

A Study of Creativity among Delinquent Children at Secondary Level in Meerut

Mrs. Rekha Sharma*, Dr Rakesh Rai**

*Research Scholar, Mewar University Chitoorgarh Rajasthan, India

**Department of Education, SRM University NCR GZB, India

Abstract- This paper has emphases on various types Children specially juvenile delinquent Children often test the limits and boundaries set by their parents and other authority figures. Among adolescents some rebelliousness and experimentation is common. However a few children consistently participate in problematic behaviors that negatively affect their family 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 - the gifted; the emotionally, socially, educationally, maladjusted and physically & intellectually handicapped. I have taken special issues which are related to Juvenile delinquent children in society .In this study aims to find out difference among Juvenile delinquent children in relation to creativity. I have selected 80 sample of Juvenile delinquent children for Merrut and out of 80 (40 Boys and 40 Girls) were sample for the study The result showed that both Boys and Girls of Juvenile delinquent children having difference in the respect of Creativity, Fluency and Flexibly but author respect of Originality dimension, they don't have difference within groups. It means we can say that Girls Juvenile delinquent children have more Creative level than Boys Juvenile delinquent children of my study .So that we must be improve creative level of Boys Juvenile delinquent children with the help of various activities game and curriculum.

Index Terms- Juvenile Delinquent Children, Creativity

I. INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency, also known as juvenile offending, or youth crime, is participation in illegal behavior by minors (juveniles) (individuals younger than the statutory age of majority).^[1] Most legal systems prescribe specific procedures for dealing with juveniles, such as juvenile detention centers, and courts. A juvenile delinquent is a person who is typically under the age of 18 and commits an act that otherwise would have been charged as a crime if they were an adult. Depending on the type and severity of the offense committed, it is possible for persons under 18 to be charged and tried as adults. In recent years, the average age for first arrest has dropped significantly, and younger boys and girls are committing crimes. Between 60-80% percent of adolescents, and pre-adolescents engage in some form of juvenile offense^[2]. These can range from status offenses (such as underage smoking), to property crimes and violent crimes. The percent of teens who offend is so high that it would seem to be a cause for worry. However, juvenile offending can be considered normative adolescent behavior.^[2] This is because

most teens tend to offend by committing non-violent crimes, only once or a few times, and only during adolescence. It is when adolescents offend repeatedly or violently that their offending is likely to continue beyond adolescence, and become increasingly violent. It is also likely that if this is the case, they began offending and displaying antisocial behavior even before reaching adolescence Juvenile delinquency, persistent antisocial, illegal, or criminal behavior by children or adolescents to the degree that it cannot be controlled or corrected by the parents. It endangers others in the community, and it becomes the concern of a law enforcement agency. Juvenile delinquency is not necessarily a trait of bipolar disorder, although it is possible for a person with bipolar disorder to act on impulse while experiencing an episode. To use Justins example, shop lifting, an adult in a manic episode may spend all of their money without thought or reason, where a child/youth may not have money to spend which may lead to shop lifting. In a manic episode Justin is right the lines between right and wrong can be blurred, thus the person suffering may make poor decisions and can find themselves in trouble with the law.

1.2-Justification of Study:- Children with Juvenile delinquency especially those a person who is typically under the age of 18 and commits an act that otherwise would have been charged as a crime if they were an adult. Depending on the type and severity of the offense committed, it is possible for persons under 18 to be charged and tried as adults. In recent years, the average age for first arrest has dropped significantly, and younger boys and girls are committing crimes In this democratic world all students should get equal opportunities for the development of their whole personality. It will be good ploy to provide opportunities to highly creative children because they are the wealth of the nation. Therefore; logically exceptional child should have equal opportunities like his/her normal counterparts. In society they are suffering many problem .So that's why I have selected this topic "A Study of Creativity among Delinquent Children at Secondary Level in Meerut" for the study"

I.3-STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A Study of Creativity among juvenile delinquent Children at Secondary Level in Meerut

1.3- Operational Definitions of Used Terms

1.3.1-Creativity- Creative is considered to be any writing, fiction, poetry, or non-fiction, that goes outside the bounds of normal professional, journalistic, academic, and technical forms of literature. Works which fall into this category include novels, epics, short stories, and poems. Writing for the screen and stage, screenwriting and playwriting respectively, typically have their

own programs of study, but fit under the creative writing category as well.

1.3.2- juvenile delinquent ‘Delinquency’ is a kind of abnormality. When an individual deviates from the course of normal social life, his behaviour is called "delinquency. When a juvenile, below an age specified under a statute exhibits behaviour which may prove to be dangerous to society and/or to him he may be called a 'Juvenile delinquent' it means others word we can say Juvenile delinquents are those offenders including boys and girls who are normally under 16 years of age. A juvenile delinquent is a young person incorrigible, or habitually disobedient

1.3.3- Secondary Level The Secondary level education is like a bridge between elementary and higher education. It prepares young students between the age group of 14 and 18 for entry into higher education.

1.4-OBJECTIVES:

1. To compare the creativity of Boys and Girls juvenile delinquent Children at secondary level
2. To compare the Fluency of Boys and Girls juvenile delinquent Children at secondary level
3. To compare the Flexibility of Boys and Girls juvenile delinquent Children at secondary level
4. To compare the Originality of Boys and Girls juvenile delinquent Children at secondary level

1.5-HYPOTHESIS:

1. There is no significant difference between creativity of Boys and Girls juvenile delinquent Children at secondary level
2. There is no significant difference between Fluency of Boys and Girls juvenile delinquent Children at secondary level
3. There is no significant difference between the Flexibility of Boys and Girls juvenile delinquent Children at secondary level
4. There is no significant difference between Originality of Boys and Girls juvenile delinquent Children at secondary level

1.6-DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

1. This research work is limited to only up delinquent Children
2. The area of research was Meerut City
3. Only Secondary level has been selected for the study.

II. METHODS OF THE STUDY

In this study, to collect data the point to point contact survey method was employed. The detailed description of survey method has been below –

2.1.1-SAMPLE:

Sampling is the process by which a relatively small number of individuals or measures of individual’s objects or events is selected and analyzed in order to make some generalization

about the entire population from which it was selected. In this study random sampling technique is adopted for the selection of sample. Total 80 delinquent Children as sample has been collected for the study and 40 Boys and 40 Girls Delinquent Children were sample of the study.

III. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

1. Comparison between Girls and Boys Delinquent children in relation to Creativity:

Table no 1

Delinquent Students	Number	Mean	SD	D/F	t-Value
Girls	40	44.6	21.1		2.48
Boys	40	35.4	10.5	78	

In table no 1, the values of Mean and SD of Creativity of Delinquent Children are given. These values are 44.6 & 35.4 and 21.1 & 10.5 respectively. The calculated value of ‘t’ is 2.48 which is greater than the table value of ‘t’ for degree of freedom 78 at .05 level of significance. On the basis of calculated and table value of ‘t’ the formulated null hypothesis has been rejected on 0.05 level of significance and concluded that significant difference is exists between the mean scores of creativity of Boys and Girls Delinquent Children. It means they have some differences within group.

2. A comparison between Girls and Boys Delinquent children in relation to Fluency

Table no-2

Delinquent Students	Number	Mean	SD	D/F	t-Value
Girls	40	18.9	8.08	78	2.62
Boys	40	15.00	4.55		

Table no. 2 indicate the values of Mean and SD towards fluency of Delinquent children. These values are 18.9, 15.0 and 8.08, 4.55 respectively. The calculated value of ‘t’ is 2.68 which is greater than the table value of ‘t’ for degree of freedom 78 at .05 and .01 both level of significance. In this way formulated null hypothesis has been rejected on .05 and .01 level of significance and concluded that significant difference has been existed between the mean scores of fluency of Boys and Girls Delinquent Children, which means they have some differences within the group.

3. A comparison between Girls and Boys Delinquent children in relation to THEIR Flexibility:

Table no-3

Delinquent Students	Number	Mean	SD	D/F	t-Value
Girls	40	17.1	7.34	78	2.88
Boys	40	13.3	4.07		

Table no. 3rd justify the Mean and SD of Flexibility of Delinquent children. The values of Mean of Girls and Boys children are 17.1 and 13.3 while the values of SD are 7.34 and 4.07 respectively. The calculated value of 't' is 2.88 which is greater than the table value of 't' for degree of freedom 78 at .05 and .01 both level of significance . On the basis of calculated and table value of 't' the formulated null hypothesis has been rejected on 0.05 and .01 level of significance and concluded that significant difference is exists between the mean scores of Flexibility of Boys and Girls Delinquent Children. It means that there are some differences between the flexibility of Girls and Boys Delinquent children.

4. A comparison between Girls and Boys Delinquent children in relation to Originality:

Table no-4

Delinquent Students	Number	Mean	SD	D/F	t-Value
Girls	40	8.68	6.66	78	1.37
Boys	40	7.10	2.98		

In table no 4th the values of Mean and SD of Originality of Delinquent Children are given. These values are 8.68, 7.10 and 6.66, 2.98 respectively. The calculated value of 't' is 1.37 which is lesser than the table value of 't' for degree of freedom 78 at .05 level of significance . So, on the basis of calculated and table value of 't' the formulated null hypothesis has been accepted on 0.05 level of significance and concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of Originality of Boys and Girls Delinquent Children. In this way there is no difference within the group. Means more less they have same values regarding Originality.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The major findings of the study of entitled **A Study of Creativity among juvenile delinquent Children at Secondary Level in Meerut** are as follows (regarding to formulate hypothesizes respectively):

1. Significant difference was found in the creativity of Boys juvenile delinquent Children were less creative than their Girls juvenile delinquent Children.
2. Significant difference was found in the area of Fluency of Girls juvenile delinquent Children were found more creative than Boys juvenile delinquent Children in this area.
3. Significant difference was found in the area of Flexibility of Girls juvenile delinquent Children were found more creative than Boys juvenile delinquent Children.
4. In the area of Originality, significant difference was not found between Boys juvenile delinquent Children and Girls juvenile delinquent Children. Girls' juvenile delinquent Children and Boys juvenile delinquent Children have more same Originality.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the present study researcher had kept null hypotheses that there will be no significant difference between Boys juvenile delinquent Children and Girls juvenile delinquent Children) with respect to Creativity covering all three dimensions like Fluency, Flexibility and Originality, since Creativity was examined on these three dimensions. From this study it was revealed that significant difference exists between Boys juvenile delinquent Children and Girls juvenile delinquent Children in relation to Creativity covering all three dimensions of it. This significant difference was point out towards the fact that Girls juvenile delinquents Children have more creativity than Boys juvenile delinquent Children.

VI. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Findings of study can help in education of Boys juvenile delinquent Children and Girls juvenile delinquent Children in the following ways:

1. This study throws light on deficit in creative thinking in Boys juvenile delinquent Children and Girls juvenile delinquent Children, so programs like creativity training can be employed to improve creativity of Boys juvenile delinquent Children .
2. This study indicates that lack in creative thinking can be a characteristic of Boys juvenile delinquent Children and Girls juvenile delinquent Children. Teachers must identify them and should take steps to increase their abilities to enhance their level of achievement.
3. Normal student can be given knowledge about their disabled counterparts and training about how to help these children in making them feel easy and improve their thinking.
4. The study will be very applicable for Society as well as family also
5. Without creativity any child nation cannot growth and specially those students associated with special education
6. My study will be applicable for Policy maker, teacher, school and researcher also.

REFERENCES

- [1] Fox, Sanford J. "Juvenile Justice Reform: An Historical Perspective." *Stanford Law Review* 22 (1970):1187-1239.
- [2] Joseph, Hawes. *Children in Urban Society: Juvenile Delinquency in Nineteenth-Century America*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971.
- [3] Mennel, Robert M. Thorns & Thistles: *Juvenile Delinquents in the United States 1825-1940*. Hanover, NH:
- [4] Agarwal K.P., (1988): "Types of schools and corresponding factors as predictors of creativity at secondary level." Ph.D (Edu.), Jamia Millia Islamia. Buch Vth Survey Vol.2,1039.
- [5] Agarwal S., (1982): "A study of creativity as a function of self-esteem, Risk taking and Home background." Ph.D, Edu. Agra Uni.. Buch IIIrd survey, 318.
- [6] Anderson,G.(1940): *The development of Level of Aspiration in young children*, unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. State University of IOWA.

- [9] Asha, C.B., (1978): "An Empirical study of the Adjustment patterns of creative children in secondary schools." Ph.D, Psy. Ker. Uni.. Buch IIIrd survey, 324.
- [10] Badola, Sunita, (1991): "Locus of control, achievement motivation and anxiety as correlates of creativity." Ph.D., Edu. Garhwal Uni..Buch Vth survey, vol.2, 1040.
- [11] Bayers (1962) : "Success group and failure group in relation to Level of Aspiration." Journal Socio Psychology, 10, 209-232.
- [12] **Bhagayata, C.K., (1986):** "A study of the relationship amongst creativity, self concept and locus of control." **Ph.D, Edu. San.Uni..Buch IVth survey, vol.1, 483.**
- [13] University Press of New England, 1973.
- [14] Platt, Anthony. *The Child Savers: The Invention of Delinquency.* 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977.
- [15] Press, 1977.
- [16] Rothman, David J. *The Discovery of the Asylum: Social Order and Disorder in the New Republic.* Boston:
- [17] Little, Brown, and Company, 1971.
- [18] Schlossman, Steven. *Love and the American Delinquency: The Theory and Practice of "Progressive" Juvenile*
- [19] *Justice.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977.

AUTHORS

First Author – Mrs. Rekha Sharma Research Scholar, Mewar University Chitoorgargh Rajasthan, India

Second Author – Dr Rakesh Rai (Assistant Professor), Department of Education, SRM University NCR GZB