissed were seen as emotionally temperamental, anxious, overactive given to inconvenience making, angry of power, increasingly slanted to took and pugnacious, Accepted kids, then again, demonstrated character qualities like co-agents, emotional soundness, deliberateness, excitement and liveliness.

Pavelenko, Chernyi and Goubkina (2009) contended low emotional steadiness is a typical segment of obsessive issue, for example, psychopathies liquor addiction and substance misuse issue.

The American Academy of Family Physicians (2004) guarantee that poor emotional wellbeing can cause physical manifestations, for example, back agony ulcers, chest torment, a sleeping disorder, cerebral pains, hypertension and an arrangement of diseases related with powerless resistance. The effect of emotional personality on the cerebrum along these lines can't be disparaged in the investigation of emotional security.

Gramer and Imaiike (2002) suggested that females are less emotionally stable than guys. They likewise announced that men's feelings are steady than ladies.

Aleem (2005) detailed that male understudies are more emotionally stable than female understudies.

Methodology

Hypotheses-

- 1) Delinquents will be more emotionally unstable than non-delinquent.
- 2) Delinquents and non-delinquents do differ in their emotional stability.

Variables-

- 1) Independent Variable- Juvenile Delinquents and Non-delinquents
- 2) Dependent- Emotional Stability

Sample-

The test has been administered to the 40 boys. The sample has two groups. i.e. delinquent group and a non-delinquent group. Each group consists of 20 subjects. Delinquents sample is composed of institutionalized delinquents living in special observation home. Purposive sampling method is used.

Tool:

Emotional Stability of delinquent and Non-delinquent is measured through Emotional Stability Test. Emotional Stability Test for Children by Dr. H.A. Sengupta & Dr. A.K. Singh (Hindi) was used. This scale contains 15 items for testing emotional stability of children. The maximum possible score of this test is 15. Test-retest reliability was .70 which was significant beyond .01 level and split-half reliability was .55.

Procedure-

ESTC was administered for measuring emotional stability between two groups.

Data Analysis-‘t’ on the basis of data collection the result were analyzed by calculating mean values, SD and ‘t’ ratio.

Result Table_

Delinquents	Non-delinquents
20	20

No.	Boys	N	Mean	SD	‘t	‘Level of Sig.
1	Non-Delinquents	20	5.7	1.98	4.2	0.01
2	Delinquents	20	3.5	1.40	5	

Conclusion:

The present study show there is a significant difference in the overall average emotional stability of Juvenile Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Children.

Table shows that the Mean value of non-delinquent children is 5.7 and delinquents children are 3.5. The ‘t’ value is 4.2. This indicates that there is difference between juvenile delinquents and non-delinquents.

It is proved that that emotional instability is one of the most important causes of juvenile delinquency. Delinquents and non- delinquents as a group show a significant difference on emotional stability. Majority of delinquent suffer from emotional problems. Hence, delinquents are emotionally more unstable as compared to non-delinquents.

There is difference between of emotional stability of delinquents and non-delinquents.

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