

Anger Expression Of Delinquents And Non Delinquents

Umeshwari Thakur* , Prof. Prabhavaati Shukla**, Vaibhav Saxena***.

*Research Scholar

**Prof.

***Research Scholar

SOS in Psychology, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University Raipur, C.G.

Abstract:

The aim of this present study was to ascertain expression of anger in delinquents and non delinquents. Subject for this study were 100 adolescence, 50 were delinquents age between 14-17 years old. They were taken from reformatory of M.P. and 50 non delinquents age between 14-17 years old they were taken from kendriya vidyalaya of M.P. the instrument aggressive behavior scale (ABS-BSASKSR) was used. Developed by Dr. Sameer Babu m., Dr. Sarwat Ali and Prof. Riaz Shakir Khan. Result revealed that delinquents were expressed high anger then non delinquents.

Keywords: Anger Expression, Adolescence, Delinquents, Non Delinquents.

Introduction:

In present world adolescence face lot of behavioral problems. Anger is one of them. Anger dominants in adolescence. In small amount of anger is good but when it become more, it's out of control. Some adolescence tries to control their anger and the succeed but some are not able to control their anger. Those who can not control their anger they are going to involved in many antisocial behaviors like murder, robbery, kidnapping, rape etc. Anger plays main role and responsible factor for converting normal adolescence into delinquents.

Blacke and Hamrin say anger expression takes many forms violence, self harm, physical and verbal aggression (2007). Hazaleus and Deffenbacher 1986, Dan Parrot and zeichnar, 2002.aggression leads when anger failed to control. Anger leads to aggression (Lok, Bond and Tse, 2009; Bushman and Aderson 2002; Neihbors, Vietor and Knee Campano. Dan Munakata 2004).

according to Lok, bond and Tse, anger and aggression are considered as negative and which are disruptive, detrimental and behavioral expression in social encounters(2009).anger is a internal event and problem is in appropriate anger expression (Feindler and Engel, 2011)when adolescents anger occurs with aggressive , which are negative consequences(Fives, Kong and Fuller 2011). Nasir and Ghani, (2014) adolescence feels emotional and behavioral effects of anger expression. They are calming themselves when they felt angry. Boys score higher than girls in physical, verbal and indirect aggression, Sanchez-Martin etall 2011.adolescence face high risk of antisocial activities and experience stress and high levels of negative emotions due to biological changes during puberty. Early aggression related to late delinquency and antisocial behaviors. Inconsistent discipline of parents, avoidance of parents, children to become antisocial.

METHOD:

Sample:

In this research 100 adolescence were included 50 delinquents randomly selected from reformatory of M.P. and non delinquents students selected from kendriya vidyalaya of M.P. age between 14-17 years old.

Measures:

Aggressive behavior scale (ABS-BSASKSR) was performed on adolescence (delinquents and non delinquents) this scale measures anger expression of delinquents and non delinquents. This scale developed by Dr. Sameer Babu M., Dr. Sarwat Ali and Prof. Riaz Shakir Khan. It has 42 items, likert type scale with five options; strongly agree, agree undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. Scale has good consistency. Validity and reliability coefficients 0.709, 0.908, 0.905 and 0.902.

Procedure:

After taking permission to related organization. We stabilized good repo with subjects then we take consent of all subjects. After that instructed to all to fill data sit.

Data Analysis:

Data were analyzed by mean S.D. and 't' test.

Result and Discussion:

Following table presents the **Mean, S.D** and **t-value** of anger expression among delinquents and non delinquents.

Variable	group	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	P
Anger	delinquents	50	(M 1) 172.38	12.94	98	19.37	0.05 (1.98)
Anger	non delinquent	50	(M 2) 121.18	13.2177			0.01 (2.63)

Result indicates that delinquents and non delinquents are differ on their anger ($t= 19.37$, $df=98$, $p<0.01$). Where mean differences $M1=121.18$ and $M2=172.38$ also suggests that delinquents have high levels of anger expression as compared to their counterparts' non delinquents. The result is statistically significant differences found between delinquents and non delinquents.

Delinquents are more aggressive in physically and verbally and they are more hostile and angry then non delinquents in certain situations.

Anger is a common emotion. Everybody face anger in their day to day life. Adolescence age is very critical age to manage all the things of their surroundings. Adolescence who balance their emotions and their parents and environment help to manage and support them, therefore the adolescence are secure to making a good personality and found the way to make a fully achieved person in society. But those who do not manage their emotion to handle all they are not going to antisocial track. But who do not manage their emotion of anger and parents are also ignoring them, than that type of adolescence to adopt a wrong personality and behave like antisocial act and it is harm for himself and society. They are also involved in dangerous activity like self harming and others. i.e. drug addiction, smoking, alcohol use and opposed the social norms and not followed law and orders. Delinquency is also affected by unhealthy environment surrounding them. Lots of study has proved it. Those who are angry, depressive, frustrated are in any stressful situations they are most probably to go in or adopt anti social track and involved in different types of criminal activity.

Reference:

- Blacke, C.S. and Hamrin, V. (2007).current approaches to the assessment and management of anger and aggression in youth: a review. *Journal of child and adolescent Psychiatric Nursing*,20(4), 209-221.
- Bushman, B.J. and Anderson, C.A.2002. Violent video games and hostile expectations: a test of the General Aggression Model. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 28, 1679-1686.
- Campano, J. P. and Munakaata, J. 2004. Anger and aggression among Filipino students. *Adolescence*, 39,757-764.
- Feindler, E.L., and Engel, E.C.(2011). Assessment and intervention for adolescents with anger and aggression difficulties in school settings. *Psychology in the schools*, 48(3), 243-253.
- Fives, C.J.,Kong,G. , and Fullere, J.R. (2001). Anger Aggression and irrational beliefs in adolescents. *Cognitive Therapy Research*, 35,199-208.
- Gottfredson M. R., Hirschi T. (1990). *A general theory of Crime*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press
- Nasir, Rohany and Ghani,Norisham Abd(2014).Behavioral and Emotional Effects of Anger Expression and Anger management among Adolescents. *Social and behavioral Science*, 140,565-569.
- Neighbors, C., Vietor, A.N. and Knee, C.R. 2002.A Motivational Model of Driving Anger and Aggression. *Personality and Social Psychology Buletin*.vol.28 (3, 324-335).
- Sanchez-Martin, Jose, R., Azurmendi Aitziber, Pascual- Sagastizabal Eider, Cardas Jaione, Braza Francisco, Braza Paloma, Carreras Maria R. Munoz Jose M.(2011). Androgen levels and anger and impulsivity measures as predictorsof physical,verbal and indirect aggression in boys and girls. *Psychoneuroendo Criminology*, 36,750-760.