



A Study of Criminal Behaviour with Academic Achievement among Adolescent

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Abstract:

The purpose of this research was to investigate the criminal behaviour among adolescent. Three hundred male and female adolescents were selected from various educational schools of Kota district. Their age range was 13 to 19 years. The data was collected by employing investigator survey Performa. For statistical analysis, mean, S.D. and “t” were worked out. The results showed that the adolescent students significantly differ regarding gender, locality, and economic status. Male students indulged more in criminal behaviour, as compared to female. Urban adolescents did more criminal behaviour than rural. Rich and poor adolescents are shows same criminal behaviour. While academic achievement has negative relationship with criminal behaviour. It can therefore, be concluded that if the academic achievement decrease then criminal behaviour will increased and vice-versa.

Key word: Academic Achievement, Adolescents, Criminal behavior, Economic status, Gender, Locality.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Youth is the power of all nations. On the basis of youth's physical and mental capacity, success and future empowerment is possible to define of any nation. Since it may quote that- youth are like the milestone of any nation heights. Their individual photon package are the ray of next bright morning. As much as photon becomes together and blink, they makes surrounding well lighten up. If youth are free, happy and self-satisfy then there is no doubt that the nation is surely become first in success race. So here we have to spot a centre of light on youth to make them self-satisfy and happy. At present in lots of population and many dimensional scopes “Success is define as self-satisfaction.” None of anyone can judge their or others success with next ones life's achievements. Because now a day's success is not quantitative rather than that it is qualitative, so its base is competency of individual not comparison with others. People believe in self-competition and self-satisfaction to get happiness. But when peoples are not find them self satisfied with their achievement then they feel some of psychological disturbances which may affect him or her physically , mentally, socially or economically. The adolescent is very much sensitive towards this success, because at this level they are at the turning point of their life which directed their future in life. Since adolescents should be very well satisfied and happy, so the future of them and their nation got well shine. Here in this study investigator tried to find out the effect of academic achievement with criminal behaviour of adolescent students.

Statement of the problem:

“A study of criminal behaviour with academic achievement among adolescent”

Rational of the study:Andrew &Bonta, (1998) offered four general definitions of criminal behavior that will fit all type of it. These four areas include the following types of act:

- Prohibited by law and are punished by the state.
- Considered to be violation moral or religious code and is believe to be punishable by a supreme spiritual being such as God.
- Violate norms of society or traditions and, are believed to be punished by community.
- Acts causing serious psychological stress or mental damage to a victim, but is somewhat affordable for offender (referred as “psychological criminal behavior”).

Well known Indian sociologist **Ram Ahuja, (1996)** mentioned about the relation between youth and crime, “Youth crime is the caused frustrations and deprivations arising from a failure to achieve goals desires and aspirations. These frustrations break or weaken the youths ‘social bonds with groups which control their social behaviour. However, the breaking/weakening of social bonds depends upon youth's personality structure. One, who is committed to social norms, continues to remain attached to the family, and since he has the ability to adjust to a situation, he is not like to break his bonds with his groups. Thus, the breaking or weakening of the social bonds becomes the cause of a youth's criminal behaviour.” As on latest research according to **K.C.Dubey, (2009)** Crime is a deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally. This approach considers the complex realities surrounding the concept of crime and seeks to understand how changing social, political, psychological and economic conditions may affect the current definition of crime and the form of the legal, law, enforcement, and penal responses made by society. The stress, anxiety and fear generated by unsatisfactory individual interfere with the normal developmental process of young people like their ability to trust and have a sense of personal safety; their ability to develop skills to control their emotions; their freedom to explore the local environment; and their ability to form “normal” social

relationships. Research has shown that adolescents whose peers disapproved of delinquent behavior were less likely to report having committed delinquent acts (Elliott, 1994), including sexual assaults (Ageton, 1983). In this present work it has been found that violent behavior of youth is often occurred in the course of gaining independence from parents and developing an identity within the peer group. Study indicates that young people are just like to commit violent behavior because of verbal coercion from friends due to their own private desire to gain acceptance within the peer group. All adolescent dislikes adult interference in their life. Their agitations reflect the conflict between two generation old and new. Most of them feel As if they are living in vacuum and helplessness and create a sense of being suppressed, oppressed and exploited. Beside of that adolescents have an unlimited store of energy, vigor and feeling of adventure and in absence of guidance, this energy drive the adolescent in antisocial behavior like activism, agitation, strikes, demonstration and criminal sheds. Along with above scenario some other factors like upbringing surrounding (family, friend), personal inferiority complex, jealous, sexual assault, adventurous feeling etc. develop the criminal behavior or may develop a delinquency in adolescent. These aspects may consecutively affect their academic achievement. A research study of Lindqvist & Allebeck (1990) had been traces the criminal records of cohorts of individuals who had contact with mental health services. The graphs of these aspects rise up with boom. Year by year cases of minor crimes by adolescents increases in Kota. Students comes around are indulge in gangsterism and demonstrate a wide range of antisocial acts. These aspects have a sure effect on their academic achievement and mental health. Because adolescent age is the milestone of future, since it is necessary to rise up them from above problems and diverted them on the bright way of good academic achievement and mental health. The main aim of this research is to generate the knowledge and possibilities that how an adolescent students can get a good academic achievement and out of them from criminal behaviour.

II.OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the effect of gender, locality, and economic status on criminal behaviour.
2. To study the effect of academic achievement on criminal behaviour of adolescent students.
3. To study the interrelationship between criminal behaviour with academic achievement of adolescent.

Hypothesis:

1. There will be no significance effect of gender on criminal behavior of adolescent at .05 level of significance.
2. There will be no significance effect of locality on criminal behavior of adolescent at .05 level of significance.
3. There will be no significance effect of economic status on criminal behavior of adolescent at .05 level of significance.
4. There will be no significance effect of academic achievement on criminal behavior of adolescent at .05 level of significance.
5. There will be no significance correlation of academic achievement and criminal behavior of adolescent at .05 level of significance.

Method:

In reference of educational and other stream research processes educationalist classify many methods. Out of these research methods in this study ex-post facto and survey method of research is used.

Population and sample:

Population defined as all adolescents of Kota region for this research. A sample consisted of 1200 (600 male and 600 female) adolescent students was selected from rural and urban regions from various educational institutes of Kota district. Their age range was 13 years to 19 years.

Tools used:

1. For data collection of criminal behavior a survey based Performa made by investigator.
2. For academic achievement data collection a Performa made by investigator from collecting annual result from selected samples schools.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table.1. Significance of difference between mean criminal behaviour score of male and female adolescent students-

Variable gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Level of significance
Male	600	0.085	0.3667	4.3062	Significant difference at .01 level
Female	600	0.016	0.1281		

T value at 0.01 level is 2.578 response respectively on df =1198

This can be observed from table-I that there was existed significance difference between mean criminal behavior score of male and female adolescent students. Because the obtained “t” value 4.3062 was more than the table value at 0.01 level of significance with df 1198. Since the null hypothesis of no significance difference between criminal behavior of male and female adolescent students was rejected. Hence there was significance effect of gender on criminal behavior of adolescent students.

Table.2. Significance of difference between mean criminal behaviour score of rural and urban adolescent students-

Variable locality	N	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Level of significance
Urban	600	0.071667	0.1146	4.24672	Significant difference at .01 level
Rural	600	0.013333	0.316		

T value at 0.01 level is 2.578 response respectively on df =1198

This can be observed from table-II that there was existed significance difference between mean criminal behavior score of rural and urban adolescent students. Because the obtained “t” value 4.24672 was more than the table value at 0.01 level of significance with df 1198. Since the null hypothesis of no significance difference between criminal behavior of rural and

urban adolescent students was rejected. Hence there was significance effect of locality on criminal behavior of adolescent students.

Table.3. Significance of difference between mean criminal behaviour score of rich and poor adolescent students-

Variable economic status	N	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Level of significance
Rich	600	0.061667	0.290741	2.778843	Significant difference at .01 level
Poor	600	0.023333	0.171626		

T value at 0.01 level is 2.578 response respectively on df =1198

This can be observed from table-III that there was existed significance difference between mean criminal behavior score of rich and poor adolescent students. Because the obtained “t” value 2.778843 was more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance with df 1198. Since the null hypothesis of no significance difference between criminal behavior of rich and poor adolescent students was rejected. Hence there was significance effect of economic status on criminal behavior of adolescent students.

Table.4. Significance of difference between mean criminal behaviour score of high achiever and low achiever adolescent students-

Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Level of significance
High achiever	600	0.4266	1.9607	0.67981	NS
Low achiever	600	0.5083	2.1908		

T value at 0.05 level is 1.9619 response respectively on df =1198 This can be observed from table-IV that there was existed no significance difference between mean criminal behavior score of high and low academic achiever of adolescent students. Because the obtained “t” value 0.67981 was less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance with df 1198. Since the null hypothesis of no significance difference between criminal behaviors of high and low academic achiever of adolescent students was not rejected. Hence there was no significance effect of academic achievement on criminal behavior of adolescent students.

Table.5. Value of product moment coefficient of correlation between academic achievement and criminal behaviour-

Variable	r	Level of significance
Academic achievement	0.0073	NS
Criminal behavior		

Critical value of co-efficient of correlation is 0.060 at 99% level of confidence. It can observe from table-5 that- the value of co-efficient of correlation between academic achievement and criminal behaviour of adolescent student was 0.0073. This value was found to be no significant at 99% of level of confidence. Hence the null hypothesis of no significant correlation between academic achievement and stress was not rejected at .01 level of significance. It revealed that there was no significant relationship between academic achievement and criminal behavior of adolescent student.

III.DISCUSSIONS:-

The present study reveals some interesting results about the impact of academic achievement on criminal behavior of adolescent students. The results clearly indicates that –

1. There is significant difference between male and female adolescent students criminal behavior. Male are more indulged in criminal behavior than females. Because males are very spontaneous to show reaction at any action while females are calm. Females are very familiar and society conscious while males are personal and heroism.
2. There is significant difference between rural and urban adolescent students criminal behavior. Urban are more indulged in criminal behavior than rural. Because Rural are living in calm environment, since they are less indulge in antisocial activities while urban are very sensitive environment. Society are very much close in rural areas, so because of consciousness crime are less done there while urban are less connected to societies.
3. There is significant difference between rich and poor adolescent students criminal behavior. Rich are more indulged in criminal behavior than poor. Rich are blind in light of their money, since they disobey the laws. They did antisocial behavior under the peer pressure. Social status causes more stress in rich adolescents, since they did more delinquent behavior.
4. There is no significant difference between high and low academic achiever adolescent students criminal behavior. Research find that both kind of achiever feel same chance of criminal behavior. This study find that reasons of crime is not academic achievement for adolescents, other reasons effect criminal behavior like loneliness, stress and drug addiction.
5. There is no significant relationship between academic achievement and criminal behavior of adolescent student. Academic achievement has no relation with criminal behavior, any adolescents may divert toward crime. Criminal behavior may occur in adolescents due to other reasons than academic achievements. Reasons of crime may be personal, peer pressure or society created. Crime behavior may be arise due to some unsatisfied reasons at self-esteem.

IV. REFERENCES:-

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