

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CREATIVITY OF DELINQUENT AND NORMAL GIRLS IN WESTERN UP

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ABSTRACT

Delinquency is an environmental and social disease. Delinquent acts are learned and acquired. No child is born delinquent nor is delinquent behavior the product of the genes. Thus, delinquents are not a specific type of human beings born with any such innate, physical, mental or emotional characteristics. At the present scenario students appear to be in revolt. They deviate seriously from the norms of their culture and society and commit offences which are crimes in legal terms. The present study falls under the domain of Descriptive Survey Research Method. Delinquent and normal children are treated as independent variable and creativity are considered as dependent variable. The results indicate the values of mean and SD towards fluency, flexibility & originality of delinquent girls and normal girls. The calculated value of t is 1.61, 1.01 & 2.87, which is greater than the table value of 0.05 & 0.01 level of significance. In this way, formulated hypothesis has been rejected and concluded that significant difference existed between the mean scores of fluency, flexibility & originality of delinquent & normal girls.

INTRODUCTION

Education plays an important role in preventing juvenile delinquency, which in turn is an essential part of crime prevention in society. According to NCRB data, out of the 7,870 juveniles apprehended in 2015, 3,088 have only been educated up to a primary level, 902 were illiterate and 3,261 had an educational background till higher secondary.

Creativity is the key to education, and the solution of mankind problems. It is an important factor in leadership in any field of business, Engineering, Technology, Politics, Education and Agriculture. Creative acts affect not only scientific progress but society in general. Considering the educational scenario of a country and especially of our own state, it is obvious that what is essentially needed is the creative abilities of both the teacher and the taught to overcome the thrusts of the present scientific and industrial age and to find out a safe passage for development in various fields towards the prosperity.

It is evident that among various personality factors of the adolescents the creativity factor has its prominent role to play, especially in the educational setup. Creativity is the answer to varied problems of man in today's society. Innovations and discoveries of novel

ideas and things ultimately lead to the civilization of life. The value and worth of human intellect is unlimited. Creativity is the greatest treasure of mankind. It is the cognitive creative talent that is pivotal in shaping our future. Creativity is a unique gift of nature, a highly valued human quality which has been known for a long time to have its influence on scientific, technological and artistic sphere of human activity. The rapidly changing demands and challenges existing in the world today have almost necessarily been accompanied with the creative thought.

To conclude, delinquency is an environmental and social disease. Delinquent acts are learned and acquired. No child is born delinquent nor is delinquent behavior the product of the genes. Thus, delinquents are not a specific type of human beings born with any such innate, physical, mental or emotional characteristics; they are normal individuals with normal needs and desires.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Present study is designed and carried out to know the creativity delinquent and normal girls. Therefore, on the basis of conceptual framework and research questions objectives arise:

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To study and compare with its dimensions the creativity of delinquent and normal girls.

HYPOTHESES

The following null hypotheses have been framed:

- H1 There is no significant difference between the means of total creativity scores of delinquent and normal girls.
- H2 There is no significant difference between the means of fluency scores of delinquent and normal girls.
- H3 There is no significant difference between the means of flexibility scores of delinquent and normal girls.
- H4 There is no significant difference between the means of originality scores of delinquent and normal girls.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study falls under the domain of Descriptive Survey Research Method.

POPULATION

Population or universe means the entire mass of observations, which is the parent group from which a sample is to be formed. The sample observations provide only an estimate of the population's characteristics.

For this study, the students of secondary schools of Ghaziabad and Agra districts private schools have been taken as a population. Delinquent Girls (13 to 17) of Meerut, Agra, Nari Niketan selected for the representative data.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variables are the conditions or characteristics that the experimenter manipulates, or controls and observes in his/her attempt to ascertain their relationship to observed phenomena

Present study entitled as 'A comparative study of Delinquent and normal girls in Western U.P.', out of which delinquent and normal children are treated as independent variable and creativity are considered as dependent variable.

DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENTS

The tools employ distinctive ways of describing and quantifying the data. As stated earlier, this research intended to analyse the creativity of delinquent and normal girls in western U.P. So to

meet the objectives of the study, the investigator selected the following standardized tools to collect the data:

For the present study, creativity is defined as ability of fluency, flexibility and originality as measured by verbal test of creative thinking by Baqer Mehdi. The researcher personally visited the selected schools for the administration.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE SPECIFIC TERMS

Operational definitions of some of the key terms used in the problem are given below.

CREATIVITY

For the present study, creativity is defined as ability of fluency, flexibility and originality as measured by verbal test of creative thinking by Baqer Mehdi.

DELINQUENT GIRLS

For the present study delinquent children are the children (age 14-17 yrs) who are in the Bal Sudhar Grih.

NORMAL GIRLS

For the present study normal children are those who follow the rules of the society and not done any kind of crime and studying in secondary school.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

On account of paucity of time and resources, the researcher delimited the problem under investigation in the following way:

The present study was confined only to the normal girls studying in secondary school of western U.P.

The present study was confined only to the delinquent girls staying in (Nari Niketans) western U.P.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is a process used to transformation, remodel and revise certain information (data) with a view to reach to a certain conclusion for a given situation or problem. Data analysis can be done by different methods as a

according to the needs and requirements of different domains Data analysis, in a research support.

The following statistical techniques were used to measure the creativity and value of delinquent and normal children.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The following statistical techniques were used to analyse the data.

- Mean
- S.D
- t-test

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULT

Hypothesis -1

There is no significant difference between the means of total creativity scores of delinquent and normal girls.

To verify this hypothesis Mean, S.D and t' value have been computed and the results have been presented in table

Table: 1 showing the Mean differences between the Mean of total creativity scores of Delinquent and Normal Girls.

Table: 1

Subject	N	Mean	SD	Df	t Value	Remark
Delinquent Girls	114	29.23	6.58	236	3.86	significant
Normal Girls	124	33.07	8.68			

It is evident from the table no-1 that the mean values of total creativity scores of delinquent and normal girls have been found 29.23 and 33.07 respectively and the standard deviation of the delinquent and normal girls have been found 6.58 and 8.68 respectively. The mean values of total creativity scores of normal girls is greater than the delinquent girls. The obtained 't' value 3.86 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance (df=498). So the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference between the mean of total creativity scores of delinquent and normal girls' is rejected .It means both groups have not same in creativity. Interpreting the

above result, it may be said that normal girls are more creative than delinquent girls.

Hypothesis 1.1

There is no significant difference between the mean of fluency scores of delinquent and normal girls.

To verify this hypothesis Mean, S.D and t' value have been computed and the results have been presented in table

Table: 1.1 showing the Mean differences between the Mean of Fluency scores group of Delinquent and Normal Girls.

Table: 1.1

Subject	N	Mean	SD	Df	t Value	Remark
Delinquent Girls	114	10.4	4.7	236	7.00	significant
Normal Girls	124	14.87	5.62			

It is evident from the table that the mean values of fluency scores of delinquent and normal girls have been found 10.4 and 14.87 respectively and the standard deviation of the delinquent and normal girls have been found 4.07 and 5.62 respectively. The mean values of fluency scores of normal girls is greater than the delinquent girls. The obtained 't' value 7.00 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance (df=498). So the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference between the Mean of fluency scores of delinquent and normal girls' is rejected .It means both groups are not same in fluency.

Hypothesis 1.2

There is no significant difference between the mean of flexibility scores of delinquent and normal girls.

To verify this hypothesis Mean, S.D and 'value have been computed and the results have been presented in table

Table: 1.2 showing the Mean differences between the Mean of Flexibility scores group of Delinquent and Normal Girls.

Table:1.2

Subject	N	Mean	SD	Df	t Value	Remark
Delinquent Girls	114	11.18	2.95	236	1.44	Not significant
Normal Girls	124	11.9	4.65			

(df=498). So the null hypothesis. "There is no significant difference between the Mean of originality scores of Delinquent and Normal girls is rejected. It means both groups have not same in originality.

MAIN FINDINGS

1. Significant difference is found between the total creativity scores of delinquent and normal girls.
2. Significant difference is found between the fluency of delinquent and normal normal girls.
3. No significant difference is found between the flexibility of delinquent and normal girls.
4. No significant difference is found between the originality of delinquent and normal girls.

A perusal of the table reveals that the mean values of flexibility scores of delinquent and normal girls have been found 11.18 and 11.9 respectively and the standard deviation of delinquent and normal girls have been found 2.95 and 4.65 respectively. The mean difference of flexibility scores of delinquent and normal girls is not significant. So both groups have equal flexibility. The observed t-value (1.44) is less than the value given in the table at 0.05 level of significance (df=236). Hence, the Null Hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between the Mean of flexibility scores of delinquent and normal girls" is accepted.

Interpreting the above result, it can be said that delinquent and normal girls are having same flexibility.

Hypothesis 1.3

There is no significant difference between the mean of originality scores of delinquent and normal girls.

To verify this hypothesis Mean, S.D and 't' value have been computed and the results have been presented in table

Table: 1.3 showing the Mean differences between the Mean of Originality scores group of Delinquent and Normal Girls.

Table:1.3

Subject	N	Mean	SD	Df	t Value	Remark
Delinquent Girls	114	8.2	3.53	236	2.56	Not significant
Normal Girls	124	7.11	2.98			

It is evident from the table that the mean values of originality scores of delinquent and normal girls have been found 8.2 and 7.12 respectively and the standard deviation of the delinquent and normal girls have been found 3.53 and 2.98 respectively. The mean value of originality scores of delinquent girls is greater than the normal girls. The obtained 't' value 2.56 has been found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance

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