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शिक्षणातील ज्ञान, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान आणि संशोधन यांना वाहिलेले नियतकालिक

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- ☞ Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
- ☞ Techniques of Evaluation
- ☞ Study of Religious Value among Violent and Non-violent Male Offenders
- ☞ संशोधन मार्गदर्शक प्रशिक्षण कार्यनितीची परिणामकारकता : एक व्यष्टी अभ्यास
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डॉ. किशोर चव्हाण

कार्यकारी संपादक:

डॉ. प्रवीण कोठावडे

इन्साईट पब्लिकेशन्स, नाशिक

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या अंकातील लेखकांचे विचार स्वतंत्र आहेत.
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Study of Social Value among Violent and Non-violent Offenders

Dr. Ramprasad S. Kale

Associate Professor,
Government college of Arts and Science, Aurangabad

Dr. Digamber Darekar

Associate Professor,
Dr.B.N. Purandare Arts college, Lonavala

Abstract:

People having high social value seek out the love of people and interesting to help others. This type of love is altruistic in nature. This study is significant for explanation, prediction, prevention, and control of criminal behavior as well as remedial measures for the same. Result of this study shows that social value is more among violent offenders than non-violent offenders. Further no significant differences were found among high age group offenders and low age group offenders in respect of social value.

Introduction:

The offending behaviour is a matter of great concern because civilized society has paid much on the nuisance value of offenders. The present study is concerned with the age wise differences in personality factors, emotional intelligence and values among violent and non-violent male offenders. In group of violent offenders included murderers and in group of non-violent offenders included offenders, who have committed the crime in which element of violence has not been used such as property crime, economic crime, corruption, offences relating to election, false evidence and documents, property, weight and measures, shoplifter, pickpocket, theft, chain snatching, offences relating to coins and currency, drugs and medicine etc. To understand

the effect of age-group difference in committing the crime, both types of offenders are categorized as low age group (20 to 30 years) and high age group (35 to 45 years).

People having high social value seeks out the love of people and interesting to help others. This type of love is altruistic in nature. These type people are unselfish, kindheartedness, caring to others. According to S.P. Kulshresta (1970) values are pattern of preferences or generalized attitudes with (mostly) real independent existence indicating the desirability of behaviors in terms of social, moral, aesthetic, and psychological needs (Kulshrestha; 1970).

Values guide the individual's behavioural decisions. Social value systems consist of the awareness of others' values or value systems, which can be as small as particular groups (e.g., clubs, religious organizations, and corporations) or as large as societies and cultures (Beggan & Allison, 1994; Liebrand & Dehue, 1996; Rohan, 2000).

Significance of the study:

This study is significant for explanation, prediction, prevention, and control of criminal behavior as well as remedial measures for the same. This study will also facilitate for development of programmes, regarding rehabilitation of the prisoners.




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Statement of the problem:

“Social values among male prisoners convicted for violent and non-violent offence”.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) Compare the social value among violent and non-violent male offenders.
- 2) To find out the differences between low age group and high age group male offenders in terms of their social values.
- 3) To find out the age wise differences within violent male offenders in terms of their social values.
- 4) To find out the age wise differences within non-violent male offenders in terms of their social values.

Following hypotheses were framed on the basis of review of literature and objectives of the study:

- 1) There would be significant difference between violent offenders and non-violent offenders in terms of social values.
- 2) There would be no significant difference between high age group offenders and low age group offenders in terms of their social values.
- 3) There would be no significant interaction between type of offenders and age group of offenders in terms of social values.

Selection of sample:

In the present study researcher has selected, 240 male prisoners (participants), convicted for violent and non-violent offence. Out of them 120 were convicted for violent (IPC 302, 304) and 120 were convicted for non-violent offence (IPC 420). The age of samples ranged between '20 and 45' years and they were divided in to two groups that are '20 to 30' and '35 to 45' years. Participants were selected by simple random

sampling method, on the basis of conviction within three years after having committed the offence. Age and crime (IPC/SLL) details of prisoners are as per the record of Prison.

The tools used for the present study:

Value test (Study of Values) (S.P. Kulshrestha; 1970):- This test is an Indian adaptation of Allport, Vernon and Lindzey's study of values (1960) in Hindi language, aims to measure the relative prominence of six basic values or interests in personality.

Results of the study:

The obtained F value ($F_{(1, 236)} = 9.85; p < 0.01$) is statistically significant for the first main effect. The eta square value associated with the same indicates that the effect is small (.040). The Mean of the violent offenders ($M = 46.91, SD = 5.20$) is greater than the Mean of non-violent offenders ($M = 44.88, SD = 4.79$). This obviously means that, the social value is more in the violent offenders than the non-violent offenders.

The second main effect (B) related to age group represents the comparison of Mean Score between low age group offenders and Mean Score of high age group offenders. The F value obtained for the second main effect is 0.21 ($p = NS$) which is not statistically significant. The eta square value associated with this effect indicates that the effect is small (.001). The Mean of the low age group ($M = 46.05, SD = 5.09$) is almost equal to the Mean of high age group ($M = 45.75, SD = 5.12$). This shows there is no significant difference in terms of social value between high age group and low age group offenders.

The interaction effect between types of offenders and age group of offenders is not significant for social value ($F_{(1, 236)} = 0.76; p = NS$).



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Conclusions:

- 1) Violent offenders are found more on social values than non-violent offenders
- 2) No significant differences were found between high age group offenders and low age group offenders in terms social values.
- 3) No significant interaction has been found between types of offenders and age group of offenders in terms of their social values.

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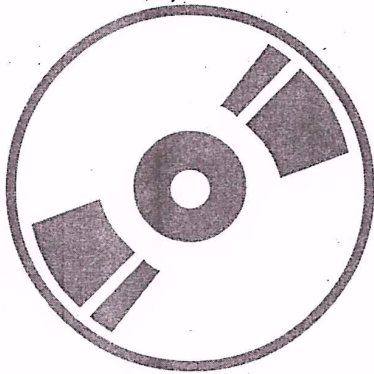
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