



Journal Homepage: - www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/13373

DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/13373>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR SELF-ACTUALIZATION AND SELF-TRANSCENDENCE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 05 July 2021

Final Accepted: 09 August 2021

Published: September 2021

Key words:-

Education, Self-Actualization, Self-Transcendence, Inmates, Optimistic Approach, Pessimistic Approach

Abstract

The main objective of the present study focused on the role of education in achieving the level of self-actualization and self-transcendence among inmates. The inmates were in the sensitive age of their life. They should be exposed to academic education rather than violence and the appropriate place for them is the school and not the prison. The present research was a quantitative study. The universe of the present study was the Industrial Schools, YOIS (Youthful Offenders Industrial School) in Karachi. Purposive sampling method has been applied because this form of sampling generally considers the respondents with common characteristics, untypical and deviant behavior that tries to figure out where such individuals can be found and then allows the researcher might decide to go to certain street or to a particular bar to study them. The respondents were 120 inmates, the entire population which was interviewed purposively. The data was collected through structured questionnaire and analyzed through SPSS. The major findings showed the impact of education is helpful to improve the present status and act as a predictor in satisfying the needs assessment for self-actualization and self-transcendence to make these delinquents useful and potential being when they leave the industrial school.

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Introduction:-

The main objective of the study was to explore the vital role of education in the fulfillment for the needs assessment for self-actualization and self-transcendence among inmates. It is an overall phenomenon enhancing the interest among social scientists, philanthropists, social psychologists, and researchers to study and understand the needs of Inmates which are determined in the model. Inmates are not different from other human beings in the society so they should not be neglected. They must be treated equally with equal opportunities of life like educational, recreational, social, and economic facilities.

Inmates also have rights and deserve the fulfillment of needs. Abraham Maslow's model of Need hierarchy of motivation about rights includes, Biological and Physiological needs (air, food, water, education, shelter etc.), Safety needs (protection, security, etc.), belongingness and love needs (family relationship, affection, etc.), Esteem needs (responsibility, achievement, reputation, etc.), Cognitive needs (self-awareness, knowledge, etc.), Aesthetic needs

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(physical appearance, beauty, form, etc.), Self-actualization (physical growth and self-fulfillment) and Self-transcendence (helping others to self-actualize)¹.

Similarly, Maslow's (1954, 1968, 1970, and 1971) represents self-actualization and self-transcendence pursue as the growth of an individual toward fulfillment of the highest needs which are particularly very much meaningful in their life. It is the state of self-fulfillment in which people realize their highest potentials in a unique way.² Therefore, education is the major need of every individual in all societies to cope up with the dynamic changes focusing the means for energizing growth and development.

Self-actualization has been described as a state that an individual reaches where they are experiencing life in a way which allows for optimal development i.e. a superior state of individual being'. Self-actualization of inmates pursues the opinion of inmates regarding themselves with the optimistic and pessimistic approach. The optimistic approach includes social status, vocational education, a clean environment, and desire for education among inmates. The pessimistic approach includes drug addiction, least expectations from parents, and feeling of loneliness among family relations, feeling of poor economic status and no vision for future.

Self-transcendence means that the individual's own needs are put aside to some degree in favor of service to others. Self-transcendence among inmates includes trust, responsibility, developing personality, and oath of not committing crime in future.

According to Davidson (2007), education provides more chances for employment as well as develops learning to overcome biological and social problems of the society. It further enhances the present status of juvenile delinquents to pursue their rights, and transforming them into good citizens. The findings of his research study showed that the juvenile delinquents would not have picked the path of wrongdoing in their life if they had been conferred academic education and better vocational training.³

The title Juvenile System Act 2018 has been revised as 'A Juvenile Justice Act 2018' as per Act passed by the National Assembly 2018 ensures that every decision taken regarding the future career of juvenile delinquents should preserve the child rights and social security. It also ensures that the academic education given to inmates should be as part of a coaching and training with the best child's hobbies and interest.⁴

Moreover, Prison confinement, by its nature is quite depriving for the inmates. Therefore, Industrial Schools and juvenile rehabilitation centers are established where these youthful offenders are languishing and getting the education, vocational as well as technical training for their mental and moral development. As these inmates are facing difficulties to complete their basic needs, especially physiological and biological needs.⁵ Needs are the basic requirements and necessities for an organism to live a healthy life in the society.

In the present study, The Juvenile Justice System Act Pakistan 2018 defines Inmates or Juvenile delinquents are as crimes committed by the child who has not attained the age of 18 years. A juvenile delinquent is one who breaks the law and whose behavior endangers his own moral life as well as the moral life of others. A minor offense means an offense for which punishment is up to maximum 3 years with or without fine. A major offense means an offense for which punishment is more than 3 years and up to 7 years with or without fine. A heinous offense means an offense

¹Robert, S. Feldman. *Essentials of Understanding Psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill Companies, 2012, pp. 305, 306, 320.

²Robert, S. Feldman (Op.cit)

³Davidson, W.B. Bromfield, J.M.& Bec, H. P. *Beneficial Academic Orientations and Self-Actualization of College Students*. Psychological Reports, Department of Psychology and Sociology, Angelo State University, 2007, pp.604-612.

⁴Rights, Ministry of Human. "AS PASSED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY." In *A Bill to provide for Criminal Justice System for Juveniles*, by Ministry In-Charge, Pakistan, 2018, pp. 1-5.

⁵Annary, F., Putri, N. D., Zahra, L., Rizqiyah, I., Curtinawati, H., Rohmatin, N., & Hadi, C. "Self-actualization of Inmates: Sex Management Approach." Retrieved from:

https://www.academia.edu/11860562/Self-Actualization_of_Inmates_Sex_Management_Approach

that is quite severe, horrible, cruel, unbelievable in personality or dreadful to public morality which is punishable with death or imprisonment for more than 7 years with or without fine.⁶

To sum up, Delinquency may be understood as a means by which individuals satisfy their basic human needs.⁷ These young offenders choose crime because they are unable to satisfy their needs legitimately.⁸

Therefore, Regoli has also concluded that the lack of education and skill trainings among adults continues poverty which attracts them to join the illegal gang activities⁹.

Nexus between Education and Abraham Maslow's Need Hierarchy of Motivation Model

The education augments the living standards of an individual, grows and satisfies the social and economic needs of individuals. It also helps in career selection, professional training and motivates an individual to become self-actualize and self-transcendent in the society. Education is the basic element to achieve goals and become motivated towards success.

Significance of the Study

Juvenile delinquency is a severe problem in Pakistani society as the literature has showed a sudden rise in the statistics of the young people who are engaged in crime because of the increasing poverty, idleness, and dependency on others and to stay away from educational institutions around 22.8 million children who have never enrolled in school.¹⁰

The social fact shows that these adolescents are involved in the theft, abuse, and violence on a regular basis to fulfill their needs. Most of them are the street children facing violence and terrorism day and night in their surroundings.¹¹

Objectives Of Research:-

1. To analyze their deficiency in inmates to achieve their goals (self- actualization and self-transcendence) due to lack of education.
2. To explore the effect of education as a predictor to fulfill self-actualization among youthful offenders.
3. To explore the effect of education as a predictor to fulfill self-transcendence among youthful offenders.
4. To explore the impacts of education on the present status to fulfill the needs assessment for self- actualization.
5. To examine the effect of education on the optimistic approach.
6. To examine the effect of education on the pessimistic approach.
7. To identify the profile of juvenile delinquents; their mean age, place of residence, education, employment, years of employment, their monthly earnings, satisfaction with income and number of times arrested.
8. To analyze the relationship of education with responsible citizens in future.

Hypothesis

1. Education is likely to be related to the optimistic approach.
2. Education is likely to be related to the pessimistic approach.
3. Education is likely to be related as a responsible citizen in the future.

⁶Rights, Ministry of Human. "AS PASSED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY." In *A Bill to provide for Criminal Justice System for Juveniles*, by Ministry In-Charge, Pakistan, 2018, pp. 1-5, Retrieved from: http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1519296948_886.pdf

⁷Lawrences, W. and Fulero, M. S. *Forensic Psychology*. United States of America: Wadsworth, a division of Thomas Learning Inc., 2005.

⁸Bohm, Haley. *Introduction to Criminal Justice*. 3rd. United States of America: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill Companies, 2002.

⁹Regoli, R. M. et. al., (2010), *Delinquency in Society*, 8th edition, published by Mc Graw Hill Companies, Inc., printed in New York.

¹⁰Zaidi, Asad. *Education*. Unicef, 2016, URL: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/education>.

¹¹Investigation, Federal Bureau. *Crime in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Department of Justice, 2008.

Self-Actualization

In the present study, self-actualization of inmates pursues the opinion of inmates regarding themselves with the optimistic and pessimistic approach.

Optimistic Approach

The optimistic approach towards self-actualization of juvenile delinquents referred to the opinion of delinquents regarding their approach towards life in terms of their preference for, social status, vocational education, a clean environment, and desire for education among inmates.

Social Status

The social status of these inmates within the prison cell describes the quality of the solid food, potable drinking water, fresh air, eight hours sleeping time, daily exercise, and health facilities within the confinements of the jail.

Vocational Education

Vocational education provides the training to be skillful within the jail so they adapt this skill as their career in the future. The youthful offenders' industrial school provides the vocational training in sewing, beadwork, and computer skill.

Clean Environment

Clean and safe environment includes fresh air and a garden with plants and trees in its surroundings with the jail.

Desire for Education

Youthful offenders want to be educated in the confines of the jail so they spend their time purposefully in learning that could help them get a better place in society in the future.

Pessimist Approach

The pessimist approach towards self-actualization of juvenile delinquents referred to the opinion of delinquents regarding drug addiction, least expectations from parents, feeling of loneliness among family relations, feeling of poor economic status and no vision for future.

Drug Addiction

Drug Addiction such as use of Pan, Chalia and Gutka are the most common substances among these inmates.

Low Parental Background

The Parents of these inmates are not educated and they are unaware about the role of education in the value judgment and the fulfillment of needs assessment for self-actualization and self-transcendence.

Weak Family Relationship

Inmates' weak relationships among their family member have a wide communication gap with parents, disobedience, and low sensitivity in family concerns and lack of guidance and counseling of inmates within the family.

Low Social Status

Low social status indicates that these inmates belong to the lower class. The parents of these are not well educated to help their children in the selection to adopt the profession.

No Vision for Future

No vision for the future means that never been to school for education, no sense of value judgment and choosing the right path to become self-actualized in the future.

Self-transcendence

In the present study, Self- transcendence is based on the themes of trust, responsibility, developing personality, and oath of not committing crime in future.

Trust

Trust among inmates leads to develop good family relationship in future. To be honest and obedient with their parents, rely on parental guidance and counseling and consider as an important part of the family.

Personality Development

Personality of inmates is based on the development of thoughts, feelings and behaviors that distinguish them from others. The present status e.g. offender, minor, juvenile etc. will have a positive effect or a negative effect on their personality when they leave the industrial school.

Responsibility

Responsibility on self-transcendence is measured on how other people in society will see youthful offenders as a responsible citizen in future.

Oath

Oath on self-transcendence is based on never committing crime in future and has the feelings of guilt that it is the darkest period of their life.

Literature Review:-

Many psychologists, sociologists, scholars, and researchers have conducted their research regarding self-actualization and transcendence among inmates. The term ‘self-actualization’ was originally discussed by Gestalt Psychologist Kurt Goldstein (1934), who was associated with the Humanistic Psychologist Abraham Maslow (1943) who used Self-actualization and Transcendence at the peak of his hierarchy of need¹².

Self-actualization and Self- transcendence is not a new phenomenon. Many researchers have conducted their studies in the 19th century and even in the 20th century, focusing on elders, adults, and adolescence¹³. In the present study self-actualization is defined as a capacity through which a person accomplishes a personal identity, the needs of humankind, and how to make the world a better place for its inhabitants.

Self-Transcendence is defined as the application of helping others to self-actualize when all the needs are fulfilled in the personality of an individual.¹⁴

Abraham Maslow (1968) believed human beings are motivated by a hierarchy of basic needs. An individual’s life is dominated by a specific need during a given period. It remains dominated by that need until the need has been satisfied, at which time a new need emerges to dominate that person’s life.¹⁵ This condition was driven by the concept from Humanistic Psychological theory and specifically Abraham Maslow’s theory of motivational needs in a hierarchy and suggests that self-actualization occurred in only a few, famous individuals, but later he expanded the theory to every citizen living in the society.¹⁶

In the present study, it is essential to mention that Maslow’s five-stage model has been expanded to include cognitive and aesthetic needs and later transcendence needs. This five-stage model has changed into an eight-stage model developed during 1970’s. In the present century, these inmates also need to increase their intelligence and knowledge to transform them into potential being through the need for self-actualization and self-transcendence. Expansion in Maslow’s hierarchy of needs includes cognitive needs placed on the sixth-stage giving an aspect for getting standard education and become more talented and skillful creating self-awareness and potentiality within themselves to live with standard livelihood with their family members. In the interactive session, young inmates

¹²Robert, S. Feldman (Op.cit)

¹³Venter, J. H. "Maslow’s Self-Transcendence: How It Can Enrich Organization Culture and Leadership." *International Journal of Business, Humanities and Technology* 2, no. 7 (December 2012): 65-71.

¹⁴Chandaliya, Trupti Ambalal. "Self-Actualization among College Students: A Study With Reference To Sex, Place of Living and Medium of Teaching." *The International Journal of Indian Psychology* 2, no. 2 (January to September 2015): 150-156.

¹⁵Robert, S. Feldman. *Essentials of Understanding Psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill Companies, 2012, p. 321.

¹⁶McLeod, S. A. (2007). Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, retrieved from: <http://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html>, and Accessed on December 2013.

have voiced their need to be educated in the confines of the prisons so that they can spend their time purposefully in education. In this way, it could help them get the better place in society in their future. Similarly, aesthetic needs is a higher-level need placed on the seventh-stage giving aspect of getting appreciation, rewards and success in the society balancing ins and outs peacefully and enhancing the feeling of intimacy among inmates and group relationships.¹⁷

Self-actualization is placed at the second last stage of the pyramid and Self-transcendence at the peak of his hierarchy of needs to address that the human existence in the society.¹⁸

Rawat (2016) has also conducted his study on students, in-service teachers, and pre-service teachers and examined the application of Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of needs in the field of education¹⁹. Maslow emphasized the need for self-actualization as it is a healthy man's prime motivation. The healthiest people are more likely to take positive self-actions and thus able to become better teachers and parents. Thus, he concluded that Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs has a significant impact on the educational structure and each level of the hierarchy of needs may be applied to gain the benefits of learning among students. Future recommendation suggests numerous ways that are more likely to help students to self-actualize in the informal education system.²⁰

However, education is usually taken for granted or viewed as a burden by inmates. It is misunderstood by them as the desire to gain a job and wealth. The objective of education is humanism i.e. to reach a state in lifelong learning and positively contribute to education theory and implications for classrooms such as environment foster self-actualization. Neto M. has also conducted his study on students to analyze the relationship between self-actualization needs and academic motivation. It has been proved that self-actualization needs are very important in motivating students to achieve academically. He recommended that educators should work as facilitators on the individual's skill sets to contribute to the future needs of the community.²¹

Methodology:-

In the present study, the researcher focused on the role of education in needs assessment for self-actualization and self-transcendence inmates at YOIS (The Youthful Offenders Industrial School) in Karachi. The respondents of the present study were the adolescents aged below eighteen years. The Universe of the present study was the Industrial home that is the total institution for these youthful offenders. Purposive Sampling had been employed to collect the data. The sample size of the present study was 120 respondents i.e. the entire available population which was purposively interviewed. The data had been collected from primary sources, i.e., interview schedule and observations. The methodology of the present research was explanatory to illuminate the theme of the study. It refers to the study of research methods used to collect data.²² This scientific method has been a system of explicit rules and procedures on which research is based and in contradiction of which claims to data are calculated.²³ It was a quantitative study. The researchers had used a structured questionnaire for data collection. The researchers approached the Youthful Offenders Industrial School (YOIS), Karachi for taking permission from The Home Department, Sindh Secretariat in Karachi. The Superintendent, Dr. Shakeel Asad Arbab and Staff of the jail helped the researchers to collect data from the inmates languishing at YOIS, Karachi.

Results of the Study:-

Hypothesis 1

Ho=There is no relationship between education of inmates and their optimistic approach.

¹⁷Dr. Nauert, R., (2010), Updated Maslow's Pyramid of Needs, Psych-Central, Retrieved from: <http://psychcentral.com/news/2010/08/23/updated-maslows-pyramid-of-needs/17144.html>

¹⁸Dr. Nauert, R. (Op.cit)

¹⁹Rawat, Dr. Anviti. 2016 (Op.cit),p. 132-135

²⁰Rawat, Dr. Anviti. "Assessing the Needs of the Learner through Maslow's Model of Self-Actualization." *The International Journal Of Humanities & Social Studies* 4, no. 10 (October 2016), pp: 132-135.

²¹Neto, Michaela. "Educational motivation meets Maslow: Self-actualisation as contextual driver." *Journal of Student Engagement: Education Matters* 5, no. 1 (2015), pp: 18-27.

²²Sarantakos, S. *Social Research*. 4th. Hong Kong: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

²³Baker, Therese L. *Doing Social Research*. 3rd. Singapore: McGraw Hill Company, 2009.

Ha= There is a relationship between education of inmates and their optimistic approach.

Education of Inmates	Inmates have Optimistic approach					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
Primary	4	5	9	6	12	36
Matric	7	8	13	6	6	40
Illiterate	6	9	12	5	12	44
Total	17	22	34	17	30	120

The Calculated Value of $X^2 = 4.688$

The Table Value of $X^2 = 15.507$

The degree of freedom=8

Level of significance=0.05

As the calculated value of X^2 is 4.688 which is less than the table value of $X^2 = 15.507$ so the null hypothesis is accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is no relationship between the education of inmates and the optimistic approach of inmates.

Hypothesis 2

Ho= There is no relationship between education of inmates and their pessimistic approach.

Ha= There is a relationship between education of inmates and their pessimistic approach.

Education of Inmates	Inmates have Pessimistic Approach					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
Primary	12	5	6	7	6	36
Matric	13	5	7	6	9	40
Illiterate	17	7	6	9	5	44
Total	42	17	19	22	20	120

The Calculated Value of $X^2 = 4.679$

The Table Value of $X^2 = 15.507$

The degree of freedom= 8

Level of significance=0.05

As the calculated value of X^2 is 4.679 which is less than the table value of X^2 so the null hypothesis is accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is no relationship between the education of inmates and the pessimistic approach of inmates.

Hypothesis 3

Ho= There is no relationship between education of inmates and being a responsible citizen in the future.

Ha= There is

Education of Inmates	Being responsible citizens in the future.					
	S. Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
Primary	6	6	9	12	8	41
Matric	6	7	11	7	6	37
Illiterate	5	9	8	12	8	42
Total	17	22	28	31	22	120

The Calculated Value of $X^2 = 66.3$

The Table Value of $X^2 = 15.507$

The degree of freedom= 8
Level of significance=0.05

As the calculated value of X^2 is 66.3 which is greater than the table value of $X^2 = 15.507$ so the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted and it is proved that there is a relationship between education of inmates and responsible citizens in the future. The co-efficient of correlation is 0.04 thus; it shows the strong positive relationship.

Discussion:-

Education is the ladder to the fulfillment of needs assessment for self-actualization and self-transcendence among inmates languishing at YOIS, Karachi. Results showed that majority of the inmates were illiterate; their parents have low socio-economic background, they have weak family relationship and no vision for future.

The results showed that education has no relationship with the optimistic approach among inmates. 36.66% respondents with illiteracy were unable to build trust in developing good family relations and have no vision for their future career. 33.33% respondents with matriculation do not want to adopt their parent's occupation as their future career. 30% respondents with primary education face difficulty to learn the adequate vocational education and adopt it as their future career.

Similarly, results are showing that education has no relationship with the pessimistic approach among inmates. 36.66% respondents with illiteracy showed their desire to be educated who have never enrolled in school since birth. But due to lack of education these inmates were unable to take an oath of not committing crime in the future. 33.33% respondents with matriculation were involved in drug addiction so they were unable to choose the right path through their value judgment. 30% respondents with primary education were unable to take oath of not committing crime in future as even responsible citizens of Pakistan.

Moreover, results showing that education of inmates have a strong positive relationship with becoming responsible citizens in the future. 35% respondents with illiteracy showed their desire to gain education within the confinement of cell as these inmates had never been enrolled in school. 34.16% respondents with primary education wanted to learn the adequate vocational education. 30.83% respondents with matriculation wanted to continue their academic and vocational education to transform themselves into responsible citizens of Pakistan in future.

Conclusion:-

It is concluded that the education of inmates is not affecting their optimistic approach because they wanted to lead the society through the pattern of present status. Majority of inmates are not much educated, but wants to maintain healthy relationships with their family. These inmates consider that their family and relationship between them are important for their survival in the society.

In the present study, the education of inmates and the pessimistic approach of inmates showed that both the variables have no relationship between them. As the result of the hypothesis has shown that it may be possible because majority of inmates have a low educational status as well as involved in drug addiction. Moreover, their parents also have weak educational background so they were unable to provide counseling to their children in career selection. Majority of inmates have never enrolled in school for education and have no desire and interest in enhancing their vocational skills.

Sum up, the education of inmates and being responsible citizens in the future has positive, strong correlation between them as the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted. These inmates can become responsible citizens in the future if they get vocational training and academic education to support their parents and family to fulfill the needs assessment for self-actualization and self-transcendence and transform them into useful citizens of the society.

Recommendations:-

1. There is the need to provide systematic quality education to these inmates for well-being.
2. More facilities regarding vocational trainings and skills should be given in proper manners for their career building.

3. As the results has shown that education has no effect on optimistic and pessimistic approaches of juvenile delinquents, the policy makers should provide professional and vocational education for skill development for their future career and make them responsible citizens.
4. It is recommended that the government should take strong measures for systematic and organized education for the education of inmates within the jail premises. The policy should be made to continue their education even after release from the jail.
5. It may be also be recommended that policy makers should ensure policies to design the curriculum which consists of respect of law, rules and regulations, religious rituals, social values, through assignments, presentations, theatre, dramas, including physical exercises to create optimistic approach to make them a complete social and law abiding citizen.
6. Further researches are required to enhance their needs assessment of self-actualization and self-transcendence to transform these inmates into potential being of the society.

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