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## A STUDY ON SELF COMPARATIVE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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### ABSTARCT

*The present study shows that confidence level of juvenile delinquency of the children and how to improve their confidence level. The current study shows that female have more confidence level than the male juvenile delinquency.*

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### Introduction:

Every person has same idea about how he feels thinks about himself the parents test aims at studying how you feel or think about yourself the s.c inventory has been dinged to estimate the level of self confidence adulsenty and adults self confidence here is a phenomenological construct.

In the organism development we observe that certain social motive play impotent role shaping of individual behavior the individual personal characteristics movie like prestige feelings superiority self confidence his he social motives like social recognition social responsibility all play important roles in shaping up the personality of individual and the individual is put it into rigorous inter personal relation .

An individual successes or failure depends not only upon his perception about his abilities. In other world will doing any work how one perceives himself whether he can simple or complex will he attain successes or not all this perceptible factor determine the output strictly specking any kind of failure or successes will be determined by the self confidence .

Self awareness dose not develop in an all or none fashion the self is its reflexive nature through our ingurgitation we take a position outside our own personality so to speak and from this assume position we view our own thoughts .teachings and actions as if we were someone else of course we can never really get outside ourselves rather we only exercise our imagination is such a manner that we take a place outside our selves for the purpose of self observation and evaluation.

The reason for this is that frequently it would be too painful discomfoting and there attaining to see ourselves as other see as hence we often just think we see ourselves objectively but in realty we see ourselves very subjectively is indeed we are usually most aware of the process when we am worried about the kind of impression we are making.

In general terms self confidence refers to an individual perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and get things go all right.

**Self:**

“The ego and the traits and characteristics making up the individual”

**W. James:**

That which a person considers parts of his or her self there are many selves representing an individual such as the self the social self the spiritual self.

**Carl Rogers:**

The portion of the personality which consists of perception of “I” or one and develops out of the organism’s interaction with environment. It strives for consistency interjects the value of others which may be perceived in a distracted way and changes as a result of maturation and learning.

**Arnold (1975)**

In her study she tested the relationship between self confidence and social intelligence and found positive correlation (between).

**George Washington:**

Social intelligence is the ability to get on with others to get well do others and successful in social situation.

Similarly Block and Peterson (1955) interested it from their subjects expressed level of confidence in a decision situation involving judgment of lengths of two lines.

According to Gough (1952) self confidence refers the ability of a person is one’s own power to do things successfully and behavior in a confident manner himself and others.

**Juvenile delinquency:**

In India the juvenile justice act of 1986 defines juvenile as a boy who has not attained the age of 16 years or girl who has not attained the age of 18 years the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is complex and result from many causes it has been found that family exerts a profound influence on the development of a child it has been noticed that delinquent children often come from unstable and stressful families another factor possible for juvenile delinquency is inadequate schooling the school is in a strategic position to identify children with behavior problems and to refer them for treatment the school has an important role to play in building social individuals. The problem of juvenile delinquency is a complex one it requires coordinated effort and skill of different law enforcement and child welfare agencies reformatory institution and social workers to tackle it effectively.

In India the juvenile delinquency was first introduced in the Maharashtra Children Act of 1954 it applied to a child

offender and since then the word delinquent has been incorporated in place of youthful offender in all the children acts passed subsequently culminating in the juvenile justice act of 1986 the age ceiling for the purpose of being treated as juvenile varies from country to country state to state and act to act in U.S.A the age varies in deferent status with the upper age limit ranging from 16 to 21 years under the English law offenders under twenty one years of age thus divided (a) children (below 14 years) (b) young persons (14 to 17 years) (c) young offender (17 to 21 years ) in England a child under 10 years cannot commit any criminal offence because of few presumption of innocence and absence of menswear

### **Discussion:**

In order to collect the items for the inventory theoretical guideline was necessary for this purpose original works of major self theorists E.G reimey (1984) Rogers (1951) Allport (1961) Coors and Snyg (1959) and Wyllie (1961) were scanned though based on their views a self confidence person was defined as one who perceived himself as socially competent emotionally mature Intellectually adequate successful satisfied decisive optimistic independent self reliant self motivated forward moving fairly assertive having leadership qualities and in general as having positive and constructive self feeling and evaluation.

One who had a person who lacked self confidence was defined as one who perceived himself as socially incompetent emotionally immature intellectually inadequate unsuccessful dissatisfied vacillating pessimistic dependent unsure insecure escaping anxious unattractive sensitive say cautions passive lacking in leadership qualities and in general as having negative self feeling and evaluation the self confidence inventory has been designed to estimate the level of self confidence among adolescents and adults self confidence as conceived here is a phenomenological it is a characteristic or an aspect of self concept,

This factor had high projections are elements such as confident valuable stable satisfied smart active popular etc.

It clearly indicates that the male mean score is 45.88 and sd is 10.69 and female mean score is 44.94 and sd is 9.34 the groups with less score have more self confidence and the groups with more score have less self confidence. female are more self confidence than the male one of the hypothesis tested was that female with high self confidence were more capable of taking risk in predicting their performance than less confidence the school hypothesis which too was confirmed stated that high self confidence person and high self regard.

while testing the effect to sex on self confidence it is observed that there is no significant difference between female and male it means that there is an impact of modernization education social system and culture in the present generation of youth are positively developed self confidence.

**Conclusion:**

In the light of above discussion and data collected for present study the following conclusion can be drawn.

1. The female have more self confidence the male
2. There is no significant difference between male and female delinquents in self confidence.

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