

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW

OF

RELATED LITERATURE

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#### **2.0 INTRODUCTION :**

Chapter one discussed the Status of Juvenile Services in India, more specifically its needs in the present Indian Educational context. In the present chapter, an attempt is made to present the review of researches done in the area of present study. It is not possible to present an all encompassing review, as the area of delinquency is very vast. As such, the focus has been narrowed down to areas, which are more specific and related to the contextual frame work presented in chapter one.

In the present chapter, the studies reviewed have been presented under four main sections. In the first section, the researches done in finding out the reasons of mal-adjustment in adolescents and delinquents or studies assessing their problems needs and requirement have been reviewed. While in the second section, comparative and experimental studies are reviewed. In the third section, the studies are reviewed in the areas, where the development of programmes in the educational field have been conducted. In the fourth section, the researches relating to self esteem are reviewed.

## **2.1 STUDIES ASSESSING REASONS OF MAL-ADJUSTMENT IN JUVENILES, THEIR NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS :**

A number of studies have been conducted in assessing the reasons of mal-adjustment in Juveniles, their problems, needs and requirements, where in, an attempt has been made to present some studies in this field.

Gopal (1956) studied the personality patterns of Juvenile delinquents with special reference to U.P. The delinquent group consisted of 90 probationers, 40 inmates of Juvenile jail, 27 inmates of reformatory school, and 23 delinquents. Tools used were the Rorschach Ink Blot Test, the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the Case Histories. It was found out that the reformatory school inmates had schizophrenic trends and borderline mental deficiency. The school delinquents were found to be more intelligent and aggressive. The probationers and the inmates of Juvenile Jail possessed the highest neurotic tendencies. Broken homes have been the most important environment factor causing delinquency. Physical violence was the highest in the whole delinquent group. Psycho-neurotic trends and antisocial tendencies co-existed in delinquents. The delinquents were found to be physically aggressive and internally, emotionally, disturbed.

Gupta (1959) made an attempt to investigate into the personality pattern of delinquent adolescents. Fifty adolescent delinquents were chosen as sample from higher secondary schools of Allahbad and Faizabad. The Tools used were Rorschach Ink Blot Test, the T.A.T. and the Bhatia's Battery of Performance Test of Intelligence. Data was analysed by using t- test. It was found out that delinquent adolescents were emotionally unstable and their behaviour was unpredictable. The ego structure of the delinquents was not properly organised.

The delinquent adolescents, as a group, were somewhat below normal. Their fantasy life was immature, dominated mostly by primitive instincts and drives. The delinquent adolescents were impulsive and their impulses were not under their control and reason. They were anxiety-ridden in their personality pattern. The capacity for abstract reasoning and tendency towards major users of life were some what below the normal limits in the delinquent adolescents.

Alvares (1961) investigated the behavioural problems of children in the city of Bombay. The study revealed that delinquent actions and traits were because of the faulty emotional development and that behavioural problems were on account of lack of

opportunities of recreation or companionship and their inability to adjust.

Desai (1963) has also studied the social and family background of children committed to Remand Home of Baroda. This project has also tried to study the family and social back-ground of 115 children admitted to Remand Home of Baroda. This institution accommodates not only Juvenile offenders but also those children, who are unadjusted and un-managable at home and voluntarily admitted by the parents to the institution. She also studied family and social background of 115 inmates of Remand Home and also highlighted the factors as broken homes, low economic conditions, over crowded homes, exploiting job situations, lack of school life experience and bad company. Children who were dissatisfied by their homes, struggled for better environment outside, had left their homes and experienced wandering lives. Some of them were immediately caught and were admitted in these institutions.

Gandhi (1963) also studied social and family background of children committed to Baroda Remand Home of Baroda. The study showed that Baroda Remand home had been serving these socially handicapped children, by providing custodial care and other facilities for education and revealed that out of the children admitted to institution, majority of them were either brought by institutional

staff referred to by police or sent through court because of their deviant behaviour. Majority of the children had frustrating experiences at home or outside the home. The children committed to Baroda Remand Home were treated badly by their parents at home, teachers at school and faced negative attitudes of their friends and employees. It was suggested that an attempt should be made to try to understand their problems with the help of psychiatry. Objectives of the study were, to find out the social background before they came to institution, to study the institutional adjustment of children and their experiences, to study the institutional programmes, resources and administrative set-up. The data was collected through children themselves, case files, registers and other informations through staff members of the institutions, and observations. Sample used were 115 students of Remand Home. Data was analysed by using percentages tables and frequencies.

Kumar (1963) has studied the reasons of mal-adjustment among certain higher secondary students and its relation to their attainment. 1629 students were taken as sample from ten Higher Secondary Schools of Meerut. An adjustment inventory was developed on the basis of Woodworth's personal data sheet and Bells Adjustment Inventory. It was found out that about half of the students were excessively dependent upon their parents. One fifth of

the students felt that they were not loved in the family and their parents were disappointed with them. Majority of the students were found to be introvert, shy and possessed of insecurity feelings. One third of the students were touchy, having deep rooted sense of insecurity and inferiority. School adjustment of these children was found to be very poor. Class attainments were very much affected by quality of home and school adjustment. The co-efficient of correlation between the adjustment and class attainments was found to be 0.27

Bengali (1964) studied the psychological needs, self-concept and adjustment of adolescents. He has also studied emotional, moral, religious problems, physical health problems, problems which appear in the family and inter personal relationship. The study revealed that parents and teachers were unable to identify the problems with respect to emotional, personal, sexual, vocational and educational problems. It was only the counsellor, who had been able to resolve most of the problems. The present study also highlighted and determined various guidance needs, such as physical and health needs, familial needs, future life needs, vocational needs, religious needs of the pupils of Higher Secondary Schools. He also suggested some remedial measures for the problems of adolescents.

Joshi (1968) has also studied the family background of inmates admitted to Remand Home of Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad Remand Home has been serving the socially handicapped children by providing education and re-habilitation', says the study of Joshi. It also throws light on the problems of institutionalised children of Ahmedabad, like Remand Home, which are also part of general problems of society and community. The researcher has studied the family background of children in order to understand their needs and behaviour problems. The researcher further stresses that in absence of any authentic supervised child labour agency, children take up any work that comes in hand. They are exposed to complete antisocial atmosphere which involves them with drinking, stealing and many other vices. The researcher suggests that the State should provide suitable working opportunities for such children. Tools used for data collection were interview schedule, References, case files (for verifications, information by children and staff meeting discussions as supplementary tools) and Observations. The present study aimed at finding out causes of the factors of delinquency, in order to search the remedy in dealing with delinquency, to find out the environment at child's home and neighbourhood environment around it, to study the social, cultural, economic background of delinquents. The subjects were taken from 10 years to 15 years of age. Thirty inmates were taken as sample. According to the findings, it was suggested



that recreational facilities should be introduced. Need of the school and of the social workers, as a preventive measures, should be introduced. The data was put in a tabulated form.

Dave (1968) also studied the family background of inmate admitted to certified school of Baroda. Thirty inmates were selected. He found out that majority of children admitted in Juvenile Home were adolescents and this was the period, when children needed proper guidance in all their physical and psychological adjustments. If not guided properly, due to the internal conflicts, they are likely to commit anti-social acts. Further, he found out that absence of physical, material and psychological needs, made them to react aggressively. He further suggested that children should be helped to take interest in various extra-curricular activities. The sample consisted of 30 inmates. Out of 100; as total population, 30 inmates were selected as sample. 22 were delinquents and 8 were orphan children. The study aimed at studying the family background of children committed to the certified school, to study the problems of juvenile delinquency and to give suggestions to touch the problems at the grass roots. The data was collected through individual interviews and observations schedule was also followed. The data was analysed by using tables and percentages.

Bambah (1968) studied the family background of inmates admitted in Remand Home of Baroda. The main objective of the study was to detect factors of juvenile delinquency in order to give proper treatment to Juveniles of Baroda.

Bengali (1975) made an inquiry into mal-adjustment among juveniles of Greater Bombay and also suggested remedies and prevention. His objectives were, to investigate the nature and degree of mal-adjustment in Juveniles of Greater Bombay to help the mal-adjusted to normalcy, to detect factors with a view to prevent its spread. Sample was drawn from twenty eight secondary schools, catering to the needs of mal-adjusted population like Remand Home, Juvenile Home, Special Schools. Questionnaires, Observation Schedule and Interview techniques were used to collect data. The findings reveal that mal-adjusted delinquencies were greater among boys than girls. About 50% were socially mal-adjusted and mal-adjusted children due to low intellectual conditions were referred to Child Guidance Clinics. Behavioural problems have occurred because of unfavourable parental attitude due to their inconsistent handling and lack of interest in their progress.

Dipti (1976) has studied the correctional institution in Ahmedabad and psycho-social profile of teen-aged female inmates. She has studied that out of 40 respondents in the correctional

institution, 7 fall under the category of marital discord. These girls fall under the age from mid-teens to late teens. She has brought out the different problems of girls at the institution. According to the researcher, though the institutionalisation of early teen-aged girls is a product of many personal and social factors like low economic status of the family, low educational level and housing conditions and not the emotional problems, whereas older age group confronted only emotional problems than material (physical and economic) problems. The study reveals that correctional institutions does help the girls in stress, to cope up with their situations by giving them relief from torture. Forty inmates of the institution were taken as sample. The whole programme was conducted in different phases. In the initial phase, the plan was put forward to the Directorate. In the next phase, implementation of the programme was done. Arrangements were made to organise seminars and in the third phase, evaluation of the programme was done in terms of output, number of inmates rehabilitated, assessment of seminar, refresher courses and the staff.

Goswami (1977) studied the family backbround of inmates in Remand Home for Boys. The researcher has taken up the study, especially of the inmate of Remand Home because Remand Home forms that chain of provision in India where Juvenile delinquency is

sheltered and felt the need for studying the family background for early measures of prevention and care. The researcher has also studied the machinery of Remand Home i.e., Juvenile Court, Probation Officers and Social Defence by Government of India. The present study covers only socially handicapped children which include orphans, neglected, destitutes, victimized, Juvenile delinquents and mal-adjusted children. Baroda Remand Home is interested in rendering its services in its best form and to analyse the effectiveness of the service. Aims of the present study are to study the family background of the inmates, to find out the child's perception of home life, parent-child relationship, to find out children's realistic background, school environment, to find out familiar factors affecting delinquent behaviour, to find out the positive and negative attitudes of parents towards their children. The entire sample has been selected as a universe. Fifty respondents have been selected for the study. Tools selected for data collection were Interview Schedule, Questionnaire, Observation, and records kept in the remand home. Data, was put in tabulated form, by using percentages.

Joseph (1979) has studied the effects of age, sex and period of institutional training on the feelings of insecurity and inferiority in the Juvenile delinquents and also studied the correlation between

the feelings of insecurity and inferiority in the Juvenile delinquents. The sample consisted of 65 Juvenile delinquents varying in terms of age, sex and period of institutional training.

Gaonkar (1983) studied the Juveniles in Government Certified Schools for Greater Bombay and also studied the effects of institutional environment on their behaviour. His main objectives were to find out the causes of Juvenile delinquency among the students from Government Certified Schools and to study the changed behaviour after the admission to certified schools. Data was collected using Questionnaire and was used on 400 students. The findings reveal that maximum number of students were in the age group 11 years to 17 years. Students had repeated crimes more than twice. School environment had made an impact on those students who were admitted under Act 40 A. Students were not motivated for studies. Gaonkar has further suggested that number of certified schools should be increased and for effective running of schools number of students each school should be reduced. The data of study was analysed with the help of statistics, such as percentages and t-tests.

Parmar (1985) has studied the institutionalised children in the Government certified school at Bharuch. He has found out that the needs differ according to the age and period but two needs are

common in all children, need for security and the need for development. He has made an attempt to discuss the family background and social life at homes of children admitted to the institution. He has found out that majority of inmates were in the age group of 13 to 18 years. Lack of recreation, food, clothing were main factors of their admission in the institution. Quarrelsome nature, lying and stealing were the major difficulties faced by the inmates. He has also studied the routine and working of correctional institution at Bharuch and found out that none of the inmates tried to run away from the institution, as majority of them felt secure in the institution that provided food, clothings and basic requirement to the children. The universe consisted of 136 students of the institution and the selected sample consisted of 50 inmates. Following tools were selected, Primary tools and Secondary tools, i.e , Interview schedule for the inmates and staff, case records of inmates, General register, and other files related to the inmates' history. According to the findings, he has suggested that various steps (to improve the life of inmates) should be taken by the superintendent and the Government.

Bhagwat (1985) has studied the reactons of inmates about training, awareness and rehabilitation Programme at Certified School of Baroda. According to him, Identification of the problems and

treatment, Education and training, Social adjustment, Vocational placement and Follow-up are five steps of rehabilitation. The whole study was to show that delinquent or socially handicapped children can also go back to the society with equal levels of satisfaction in their lives provided the society itself generates the system, where it readopts the mal-adjusted into normal functioning. The researcher has also assessed the socio-economic status of the children and found out that vocational training seemed to be amongst the most prior choices of inmates. The sample constituted 50 inmates. The following tools were used, the interview schedule, case files, other record of institution. The aims of the present study were, to know the views of the inmates about educational and vocational programmes, available at the institution, to know the awareness of the inmates about their rehabilitation and to explore the level of utilisation of various training facilities at institution.

Singh (1985) studied the needs of children living in destitute homes of Uttar Pradesh. His objectives to conduct the study were, to find out the needs of children of destitute home and to diagnose the adjustment problems. The findings reveal that children suffered from sense of insecurity, anxiety, frustration and boredom. Children at destitute homes suffered because of lack of proper medical care and also environment, which was not conducive to the development of

harmonious social relationship. The destitute homes lacked curricular and co-curricular activities, being not according to their needs.

Vyas (1986) has also studied the inmates of certified schools at Baroda. She found out that children have to adjust in various areas like material needs, safety needs, educational needs, emotional needs, group living and relationship with peer group. If a satisfactory adjustment in all the areas is not brought out, many problems originate and the goal realisation in the correctional agency becomes difficult. She has studied that the main objective of the agency is to rehabilitate the children through programmes of education and vocational training. She has also studied the social, economic and cultural background of inmates committed to the institution. She has studied various problems faced by the inmates and the knowledge and skills, acquired by the inmates through vocational training programme. She has used the Interview Schedule, Case Files, other relevant records of the agency and Discussions. Fifty inmates were selected as sample. The collected data was presented in simple frequency tables, to draw relevant conclusions. Some data was also used to write descriptions, keeping in view the objectives of the study. The design of the study is exploratory cum descriptive in



nature. On the basis of the findings. She has put forward some suggestions.

Chauhan (1991) has studied the adjustment problems of 50 inmates of Juvenile Home. He studied the factors relating to the Juvenile delinquency at Baroda. He found out that majority of children were from broken families and the parents of the respondents were from low income group. The highest range of income was Rupees 750 to 1000 per month. He also mentioned the routine working and services offered by Juvenile Home of Baroda. He studied the different problems faced by the inmates. He has suggested that at the time of release of inmates, a concrete plan of rehabilitation should be made, with the help of voluntary and non-voluntary organisations. He has suggested these remedies because respondents were interested in educational, vocational and sports activities. The design of the present is descriptive in nature and sample constitutes 50 all inmates of Juvenile Home. The tools used were the Interview Schedule, Observation and Case Files of inmates. The analysis plan was based on the educational background, family background, living condition, etc. According to the findings, he suggested that public opinion should be educated and the State should take responsibility to rehabilitate them.

## **2.2 EXPERIMENTAL AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES :**

A number of studies have been conducted in the area where investigators have conducted experiments. Here attempt has been made to present some studies available to the researcher in the specific area.

Badami (1961) made a psychological study of the factors of Juvenile delinquency. He made comparison of 500 delinquents with normal children. He used the following instruments, Patel's family relationship Questionnaire, Asthana's Adjustment Inventory, and Information Sheet. Data analysis was done by using percentages, chi-square and t- tests. According to the results, illegitimacy was found to be associated with delinquency. Higher number of delinquent children were having weak and average healthful living, while few showed symptoms of good health in comparison to non-delinquent children. Higher number of delinquent children were having primary education. Very few were having secondary education while many were illiterates. Delinquent children were more addicted to smoking, gambling, drinking and other addictions in comparison to non-delinquent children. Delinquent children were observed to like and visit cinemas in comparison to non-delinquents. Higher number of delinquent children were found passing their leisure time loitering near railway stations and in parks, gardens as compared to

non-delinquents. The latter passed their life in leisure time in constructive way. Delinquents showed an attitude of indifference and rejection while non-delinquents had warmth and loving attitude towards their parents.

Saraswat [1964] made a comparative study of the personality patterns of adolescent boys and girls. He had chosen a sample consisting one hundred and sixty normal school going adolescents of both sexes and of age group fourteen to seventeen and were drawn from classes IX and XI of local higher secondary schools. The tools used were Asthana Adjustment Inventory, The Jalota Group Test of Mental Ability, Information Blank, The Thematic Apperception Test. Data was Analysed by Chi-square and t-test and found out that there was no difference in the normal functioning of the ego of boys and girls. The girls were more optimistic than the boys. Girls' vocabulary was richer and better. The boys tend to be more aggressive and girls more timid in social situations. The girls were of more dominating nature and have greater need for cognizance. The girls were more passive. There was no difference between the two groups on the needs of abasement, achievement, affiliation, affection, introgression activity, antonomy, seclusion, acquisition and deference.

Seth (1968) also made an etiological investigation of Juvenile delinquency and compared 50 delinquents with 50 non-delinquents. Different protocols were used. Data was analysed by t-tests and chi-square. It was found out that the need frustration of official delinquents, was found to be significantly higher than non-delinquents. The non-official delinquents were having significantly higher need frustration than the non-delinquents. The delinquents were found to have significant lower internal inhibition than the non-delinquents.

Sharma (1968) conducted an experiment on 80 students of class IX, who were divided within experimental and control groups. Mean achievement score of the experimental group, was taught through instructions and was found to be significantly higher than that of control group.

Shankar [1969] made An experimental study of reactive inhibition and some personality variables. He selected 200 students of Patna University (100 males and 100 females) as sample. The tools used were Rigidity Scale; Taylor Manifested Anxiety Scale, Budner Tolerance Intolerance of Ambiguity scale and a diagnostic test for Introversion-Extroversion. Data was analysed by Chi-square test, t-test and found out that there existed a substantial negative relationship between rigidity and reactive inhibition. There existed a

sustantial negative relationship between anxiety and reactive inhibition. There existed a substantial positive relationship between extroversion and reactive inhibition.

Mehta (1973) conducted an experiment involving 252 pupils of grade V, belonging to six schools in the city of Baroda. The result showed that students in the experimental group were significantly better than their counter-parts in the control group, in terms of their score on an immediate post-test.

Govinda (1975) developed a programmed test on educational evaluation and experimentally studied the effectiveness as instructional material for B.Ed students. Sample of study consisted of 69 B.Ed students. The sample was randomly selected from a total of 136 students. Matched group design was adopted for conducting the experiment. The sample was divided into two matched groups viz. an experimental and a control group. The tools used were Criterion Tests, Anecdotal Records, Interview schedules, Attitude Scale, Jim Scale and Reading/Comprehension Tests. The effectiveness of the programme, studied unit-wise by comparing the criterion tests, was also shown. According to the findings, some suggestions were also given.

Misra (1981) and Udai Pareek (1964) have studied the direction of aggression and the direction of frustration among delinquents. The present investigation is an attempt to find out the difference between Juvenile delinquents and normal in the detection of aggression and type of reaction to frustration. Twenty six Juvenile delinquents and thirty normal girls matched for age, social class and education were administered Picture Frustration Test. There were significant differences between them on general conformity rating. The delinquents were interviewed at the Institute of Mental Health, Madras. Rosenweig's Picture Frustration Test was also adopted and has been utilised. According to the results, delinquent girls exhibited lower general conformity rating, which was indicative of paranoid tendency and was directly related to in-adequate social adjustment, on ego defence relation. The delinquents got lower score than normals which indicated ego weakness. Ego weakness accompanied excessive anxiety and excessive anxiety had led to depression.

Jani (1992) made a psycho social study of institutionalised children of Juvenile Home of Baroda. The researcher has made comparison between a healthy and weak personality and found out that a weak personality is that who is having a high level of anxiety and is suffering from high degree of tension in each of the Psychological components, namely guilt proneness insecurity-

loneliness, inferiority complex, depression, paranoid suspiciousness, somatic reaction, hypo-chondrical tendencies and ergic tensions. All these Psycho-components have close relationship with each other. He has differentiated between a healthy personality and weak personality. According to the researcher at the time of institutionalisation, the induction process has to be done properly and the needs, interests abilities and temperaments of the children have to be understood adequately. The objectives of the study were to study Psycho-Social background of inmates, to study the institutionalised life of inmates and to assess the personality makeup of inmates. The design of the study was exploratory and descriptive. For the study, all the inmates of Juvenile Home were taken as sample. The tools used were Dutt Personality Inventory, to study the personality of the inmates, Questionnaire to study the anxiety level and the interview schedule to study the life style of inmates.

### **2.3 STUDIES IN THE AREA OF DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES :**

A few studies could be traced which attempted to develop some educational programmes, implementing and seeing its effectiveness. These studies are presented here as under.

Choksi (1976) developed some Psychological inputs and has tried out and seen the effectiveness on the academic performance of the primary school children. The main objectives of the study were to develop Psychological educational inputs for primary school children and to study the effects of these inputs on the academic performance of the pupils. The sample for study was selected from one of the primary schools of Baroda city, comprising of 84 boys of std. VII belonging to the age group 13 years to 14 years. The sample was divided into two matched groups. In experimental group, teaching was done by the investigator. The tools used were, Academic Performance Test, Shah's Non verbal Group Test of Intelligence, TAT adopted by Mehta (1967), Test Anxiety Scale, Pre-Adolescent Adjustment Scale by Pareek (1971). Data was analysed with the help of descriptive statistics like Mean and Standard Deviations. Analysis of co-variance was also applied. Pre and post tests were also compared and according to the findings, Psychological input programme improved the academic performance of the pupils significantly. The programme also affected the social relationship among the pupils positively. Pupils became more realistic and also affected their risk taking behaviour.

Muttaqui (1980) developed a curriculum for Secondary Schools of Bangladesh. The general objective of the study were to develop



curriculum for developing environmental knowledge and attitude in the secondary school students of some selected schools of Bangladesh, to study the effectiveness of developed curricular materials, to evaluate other aspects related to the implementation of the curricular finance, school routine and teacher training. The design of the study necessitated sampling in the two phases, one for the formative evaluation and the other for cumulative evaluation. Tools used were Questionnaires, [for subject specialists, for curriculum specialists, educational administrators, guardians parents and text book writers], Rating Scales and Attitude Tests. In analysing the data, statistical analysis technique was used. According to the findings the curricular materials were effective in producing significant gain. On the basis of the present study, few suggestions were made. The study may be repeated with exposure to treatment with various duration.

Shah Jahan (1980) conducted an experiment study and developed modules for teaching. He also studied the effectiveness. Sample for the present study, consisting of 68 students of VI std and 58 students of VII std. The experiment was conducted for a period of one and half month. The tools used were, An Attitude Scale developed by the investigator, A Reading Comprehension Test, Junior Index Motivation Scale (JIM) and Evaluation worksheet. It

was suggested by the researcher that utilising library work and discussion, along with instructions, be made for the students of standard VI and VII.

Thomas (1987) studied the organisation and the effectiveness of humanistic classroom. The objectives of the study were to organise experimental class along a humanistic orientation, as a community of learners characterized by caring positive relationship between teachers and the students themselves. The subjects comprised all the students of one of the sections of IX std. of the convent of Jesus and Mary. The measurement tools used for data collections were academic performance, Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale, School Attitude Measure, Ohio Social Acceptance scale, Interview Schedule for students passing test of activities. The data thus collected being both qualitative and quantitative. According to the findings, the humanistic orientation helped enhancing inter-personal relationship among students in the class. Students showed significant improvement in academic achievements. There was significant gain in students' instructional mastery and academic self concept of students.

Sudhir and Khaingte (1991) conducted a study in talent development. The study investigated relationship between creativity and personality characteristics of school students of secondary

section. The main objective of the study was to compare the personality characteristics of the student with high and low creative thinking ability. The sample consisted of 700 students, 335 boys and 365 girls from class X studying in 10 secondary schools in the State of Mizoram. Tools used were, The High School Personality Questionnaire, Cattell and Cattell (1969), A creativity Test. The scores obtained by students on the Personality and Creativity Test were subjected to statistical analysis and treatment. Personality characteristics of high and low. Creative students were compared applying the t-test, Gender and Local differences. Personality characteristics of high creative students were also compared on the basis of the analysis. The high creative students were found superior to the low creative students in abstract thinking. The study identified a number of personality co-relates of creativity.

Raijada (1995) has developed and tried out a guidance programme for secondary school students. The study aimed to study guidance programme in secondary schools of Baroda to study the needs and problems of secondary school students, to develop educational and vocational guidance programme, to try out and to probe into long term effect of the programme on their lives. The population and sample for study, confined to secondary school students, teachers and principals of Baroda. Tools used for data

collection were Information Blank, Questionnaire, Teachers' Mean Achievement Tests, Rating Scale on Guidance Programme, Semi-structured Interview Schedule. The data was processed mostly in terms of frequencies, percentages, ranks, means and standard deviations. The analysis was done mostly through ranking and comparison. According to findings, mathematics was perceived as a problem among the high achievers, while English was perceived as such by low achievers. There was little improvement in academic performance of the students in the final examination. Its Guidance Programme is based on students' needs. The techniques of group guidance was more successful. There was a long term positive effect of educational and vocational guidance programme on the lives of students.

Harmesh (1997) developed learning material for literacy and continuing education. He suggested that the curriculum should be framed, taking into account all aspects of human life. Core curriculum elements including moral and spiritual values, work experience, National integration, must be incorporated. The teachers and instructors should have the freedom of evolving a curriculum, with minimum amount of classification and codification. The curriculum has to be ultimately re-drawn and re-defined. The teaching methodology may be linked to the learning needs of the

students. There is a need to evolve a curriculum, which is based on the interests of learners, with emphasis on crafts and skills in various occupations. The teachers should use different methods and techniques so that the learners are willing to accept new methodology. There should be ample stress on the training of teachers and they should be taught to make use of educational materials being provided to them, as per needs of the students. A training programme for teachers must be initiated at different levels. There is a need to prepare and evolve curriculum at the interest level of the pupil.

#### **2.4 STUDIES RELATING TO SELF-ESTEEM :**

A few studies have been conducted in studying the self-esteem of Juveniles and trying out to improve the self-esteem of the students. Here also, an attempt has been made to present some studies relating to self-esteem of Juveniles.

Raimy (1948) made an objective study of self concept changing during counselling interviews. He discovered through content analysis that clients during counselling sessions tended to move from negative evaluation to a positive evaluation of self. The data was taken from 14 completely recorded counselling cases with the progress of counselling fluctuations in self approval occurred. In

successful cases, there was marked shift from preponderance of self approval and ambivalence to a strong emphasis on self approval.

Cowen (1950) studied 27 clients, to whom the personality test was administered before therapy and 20 months after the conclusion of the therapy. In this study the follow up interviews were used, significant changes were found in the direction of the better adjustment and these changes in general, corroborated with those obtained in the follow up interviews.

Anshbel (1952) studied association between self-esteem and neurotic personality. Investigator concluded that severe trauma to self-esteem may disturb the individual functioning. It was concluded that there were positive associations between self-esteem and better adjustment.

Hanlol (1954) studied the relationship between self-esteem and personality. Seventy eight subjects were asked to describe their perceived-self and ideal-self by responding to 100 self-referrent statements. The ideal-self congruence was correlated with the subjects, percentage ranking on, The California Test of Personality. The correlation between Personality Test and the Self-esteem Scale was 78, which is quite high and positive.

Hebb (1960) described the self-concept as a set of mediating processes arising out of social experiences. It was found out in the study that perceptions of other significant persons' social behaviour and reactions of others had links with social experiences, which played important role in the self-esteem.

Wylie (1961) studied the relationship between conformity and self-esteem. The sample consisted of 41 high school students. They were tested under nine different situations and it was found out that higher self-esteem was associated with higher conformity.

Josephon (1962) studied 30 males and 27 female Juvenile offenders and found that Juveniles with low self-esteem were self-centered and poor in social interests. They suffered from inferiority complex and poor self-esteem .

Chickerring (1962) found out that lower the discrepancy between the self and the ideal self, the higher was the academic achievement in school subjects ie. self-esteem has some relationship with achievement, in school subjects.

Borgatta (1962) demonstrated a significant correlation between social support and self-esteem. The investigator further concluded that there was a significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) in self-esteem scores between the high interactors-low consistency and interactors-high

consistency categories of subjects. (self-esteem mean scores were 15.90 and 26.73 respectively).

Rosenberg (1965) studied self-esteem and its relationship with number of variables such as social relations, Birth order, Psychosomatic symptoms. In general, it was found out that children from higher social classes were some what more likely to accept themselves to consider themselves, worthy than those from lower social class. This study also indicated that children of divorced or separated parents had lower self-esteem than those children whose families were together. Last child's birth-order had little association with self-esteem. Subjects having psycho-somatic symptoms also had lower level of self-esteem.

Mossman and Ziller (1968) studied the association between self-esteem and social participation. It was found out that high self-esteem was associated with better social acceptance. High self-esteem and high social acceptance individuals found to be consistent in social participations. High self-esteem group members used to receive more self-reinforcement and social-reinforcement as compared to low self-esteem group of individuals. It was also established that self-reinforcement and social reinforcement are complementary. The Individuals with low self-esteem were found to



have lesser stable social participation as compared to higher self-esteem group of individuals.

Deo and Sharma (1971) studied the relationship of self concept and Anxiety'. Under this study, 700 adolescents from 13 urban higher secondary schools from North India were subjects. All the three types of scores ie. self-concept, self ideal, discrepancy and anxiety scores were obtained. The data was further analysed by employing the correlation technique. Self-concept and anxiety found to be negatively correlated and increase in self-concept is accompanied by decrease in anxiety. It was also found that as self-ideal discrepancy increases, anxiety also increases.

Patel (1973) made an investigation to study self-esteem changes as a function of counselling therapy. The aim of the present investigation was to study self-esteem changes under the influence of group counselling. The sample of 300 adolescent subjects was selected from 5 schools situated in the city of Baroda. On the basis of their performance, 50 subjects with high self-esteem and 50 subjects with low self-esteem were selected. Each of these two groups were further subdivided into an experimental group and control group of 25 subjects each. Subjects were pre tested and post tested on the self-esteem scale at the end of the counselling sessions. The analysis of the result was done both qualitatively and

quantitatively. The comparison was made in terms of the number of subjects showing improvement. Frequency distribution of the subjects in different score ranges mean self-ideal congruence and the amount of change. The changes in self-esteem in the experimental groups were compared to those in the respective control groups. The findings showed that both experimental and control groups showed changes in the level of self-esteem when tested after an interval of 3 months. A greater amount of changes in self-esteem has been observed in the low self-esteem group than in the high self-esteem group.

Ziller (1973) Studied ten components of self-other-orientation, which were Self-esteem, Social-interest, Self-centrality, Identification patterns, Majority identification, Complexity, Power, Openness, Inclusion and Marginality. Self-esteem was found to be very high in response hierarchy for most subjects. Subjects who mapped themselves apart from parents, teachers, relatives and friends were independent in their activities. Personal feelings regarding the relationships between self and others were considered important in the study.

Himes (1983) studied family environments and self concepts of delinquents and mentally ill adolescents. This study was conducted to find out the relationship between the development of self-concept

and family environment. These samples were taken from mental health institution, from youth home for delinquents and from normal families. There were significant difference between first two groups and the last in the case of family environment, however, regarding self-concept, no significant difference could be found.

Daly and Burton (1983) studied self-esteem and irrational beliefs. This study investigated the relationship between irrational beliefs and the Psychological constraints of self-esteem. The specific irrational beliefs that projected low self-esteem were identified. A significant negative correlation was found out between self-esteem and irrational beliefs. Four specific beliefs were found to be useful predictors of low-self-esteem : demand for approval, high self-expectation, anxious over concern and problem avoidance.

Vyas (1988) studied the effects of group counselling on the self-esteem of institutionalised Juvenile delinquents. The study was made to provide special approach towards the prevention of Juvenile delinquency and to spell out the machinery required for care, protection, treatment and for development of various categories of children within the purview of Juvenile Justice system. For conducting the research project 100 Juvenile delinquents were selected, out of which 50 were kept in the control group. All 100 members were administered various tests, both before and after treatment viz self-esteem, depressive affect and 9 dimension of Dutt

personality test. Towards the end of the treatment, both the groups took tests again in self-esteem, depressive affect and personality test. Experimental group was evaluated on techniques effects, self-esteem effects, session effects and interaction effects. Different tools were used. In order to measure self esteem, personality variables, Depressive Affect, Dutt Personality Inventory, Stephon's 'Q' sort procedure and suitably adapted tests were used.

The results indicated that experimental group, which was exposed to treatment, differed significantly from the control group in terms of self-esteem, depressive affect and nine components of personality.

## **2.5 IMPLICATIONS OF FHE REVIEW FOR THE PRESENT STUDY :**

Of the various studies reviewed in this chapter, some of them pertain to find out psycho-social and economic background of unadjusted and unmanagable children, while other studies pertain to assess the needs, problems and reasons of mal-adjustments in adolescents and delinquents, for early measure of prevention and care. In some of the studies, attempts were also made to study the machinery of the correctional institutions, helping Juveniles for the treatment and final rehabilitation. There are few studies on developing certain inputs and seeing its effectiveness on school

children. In some studies attempts were made to develop learning, material for literacy and continuing education, while in few cases guidance programmes, were developed and implemented for secondary school children. Programmes had also been evolved to bring changes in self-esteem personality of secondary school children.

However, the review of the related literature clearly reveals that there is no single programme standing out as effective in all. respects and situations, There are hardly any studies in the areas which could cater to the needs, interest and requirements of the inmates, like educational programmes existing in Juvenile Homes, developing specific kind of programme, with a view to see the impact on behaviour of the children in respect of personality self-esteem attitude towards Juvenile Home and academic performance. Such studies have hardly been undertaken and are left out. So the above studies conducted in that area have left few gaps, which need to be bridged through present study.

In view of the above observation, the present study not only gives an account of existing educational programmes but goes beyond that and seeks to assess the needs, interest and requirements of inmates, develops and implements the educational programme and finally evaluates its effectiveness on the behaviour of inmate of Juvenile Home of Baroda.