

**Role of Mothers of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents on Pari Scale**

**Dr. Anamika Singh**

*M.A. (Psychology), Ph.D.*

**Abstract**

A delinquent is a person, of a younger age group to (a teen ager), whose behaviour runs counter to the accepted conduct norms of a society. A crime is an act against law. Criminal behavior also runs counter to accepted conduct norms of a given society and also an act against law. However, every delinquent act is not necessarily a criminal act. An adult who smokes cigarette is not a criminal but an eleven year old child who indulges in smoking is definitely a delinquent. Fnedlander (1957) defined delinquency as a juvenile misconduct that might be dealt under the law. Cyril Bart defines delinquency as occurring in a child "When his anti-social tendencies appear so grew that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action". William H. Sheldon regards delinquency "As behaviour disappointing beyond reasonable expectations". Report of the second United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders (1960), "by juvenile delinquency should be understood the commission of an act which, if committed by an adult would be understood the commission of an act which, if committed by an adults would be considered a crime." Although the term juvenile delinquency may be confined to problems of serious mis-behaviours, in many countries children having problems of misconduct, tyranny, vagrancy, destitution etc.

**Key Words:** Behaviour, Child, Crime, Delinquency, Misconduct

**STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS**

A hypothesis has been defined as a tentative solution to a problem or a tentative answer to a question of research enquiry. It is an explanation that needs to be established before it can be accepted and the process of investigation is directed towards testing the hypothesis its definite purpose is to indicate the direction of investigation and to suggest what facts are

to be collected. likely to be modified, if the facts discovered in the course of enquiry demanded, The present study It is likely to study based upon the assumption that mothers of delinquent and non-delinquent children differ in their child-rearing practices and that the delinquent and non-delinquent children differ significantly in their perceived maternal acceptance--rejection.

**The following table shows the item- location of different scales of PARI (mother).**

1.	Fostering Dependence®	1	25	48	71	94
2.	Breaking the will®	2	26	49	72	95
3.	Fear of harming the baby®	3	27	50	73	96
4.	Marital Conflict®	4	28	51	74	97
5.	Suppression of Aggression®	5	30	53	76	99
6.	Rejection of Home making Role®	6	30	53	76	99

Schaefer and Bells' (1958): Parental Attitude Research Instrument (PARI) adopted in Hindi by Uma Saxena (1976) was administered upon the mothers of delinquents and non-delinquents in order to study their child rearing practices. PARI purports to measure child-rearing attitudes

but most of the items pertain to cognitive aspect of attitudes. Hence they can operationally be construed as childrearing practices also.

**Data, Statistical Techniques Used, Results:**

**Table -1**

**Showing PARI scores on scale "Forestering Dependency" of mothers as delinquents and non-delinquent**

Group	N	M	SD	T	S or NS
Delinquent	100	9.46	2.54	0.097	S
Non-delinquent	100	9.17	1.87		

On PARI scale "Forestering Dependency" of mothers of delinquents and non-delinquents adolescents were not found to be significantly different (means = 9.46

and 9.17, SDs = 2.54 and 1.87, t = 0.097; not significant). This shows that child rearing practice of fostering dependency is not related to delinquent behaviour.

**Table - 2**

**Showing PARI scores on scale "Fear of Harming the Baby" of delinquents and non-delinquents**

Group	N	M	SD	T	S or NS
Delinquent	100	17.3	3.89	11.05	S
Non-delinquent	100	12.39	1.87		

The perusal of the above table shows that on PARI scale "Breaking the will" the two categories of mothers under study were found to be significantly different (means = 17.03 and 12.39; SDs = 3.89 and 1.87; t = 11.05; significant at .01 level). The table further reveals that mothers of delinquent adolescents on PARI scale

"breaking the will" are significantly higher than the mothers of non-delinquents. In other words the mothers of delinquents did not care much about their sons "will" as compared to the mothers of non-delinquents. This shows that two groups under study are significantly different. Thus child-rearing practice of "Breaking the will" is directly related to delinquency.

**Table-3**

**Showing PARI scores on scale "Fear of Harming the Baby" of mothers of delinquents and non-delinquent subjects**

Group	N	M	SD	T	S or NS
Delinquent	100	9.42	2.26	1.173	S
Non-delinquent	100	9.08	1.87		

On PARI scale "Fear of Harming the Baby" of mothers of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents were not found to be significantly different (means = 9.42

and 9.08; SDs = 2.26 and 1.86;  $t = 1.17$ ; not significant), This shows that child rearing practice of "Fear of Harming the Baby" is not related to delinquent behaviour.

**Table- 4**

**Showing PARI scores on scale "Marital Conflict" of mothers of delinquents and non-delinquents**

<b>Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S or NS</b>
Delinquent	100	13.06	4.03	3.24	S
Non-delinquent	100	11.54	2.23		

The perusal of the above table shows that on PARI scale "Marital Conflict" the two categories of mothers under study were found to be significantly different (means = 13.03 and 11.54; SDs = 4.03 and 2.23,  $t = 3.24$ ; significantly different at .01 level).

The table further reveals that mothers of delinquent adolescents perceive greater marital conflict than the mothers of non-delinquent one's. This shows that "Marital Conflict" among parents may lead to delinquency among children.

**Table- 5**

**Showing PARI scores on scale "Suppression of aggression" of mothers of delinquents and Non-delinquents**

<b>Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S or NS</b>
Delinquent	100	12.89	3.46	2.77	S
Non-delinquent	100	9.79	2.48		

The perusal of the above table shows that on PARI scale "Suppression of aggression" the two categories of mothers under study were found to be significantly different (means = 12.89 and 9.79; SDs = 3.46 and 2.48,  $t = 2.77$ ; significant at 0.01 level). The table further reveals that

mothers of delinquents adolescent believe in greater suppression of aggression than the mothers of non-delinquent adolescents; In other words, 'child-rearing practice of "Suppression of aggression" is directly related to the delinquent behaviour in the sense that Suppression of aggression may lead to delinquency.

**Table-6**

**Showing PARI scores on scale "Rejection of Home Making role" of mothers of delinquents and Non-delinquents**

<b>Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S or NS</b>
Delinquent	100	10.00	2.80	5.34	S
Non-delinquent	100	8.13	1.98		

The perusal of the above table shows that on PARI scale "Rejection of making role" the two groups of subject under study were found to be significantly different (means =10.00 and 8.13, SDs = 2.80 and 1.98;  $t = 5.34$ ; significant at 0.01 level). The table further reveals that mothers of delinquents adolescent reject the home making role to a greater extent than the mothers of non-delinquent adolescents. In other words, child rearing practice of "rejection of home making role" is directly related to delinquent behaviour in the sense that maternal rejection of home making role

may lead to delinquency.

### CONCLUSION

The sum up; out of 6 PARI scales, mothers of delinquents and non-delinquents, we are found to be significantly different of four scales. Breaking the will, marital conflict, suppression of aggression, rejection of home making role. On the remaining two PARI scales fostering dependency and fear of fanning the baby, the two groups under study were not found to be significantly different.

### REFERENCES:

1. Chorest, Sherwood Bruce, "Parental Child-rearing attitudes and (1961) their correlates in adolescent aggression. Dissertation *Abst.*, vol, 21, 2782 Abstract.
2. Fauber, R. Ferehand *R et al.*, "A mediational model of the impact of marital conflict on adolescent adjustment in intact and divorced families. The role of disrupted parenting. *Child Development* (Aug. Vol. 61(4), 1112-1123.
3. Hetherington, E. M., Atonewie, R. J. and Ridberg, E.H.( 1971), Patterns of family interaction and child rearing attitudes related to three dimensions of juvenile delinquency. *J Abnormal Psychology*, (Oct.) 78(2), 160-176
4. Hurlock, E. B. (1956). Child development, New York, *Mc Grow Hill Book Co., Inc.*
5. Schaefer, E.S. & Bell, R. Q. (1958), Development of a parental attitude Research Instrument *Child Development*, 1958, 29, 339-361
6. Shirley M. M. (1941), The impact of the mother's personality on the young child. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Work*, 1941, 12, 15-64
7. WuIf, Kathleen M, Changing, mother attitudes towards child-rearing. *School Psychology International*, (Jan.-Feb.), Vol. 31, 7-9