

Potential of Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students & Its Impact on Their Academic Achievement with Special Reference to District Jabalpur, M.P.



Sharafat Ali Khan

Research Scholar,
Deptt.of Education,
Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya,
Jabalpur



Bhawana Soneji

Principal,
Dr. Radhakrishnan College of
Education,
Jabalpur

Abstract

The present study was undertaken to find out the potential of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students & its impact on their academic achievement. The study was conducted on 500 male secondary school students of district Jabalpur. Lidhoo's delinquency proneness scale by Dr M. L. Lidhoo was used to collect the data & previous annual exam marks were used for assessing the academic achievement of the students. The collected data was subjected to various statistical techniques viz, Mean, S.D, 't'-test and Pearson's correlation. Survey method was used to conduct the study. The result of the study reveals that there is potential of delinquency among secondary school students and it is also found that there is great impact on the academic achievement of secondary school students having potential of delinquency.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Academic Achievement.

Introduction

The problem of juvenile delinquency is more complicated and universal and its prevention programmes are either unequipped to deal with the present realities or do not exist. Many developing countries have done little or nothing to deal with these problems, and international programmes are obviously insufficient. Developed countries are engaged in activities aimed at juvenile prevention but the overall effects of these programmes are rather weak because the mechanisms in place are often inadequate to address the existing situation.

Juvenile delinquency refers to the involvement by the teenagers in an unlawful behaviour who is usually under the age of 18 and commits an act which would be considered as crime. A child is known delinquent when he/she commits the mistake which is against the law and which is not accepted by the society. Thus juvenile delinquents mean those children or persons who have not completed the age of 18 years and violates the law commits an offence under the legal age of maturity. In the year 1484 William Coxtton used the word delinquent who describe a person who was found guilty. Hence delinquency means anti- social behaviour or behaviour which is unsocial in nature.

No one is born delinquent, but bad environmental circumstances made him to be so. A child is born free and if nurtured with proper care, attention and brought up in a congenial environment, then he/she grows in a positive way. All round development of a child like physical, mental, moral, and spiritual development makes him capable of realizing his fullest potential and prompts him to become a sound personality. Contrary to this, harmful surroundings, poverty, illiteracy, negligence of basic needs, bad company and other abuses and mischief may turn a child to a delinquent. As the previous studies also reveals that delinquency has a great impact on adjustment and academic achievement of secondary school students. N.A Gash et al (2009) concluded that high and low delinquency proneness subjects differ significantly from each other on the various dimensions of achievement motivation. Ellam R. & Gallup (1993) concluded that lack of discipline in public schools is one of the biggest problems being faced along with fighting, violence, and gangs. Sood & Kumar (2007) has found

that the rural and urban subsequent learners have better academic achievement than rural and urban first generation learners. From the above explanation related to delinquency, the present study tried to find out the potential of delinquency among juveniles and also tried to find out its impact on their academic achievement.

Justification of the Study

Juvenile delinquency is a disturbing issue confronting adolescents, parents, & teachers alike & has become a prominent national issue. Juvenile delinquency is growing phenomenon & many people don't know what to do about it quite yet. The rising incidence of child delinquency in many countries may be caused by socio-economic problems often associated with development. Many psychologists struggle with the continuous nature versus nurture debate when it comes to delinquency in children. Some think it is biological suggesting that the children were born with it & that they inherited some type of illness from their parents. Others think that these delinquents are simply a product of their environment & that they act out & harm people due to social pressures, abuse, & negligence they have faced in their lives.

Obviously, something is going on if more & more children are committing delinquent crimes. Therefore a researcher has to find out the root cause of the problem. What provoke a child to become a delinquent & what is its impact on his academic achievement & further its adjustment? To get the answers of these claims the researcher has selected the following topic for the study.

Statement of the Problem

Potential of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students & its impact on their academic achievement with special reference to district Jabalpur.

Objectives of the Study

1. To identify potential of juvenile delinquency proneness among secondary school students.
2. To study the impact of potential of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students on their academic achievement.
3. To identify potential of juvenile delinquency proneness among rural and urban secondary school students.
4. To study the impact of potential of juvenile delinquency among rural and urban secondary school students on their academic achievement.
5. To study the correlation in delinquency and academic achievement of secondary school students.

Hypothesis

1. There is significant difference in potential of delinquency among secondary school students.
2. There is no significant difference in the mean scores of academic achievement of secondary school students having potential of delinquency and normal students.
3. There is no significant difference in potential of delinquency in rural and urban secondary school students.

4. There is no significant difference in the mean scores of academic achievement of rural and urban secondary school students.
5. There is no significant correlation in potential of delinquency and academic achievement of secondary school students.

Research Design

Following research design has been adopted for the present study.

Method of the Study

Survey method of research was used in the present study to collect the data.

Sample of the Study

Sample of the study comprise of 500 male secondary school students drawn from various higher secondary schools of district Jabalpur MP.

Research Tools Used

The investigator used the following tools in order to collect the relevant data from the selected sample.

1. Lidhoo's delinquency proneness scale (1984) by Dr. M.L Lidhoo.
2. Academic achievement of the students is measured by obtaining the annual marks of last examination passed by the students.

Statistical Techniques

The statistical techniques employed in the interpretation of data were Mean, S.D, 't'-test and Pearson's correlation.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

In order to achieve the objectives formulated in the present study, the collected has been tabulated as under.

Table 1
Identification of POD Prone & Normal Students

N	POD Students	Normal Students
500	201	299

Table 2
Academic Achievement of Potential of Delinquency Prone & Normal Students

Students	N	Mean	S.D	't'	Level of Significance
POD Prone Students	201	41.46	5.56	39.98	Significant
Normal Students	299	65.45	7.98		

Table 3
Potential of delinquency prone in rural & urban students

Students	N	Mean	S.D	't'	Level of Significance
Rural students	250	40.11	17.57	13.81	Significant
Urban Students	250	56.13	18.48		

Table 4
Academic Achievement of Rural & Urban Secondary School Students

Students	N	Mean	S.D	't'	Level of Significance
Rural Students	250	61-45	12.32	10.21	Significant
Urban Students	250	50.11	12.77		

Table 5
Correlation in Potential of Delinquency and Academic Achievement

Variables	
X-Delinquency	Y- Academic Achievement
r= .794	Level of significance
	Significant

Major Findings

- Findings of the table no 1 represent the potential of delinquency among secondary school students. The findings of the table 1 show that there is significant difference among secondary school students in relation to potential of delinquency. After the administration of the test, it was found that 40.2% of the secondary school students have shown their potential towards delinquency and rest of the 59.8% of the secondary school students were identified as normal students.
- The perusal of table no 2 shows the academic achievement of secondary school students having potential of delinquency and normal students. As the table value of 't' at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.59. The calculated value of 't' is 39.98 which is greater than the table value of 't' at both the levels. This shows that there is significant difference in the academic achievement of secondary school students having potential of delinquency and normal students. The findings of the table reveals that academic achievement of potential of delinquency prone students is low due to their conflicted behaviour, lack of interest in their study, their absence in the classroom and their bizarre behaviour as compared to their normal counterparts.
- Findings of the table no 3 shows the significant difference in the potential of delinquency in rural and urban secondary school students. As the table value of 't' at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.59, while the calculated value of 't' is 13.81 which exceeds the table value of 't' at both the levels. This clearly predicts that there is difference in rural and urban secondary school student's viz-a-viz potential of delinquency. The perusal of the table shows that urban students are ahead in potential of delinquency proneness as compared to normal students. As the study shows that 48.8% of the urban secondary school students shown their attitude towards delinquency while 31.6% of the rural secondary school students shown their attitude towards

delinquency which is too low as compared to urban students.

- Findings of the table no 4 present the academic achievement of rural & urban secondary school students. As the table value of 't' at 0.05 level is 1.59 & at 0.01 level is 2.59. The calculated value of 't' is 10.21 which is greater than the table value of 't' at both the levels. This clearly indicates that there is significant difference in the academic achievement of rural & urban secondary school students. Urban students are provided with all the necessary facilities which they needs for their study purpose & hence they excel in their academic achievement. While as the rural students don't meet all the required needs in one way or the other way & does not perform well in their academics. So in this way urban students remain ahead in their academic achievement as compared to rural students.
- The perusal of the table no 5 represents the correlation in potential of delinquency and academic achievement of secondary school students. As the table value of 'r' at 0.05 level is .088 and at 0.01 level is .115, while the calculated value of 'r' is .794 which is greater than the table value of 'r' at both the levels. This means that delinquency and academic achievement of secondary school student is significantly correlated. The result of the table reveals that the academic achievement of delinquency prone students is often low due to their poor performance as compared to their normal counterparts.

Conclusion

To conclude the result of the study shows that there is significant rise in the potential of delinquency among secondary school students, as the analysis of the study found that 40.2% of the secondary school students have shown the potential towards delinquency. The result of the study also reveals that there is significant difference in the delinquency & academic achievement of the students. Students who were found as delinquent prone, there academic achievement was very low as compared to the normal students. The cause of their low academic achievement is that they remains always away from the classroom & are not interested in their studies. The study also shows that the difference between rural & urban secondary school students viz-a viz their adjustment & academic achievement. Urban students have shown their high academic achievement due to the availability of all the facilities & resources necessary for the study purpose as compared to rural students who hardly found these necessary requirements & needs. The study also shows that delinquency & academic achievement are significantly correlated.

Educational Implications

In the present study findings on potential of delinquency related to academic achievement has been given. Basically juvenile delinquency refers to the involvement by the teenagers in an unlawful behaviour who is usually under the age of 18 & commits an act which would be considered as crime.

Now it is imperative for every teacher, guide, & instructor to provide congenial type of educational environment while dealing with such type of students. The teacher should provide such type of education which will encourage their positive outlook that is essential for their well adjustment & academic achievement. From the analysis of the present study it can be said that teacher & other social workers should play an important role for the promotion & upliftment of students who have potential towards delinquency & helps in identifying strategies that could alleviate these problems at both individual & societal level.

References

1. Azubike, Ikediashi.(2009). *Self concept & academic achievement of delinquent & non-delinquent students in imo state, Nigeria. International multidisciplinary journal Ethiopia Vol-4, No-3(a), July 2012.*
2. Bandana. (2011). *A study of home environment & academic achievement of adolescents. Insight journal of applied research in education Vol-16, No-1, PP: 28-32.*
3. Dev, Meenu. (2016). *Factors effecting the academic achievement. A study of elementary school students of NCR Delhi. International journal of education & practice Vol-7, No-4, PP:70-74.*
4. Ganie, M.Y & Mir. Ashraf. (2013). *A comperative study of adjustment & academic achievement of college students. Journal of educational research & essay Vol-1, No-1, PP: 5-8.*
5. Hoshino. (1995). *Juvenile delinquents attitude towards community activity programme. (A Thesis).*
6. Kavita, Shamey. (2013). *A study on factors underlying juvenile delinquency & positive youth development programmes. (A Thesis).*
7. Khan, Nelofar& N.A. Gash.(2013). *A comparative study of high & low delinquency prone students on the level of achievement motivation. Insight journal of applied research in education Vol-16, No-1, PP: 54-59.*
8. Kumar, & Lal. (2014). *A study of academic achievement in relation to family environment among adolescents. International journal of Indian psychology Vol-2, Issue-1, PP:146-155.*
9. Sharma, Rekha & R. Rakesh. (2012). *A study of creativity among delinquent children at secondary level at Meerut. International journal of scientific & research publication Vol-2, Issue-10, Oct-2012.*
10. Yellaiah. (2012). *A study of adjustment on academic achievement of high school students. International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research Vol-1, No-5.*