

## EMOTIONAL MATURITY OF DELINQUENT AND NORMAL CHILDREN - A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper emphasizes on various types of children, especially juvenile delinquents and normal children. Among adolescents some rebelliousness and experimentation are common. However a few children consistently participate in problematic behaviours that negatively effect their academic, social and personal functioning. This concept is in harmony with the modern democratic ideas which seek optimum development by providing suitable educational facilities to all children. Special issues which are related to juvenile delinquents and normal children are discussed in this paper. This study aims to find out difference among juvenile delinquent children in relation to emotional maturity. The Individual enjoys privilege of society and society puts demand on him to conform to its norms, if an individual in spite of enjoying all the privileges does not conform to the demand of the society that his behavior is considered anti social. The normative survey method was used to comparative study of the Emotional/Maturity of delinquent and normal children. The present study was conducted with 50 students (25 Delinquent & 25 Normal Children) measured by using emotional maturity scale developed by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Dr. Yashveer Singh. On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data, it is concluded that normal children have higher emotional maturity than the delinquent children.*

**Keywords:** Emotional Maturity, delinquent Children

### INTRODUCTION

We are in the 21st century and whether it is a boardroom of a company or the classroom of the students, individuals need the skill to communicate, work in teams and let go of the personal and family issues. An individual should be emotionally mature which is reflected in one's ability to manage and monitor one's emotions, to assess the emotional state of others and to influence their opinion and behavior.

Our society has huge variety of individual differences of different characteristics. According to different characteristics we denote the individual as normal or delinquent children. Any individual should be emotionally mature. In this study the researcher wants to measure the emotional maturity of delinquent and normal children.

In an Emotionally matured person, in which the personally in which the personally is continuously striving for greater sense of emotional health, both intra physically and intra personally (Simtson W.D. 1974). The dictionary

of physiology refers emotional maturity as a state or condition of having reached an adult level of emotional development and therefore no longer displaying emotional parents appropriate to children.

According to Singh and Bhargava (1990), "emotionally mature person is not one who necessarily has resolved all conditions that arouse anxiety and hostility, but it is continuously involved in a struggle to gain health integration of feelings, thinking and action".

Emotional maturity therefore is not a state in which all problems are solved but, instead, is a process of clarification and evaluation, an attempt to integrate feeling, thinking and behavior.

Delinquency means a behavior which is unsocial in nature. The individual enjoys privilege of society and society puts demands upon him to conform to its norms. If an individual in spite of enjoying all the privilege does not conform to the demand of the society that his behavior is

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considered and social. The conduct of such an individual will be regarded as delinquency a vice or crime.

According to Had fields, "delinquency may be defined as anti-social behavior. We call those children as delinquent whose anti-social activities take such a serious turn that they are to punished by the laws of land".

Criminal behavior or the tendency to commit crime is not restricted only to adults but adolescents also. These individuals are known as juvenile or young delinquent (Juvenile Delinquent, therefore, are criminals minor in age legally from seven to eighteen in our country) and usually referred to as minor with major problems. They violate the laws of the land and commit offences like theft, gambling, cheating, picking pockets, murder, robbery, dacoit, destruction property violence and assault, intoxication, vagrancy, begging, kidnapping, abduction, vagrancy, sexual offences.

#### **OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE SPECIFIC TERMS**

**Emotional Maturity:** Emotional maturity means in essence, controlling your emotions rather than allowing your emotion to control you. It does not mean that one should hide or repress his emotions. It is the ability to manage one's emotions. An emotional mature person is one who is emotionally stable, socially well adjusted, has an intelligent integrated personality and is not dependent on others for his/her decision making process.

**Delinquent Children:** Delinquent children belong to that category of exceptional children who exhibit considerable deviation in terms of their social adjustment are consequently labeled as socially deviant or socially handicapped. They are found to posses criminal tendencies and usually indulge in anti social behavior. In this sense, they are very much like criminal and anti-social elements.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

To study the find out the difference between emotional maturity of delinquent and normal children.

#### **HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

There is no significance difference between delinquent and normal children in respect to their Emotional Maturity.

#### **DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

1. The study is limited to only 25 delinquent and normal children each in Meerut.
2. The study only identified Emotional Maturity between delinquent and normal children.
3. The Sample size is small because of time constraint.

#### **RESEARCH DESIGN TYPE OF RESEARCH**

The objective of the study is to find out the difference between delinquent and Normal Children in respect to their Emotional Maturity. Therefore to achieve the objective an exploratory research was conducted.

#### **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

Delinquent and Normal children located in Meerut (western UP) are considered as population for the present investigation.

#### **SAMPLE & SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**

A sample of 25 delinquent children and 25 Normal children were taken by "Simple Random Sampling Method" in western U.P

#### **TOOL TO BE USED IN THE STUDY**

"Emotional Maturity scale", developed by Dr. Yashveer Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava.

#### **STASTISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED IN THE STUDY**

- A. Mean
- B. Standard Deviation
- C. t-test

#### **ANALYSIS OF DATA**

The data as such has no meaning unless it is analyzed and interpreted by statistical techniques. Analysis and interpretation of data and representation of obtained result is always related to the objective of the study.

**MAJOR FINDINGS**

Normal children have higher emotional maturity than the delinquent children.

Students	N	Means score of Emotional Maturity	Standard Deviation	$\bar{t}$ -test
Normal children	25	66.24	7.3	6.76
Delinquent	25	44.56	3.25	

Above table shows that the mean score of emotional maturity of normal children is higher than the delinquent children. . The significance of difference between the two means is tested by t-test. The obtained' ratio is 6.76 which is much higher than 2.58, hence significant at 0.01 level. Thus, the difference between the mean scores of delinquent and normal children. This table is prove that Normal children has higher emotional maturity is higher than the delinquent children.

**CONCLUSION**

Delinquent behavior among adolescents is a big problem, not only for the family they belong to but for the whole society in which they live. In the present study, researcher has kept null hypothesis there will be no significance difference between delinquent and normal children with respect emotional maturity. From this study it was revealed that significant difference exists between delinquent and normal children in relation to emotional maturity. This significance difference was point out towards the fact that normal children have more emotionally.

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