

A Result of Father's Occupation of Delinquent Children

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Abstract— The study was conducted in Basti and Varanasi Districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The purpose of present study was to assess self-concept of delinquent children in reform homes of Uttar Pradesh. One hundred delinquent children of age (12-18 years) comprised the sample of the study. Self-concept scale by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat (1971) was administered individually to adolescents. Data was analyzed in terms of percentage and χ^2 (chi-square). Statistical analysis revealed that father's occupation has a significant- effects on self-concept of delinquents. Business, agriculture and any other category of father occupation had below average and low self- concept than service category of father's occupation.

Keywords: Father's Occupation of Delinquent Children

I. INTRODUCTION

Self- concept is “an organized configuration of perceptions of the self which are admissible to awareness. It is compared of such elements as the percepts and concepts of the self in relation to others and to environment, the value qualities which are perceived and associated with experience and objects, and the goals and ideals which are perceived as having positive valence. (Rogers, 1951), (Kar, 1992) found that juvenile delinquent is a child or a young person who is under the age specified by law for the time being in force at the place concerned. (Clark, 1986) formed that adolescent want attention from their presents. They especially resent parents who are away from home to much, this is a special problem to adolescent whose parents have positions of responsibility that requires them to work long hours or be away from home a great deal. Mc. Millan, and Smith (1982) found that the happier the parents and the more positive the home climate, the more beneficial the effects on the growing children. The best adjust children are those who grow-up in happy homes where adolescent and parents spend pleasurable time together. Koon (1997) formed that attachment to parents was found to have a significant strong effects on self-image, particularly in areas that gain prominence during developmental period, such as body image, vocational goals, and sexuality attitudes.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in Basti and Varanasi Districts, a part of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Two reformatory homes were selected randomly for the survey.

S.No.	Father's Occupation	n	High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	χ^2
1	Service	3	1 (33.33)	-	-	2 (66.66)	-	55.00 *
2	Business	23	-	-	10 (43.47)	-	13 (56.52)	
3	Agriculture	30	-	-	4 (13.33)	16 (53.33)	10 (33.33)	
4	Any other	44	-	1 (2.27)	9 (20.45)	18 (40.9)	16 (36.36)	
	Total	100	1	1	23	36	39	

Table 1: Self-concept of delinquent children with respect of father's occupation.

A list of delinquent children in these reform homes belonging to age group of 12-18 years was procured. A sample of 100 delinquents from two reformatory homes were selected by random sampling. Self-concept scale by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat (1971) was administered individually to delinquents to assess the self-concept.

Six separate dimensions of self-concept were included in the scale which are enumerated as under:

1. Physical
2. Social
3. Temperamental
4. Educational
5. Moral
6. Intellectual.

The respondent is provided with total of 48 items in the inventory, having five alternatives to give his responses ranging from “most acceptable to least acceptable” description of his self- concept. An interview schedule was used to collect background information of the respondents. Data were analyzed in terms of percentage and chi-square χ^2 .

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Manual of self-concept scale was used to collect data which were analyzed in terms of percentage and chi-square (χ^2). Results showed that there exist a significant relationship in self- concept of delinquents with father's occupation. Table. 1 depicts father's occupation of respondents in which one can find out that maximum (66.66 percent) delinquent from service class were having below average self-concept and 33.33 percent had high self-concept. There were (56.52 percent) delinquents had business class father were having low and only 43.47 percent delinquents were having average self-concept. There were (53.33 percent) delinquents had below average self-concept 33.33 percent with low and only 13.33 percent delinquents were having average self-concept belonged to agriculture class. Whereas (40.90 percent) delinquents were having below average self-concept. 36.36 percent low, 20.45 percent average and only 2.27 percent delinquents children having above average self-concept belonged to any other category of fathers occupation.

The findings of this study are in line with other researches. Willfang and Scarberz (1990) proposed that non-traditional dimension of social states such as housing quality and employment status are more likely to be salient be significantly are reciprocally related when the task involved finding causes accounting for failure.

Figures In parenthesis indicate percentage.

*Significant at 5% level

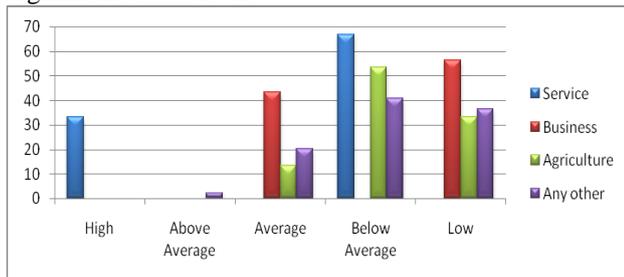


Fig. 1: Self-concept of delinquent children with respect of father's occupation.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the above results it may be inferred that children with business, agriculture any other category of father's occupation had below average and low self-concept than service category of father's occupation.

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