

## Well-Being and emotional Intelligence of juvenile delinquency and normal student

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### **Abstract:**

Aim of present study was to compare juvenile delinquency and normal student on well being and emotional intelligence. To assess the well-being, Psychological Well-Being of Bhogale and Jai Prakash (1995) and to assess the emotional intelligence, emotional intelligence scale of Hyde, Pethe and Dhar (2001) were administered on juvenile delinquency and normal student. Obtained result show that significant difference found between juvenile delinquency and normal student on well being and emotional intelligence. Normal student found significantly higher level of well-being and emotional intelligence than juvenile delinquency. Significant association found between well-being and emotional intelligence of juvenile delinquency and normal student. Positive association found between well-being and emotional intelligence of juvenile delinquency and normal student. The result helpful for counsellor, clinical set up, parents, education field etc.

**Keyword:** Juvenile delinquency, normal student, well-being and emotional intelligence.

### **Introduction:**

The experience of health, happiness, and prosperity is referred to as well-being. It entails good mental health, a high level of life satisfaction, a sense of meaning or purpose, and the ability to cope with stress. To put it another way, well-being is just feeling good. Our emotional, psychological, and social well-being are all part of our mental health. It has an impact on the way we think, feel, and act. It also influences how we deal with stress, interact with others, and make decisions. Mental health is vital at all stages of life, including childhood, adolescence, and maturity. Emotional disturbance is a strong predictor of delinquent behavior, and emotional disturbance moderated the effects of parental connection and life stress.

### **Well-Being:**

The experience of pleasant feelings such as happiness and contentment, as well as the development of one's potential, having some control over one's life, having a sense of purpose, and enjoying meaningful connections, has been classified as well-being. (Huppert, 2009)

### **Emotional Intelligence:**

Emotional intelligence has been defined, by Salovey and Mayer, as "the ability to monitor one's own and other people's emotions, to discriminate between different emotions and label them appropriately, and to use emotional information to guide thinking and behavior". This definition was later broken down and refined into four proposed abilities: perceiving, using, understanding, and managing emotions (Colman, 2008).

### **Significance of the Study:**

In modern era, due to the negative effect of TV, internet, social media, virtual game increasing total number of child delinquency. Hence the psychological well-being and emotional intelligence affected by these factor. Present research explores how well being and emotional intelligence associated within contexts, such as in education filed, parents etc. Present research try to find out difference between child delinquency and normal student on well-being and emotional intelligence.

### **Statement of the Problem:**

"A comparative study of Well-Being and emotional Intelligence of juvenile delinquency and normal student".

### **Objective of the study:**

1. To study the difference between juvenile delinquency and normal student on well-being and emotional intelligence.
2. To study the association between well-being and emotional intelligence of juvenile delinquency and normal student.

### **Review of literature:**

Understanding the link between mental health difficulties and youthful offending is important in considering treatment response, according to Heilbrun, Lee, and Cottle (2005), because there is growing evidence that mental health difficulties are linked directly and indirectly to later offending behaviour and delinquency.

Many juvenile justice systems were left unprepared to cope with the acute requirements of kids with mental health illnesses, according to Trupin and Boesky (1999).

Individual and social efficacy at its best. Positive wellbeing, according to Huppert (2009), is about lives that are doing well. People who have a high level of positive well-being report feeling pleased, capable, well supported, satisfied with life, and so on.

In juvenile delinquents, behavioural and emotional dysregulation were common, and children in juvenile detention had low emotional intelligence in peer relationships (Mohanty & Nanda, 2018). One study found that 95 percent of juvenile offenders with significant mental illness diagnoses did not receive evidence-based treatments, according to the study (McCart & Sheidow, 2016)

Kaimal and his colleagues (2021) Inmates at juvenile homes have been reported to have a high rate of delinquent behaviour. The study discovered a link between delinquent behaviour and emotional intelligence. In the development of emotional intelligence, both nature and nurture play a role.

### Research Design:

It is a comparative study using between group design through which researcher trying to see the difference between juvenile delinquency and normal student on well-being and emotional intelligence.

### Variables:

**Independent Variable:** juvenile delinquency and normal student

**Dependent Variable:** 1. Well-being  
2. Emotional

### Hypotheses:

1. There would be significance difference between juvenile delinquency and normal student on well being and emotional intelligence.
2. There would be positive association between well being and emotional intelligence of juvenile delinquency and normal student.

### Operational Definition:

**1. Well-Being:** Scores obtained on factors of well-being and measured by psychological well-being of Bhogale and Jai Prakash (1995).

**2. Emotional Intelligence:** Scores obtained on factors of emotional intelligence and measured by Emotional Intelligence Scale of Hyde, Pethe and Dhar (2001).

### Sample and Data Collection Procedure:

From remand home, total 30 child selected and from other area than remand home, total 30 child normal student selected for the present study. Age range of children was 14 to below 18 year. They administered the set of inventories including personal data sheet and asked them to fill in questionnaires independently.

### Tools:-

#### Psychological Well-Being (PWB):

This PWB scale used in the study is developed by Bhogale and Jai Prakash (1995). This scale consists of 28 items and measures PWB in 13 dimensions. The split of reliability co-efficient is 0.91, and test retest co-efficient is 0.71. The obtained con-current validity co-efficient of the scale is 0.62.

#### Emotional Intelligence Scale:

This scale developed by the Hyde, Pethe and Dhar in 2001. This scale consist of 34 item and measure 10 dimension. The scale has satisfactory of reliability and validity which is required for accuracy of the result.

### Result:

**Table 1: Mean comparison between Child delinquency and Normal Student on well-being**

Group	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Sig.
Child delinquency	30	12.17	2.15	58	11.71	0.001
Normal Student	30	22.11	4.12			

Above the table 1 shows mean comparison between **child delinquency and normal Student on well-being. Obtained t value is 11.71 which are significant at 0.001 levels on well being. It indicates that significant difference found between child delinquency and normal Student on well-being. For child delinquency, Mean=12.17 and SD=2.15; for normal student Mean=22.11 and SD=4.12 on well being. Result show normal student significantly higher on well being than child delinquent.**

**Table 1: Mean comparison between Child delinquency and Normal Student on Emotional Intelligence.**

Group	N	Mean	SD	df	t	sig
Child delinquency	30	80.11	10.11	58	7.96	0.001
Normal Student	30	104.27	13.19			

Above the table 2 shows mean comparison between child delinquency and normal Student on emotional intelligence. Obtained t value is 7.96 which is significant at 0.001 levels on emotional intelligence. It indicates that significant difference found between child delinquency and normal Student on emotional intelligence. For child delinquent, Mean=80.11 and SD=10.11; for normal student Mean=104.27 and SD=13.19 on emotional intelligence. Result show normal student significantly higher on emotional intelligence than child delinquent. Hypothesis number one stating that “There would be significance difference between juvenile delinquency and normal student on well being and emotional intelligence.” is accepted.

**Table 3: Correlation between well-being and emotional intelligence of child delinquency and normal Student.**

Variable	N	r	Sig.
Well-being and emotional intelligence	30	0.49	0.01

Above the table 3 shows correlation between well-being and emotional intelligence of child delinquency. Correlation between well-being and emotional intelligence of child delinquency is 0.49 which is significant at 0.01 levels. It indicates that well being is positively correlated with emotional intelligence of child delinquency and normal student. Hypothesis number two stating that “There would be positive association between well being and emotional intelligence of juvenile delinquency and normal student.” is accepted.

#### **Conclusion:**

1. Significant difference found between child delinquent and normal student on well-being and emotional intelligence. Normal student found significantly higher level on well-being and emotional intelligence than child delinquent.
2. Significant correlation found between well being and emotional intelligence of child delinquent and normal student. Well being positively associated with emotional intelligence of child delinquent and normal student.

#### **Limitations of the study**

Following are the limitations of the present study.

1. In the present study, only Nashik city area selected for sample.
2. Though the sample size in the present study was 60.

#### **Suggestions of further research**

Researcher would like to provide following suggestions for future.

1. Other city can be considered for the sample.
2. Sample size can be increase to more generalize the result.

#### **Implication:**

Addiction or negative effect of social media, TV, internet creating issue in our mental health thus is affected our personality, life style, happiness, and other psychological aspect. Hence the well being and emotional intelligence level found low in child delinquent and high in normal student.

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