



Correlational Study of Values and Emotional Intelligence on Violent Male offenders Sample



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Abstract :

Offending behaviour is a matter of great concern in research area because of its nuisance value to civilized society. Present study was conducted to find out the correlation within six values and within four areas of Emotional Intelligence and between Values and Emotional intelligence areas. Sample of this study involved 62 male prisoners convicted for various types' violent offences. S. P Kulshreshtha's (1970) 'Study of Value Test' and Mangal & Mangals (2004) 'Emotional Intelligence Inventory' were used as the tools for the study. Pearson product Moment Correlation method was used to find the correlations. The findings revealed that, theoretical value is negatively correlated with aesthetic value and religious value but positively correlated with inter-personal management aspect of emotional intelligence. Economic value is negatively correlated with aesthetic, social and religious value. Aesthetic value is negatively correlated with social value. Political value is negatively

correlated with religious value. Religious value is negatively correlated with interpersonal management variable. Intra-personal awareness is positively correlated with inter-personal awareness and inter-personal management. Inter-personal awareness is positively correlated with inter-personal management. Intra-personal management is positively correlated with inter-personal management.

Keywords : *Values, Emotional Intelligence, violent offenders, offending behaviour, correlation*

Research Paper :

Study of correlation between values and emotional intelligence, and study of correlations within subsets of values and within subsets of emotional intelligence on violent male offender sample was needed for better understanding of offending behaviour.

Aim of the study :

Aim of this study was to find whether any link or relationship exists between values and emotional intelligence as well as within subsets of values and within components of emotional intelligence on violent offender sample.

Significance of the study :

Study of correlation between values and emotional intelligence as well as within subsets of emotional and subsets of values needed to describe, prediction and control of criminal behaviour. This study will be useful to understand offender behavior better and to know who criminals are, what are the personal and other causes of crime, how criminal thinks, how do they commit crime?

Offending behaviour, values and emotional intelligence are the basic concepts used in the present study these are briefly described as under:

Offending behavior :

Offending behaviour means the wrong doing against the law of state, and offender means the wrong doer against law of state. The offending behaviour is a matter of great concern in research area because civilized society has paid much on offender's nuisance value. Some type of crimes includes element of violence, which can be called as violent crimes for example murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide, rape, etc. Crime is not just only concern with loss of property or physical damage to victim but also concern with its psychological consequences on victim.

Values :

Human values are internalized sets of beliefs or principles of behaviour held by individuals or groups. Values are priorities individuals and societies attach to certain beliefs, experiences, and objects, in deciding how they shall live and what they shall treasure. According to Rokeach (1973), "A value is an enduring belief that a specific mode of conduct or end-state of existence is personally or socially preferable to an opposite or converse mode of conduct or end-state of existence".

The present study is concerned with six values i.e. theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious, among male violent offenders. These values are as per Allport, Vernon, and Lindzey's study of values (1960) directly based on Edward Spranger's (1914) classification of values. These are described as following :

Theoretical Value : People of high theoretical value are primarily concerned with the discovery of truth, to which they seek in a cognitive way. Since the interests of theoretical man are empirical, critical and rational, he is necessarily an intellectualist, frequently a scientist or philosopher. In his life, he pursues to order and systematize his knowledge.

Economic Value : The economic value oriented people are characteristically interested in what is most useful. This value is concerned with satisfaction upon bodily needs (self-preservation) and a passion to gain a return on all investments involving time, money and resources. They are often times practical and more interested in business worlds and accumulation of tangible wealth. The economic attitude frequently comes into conflicts with other values.

Aesthetic Value : People of high aesthetic value place high value of form and harmony. They believe life to be a series of events that are to be enjoyed for its own sake. Each single experience is judged from the standpoint of grace, symmetry, or fitness. They believe that, to make a thing charming is million times more important than make it true.

Social Value : People having high social value seeks out the love of people and interesting to help others.

Political Value : Power drive is dominant among the people having political value. Cognition for those is only a means for control. The political value is concerned with a passion to achieve position and to use that position to affect and influence others.

Religious Value : A passion to seek out and pursue the highest meaning in life, in the divine or the ideal, and achieve a system for living. These people place highest value on unity. They seek to understand and experience the world as unified whole.

Emotional Intelligence :

Emotional intelligence (EI) is the capability to understand and manage emotions. Daniel Goleman (1995) defined, “Emotional intelligence underlies the ability to get along with others. It provides us with the understanding of what other people feeling and experiencing, and permits us to respond appropriately to others’ needs. Emotional intelligence is the basis of empathy for others, self awareness and social skills”.

The present study is concerned with four areas or aspects of emotional intelligence namely 1) Intra-personal Awareness (Knowing about one’s own emotions), 2) Inter-personal Awareness (Knowing about others emotions), 3) Intra-personal Management (Managing one’s own emotions) and 4) Inter-personal Management (Managing others emotions).

Objectives of the study :

To find out correlation between subsets of values and subsets of emotional intelligence on violent male offenders sample.

To find out correlation within components of emotional intelligence on violent male offenders sample.

To find out correlation within subsets of values on violent male offenders sample.

Hypotheses of the study :

There would be significant correlation between subsets of values and subsets of emotional intelligence.

There would be significant correlation within subsets of values and within subsets of emotional intelligence.

Sample and sampling technique :

In the present study, researcher has selected 50 male prisoners (participants), convicted for violent offence i.e. murder (IPC 302), Attempt to commit murder (IPC 304), help to murder (IPC 306, 307), rape (IPC 376, 377) etc. Participants were selected by simple random sampling method. The age group of the sample is ranging from 30 to 60 years. Age and crime (IPC) details of prisoners are as per the record of Prison.

Tools of the study :

In the present study following tools were used for data collection.

1) Study of Values : This test is an Indian adaptation of Allport, Vernon and Lindzey’s study of values (1960) in Hindi language. This test is developed and standardized by Kulshrestha S. P. (1970). It measures the relative prominence of six basic values or interests in personality.

These values are : (i) Theoretical, (ii) Economic, (iii) Aesthetic (iv) Social, (v) Political and (vi) Religious. Reliability and validity of this test are satisfactory.

2) Emotional Intelligence Scale : This test is developed and standardized by Mangal and Mangal (2004) for the measurement of emotional intelligence. This test is useful to measure the four areas or aspect of emotional intelligence namely, 1) Intra-personal Awareness (Knowing about one's own emotions), 2) Inter-personal Awareness (Knowing about others emotions), 3) Intra-personal Management (Managing one's own emotions) and 4) Inter-personal Management (Managing others emotions). Reliability and validity of this test are satisfactory.

Procedure : Both the inventories were administered individually on the participants. The responses were scored with the help of scoring keys given in the manual of the tools. The obtained data was tabulated and analyzed. Pearson product moment correlation method was used to compute the correlations. Data fulfills the assumptions underlying the use of product moment for the computation of correlation coefficient (r) between two variables such as linearity of relationship, homoscedasticity, continuity of variables and normality of distribution.

Results and discussion :

Table – 1 : Correlations obtained through Pearson Product Moment Correlation method

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level; **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level
T = Theoretical; E = Economic; A = Aesthetic; S = Social; P = Political; R = Religious

p	T	E	A	S	P	R	Intra PA	Inter PA	Intra PM	Inter PM
T	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	.130	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A	-.324*	-.276*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	-.042	-.267*	-.468**	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	-.090	.003	-.016	-.243	1	-	-	-	-	-
R	-.510**	-.504**	.151	-.026	-.451**	1	-	-	-	-
Intra PA	.218	.138	-.169	-.062	.151	-.212	1	-	-	-
Inter PA	.170	.096	-.213	.083	.052	-.153	.751**	1	-	-
Intra PM	-.038	-.001	-.079	.150	.212	-.181	.250	.137	1	-
Inter PM	.312*	-.038	-.061	.248	.133	-.429**	.374**	.436**	.297*	1

Table 1 shows that 1) coefficient of correlation (r) between theoretical value and aesthetic value is -.324 ($p < .05$); between theoretical value and religious value is -.510 ($p < .01$); between theoretical value and inter-personal management is .312 ($p < .05$). 2) Coefficient of correlation (r) between economic value and aesthetic value and -.276 ($p < .05$); between economic value and social value is -.267($p < .05$); between economic value and religious value is -.504 ($p < .01$).

3) Coefficient of correlation (r) between aesthetic value and social value is -.468 ($p < .01$).

4) Coefficient of correlation (r) between political value and religious value is -.451($p < .01$).

5) Coefficient of correlation (r) between religious value and inter-personal management is -.429 ($p < .01$).

6) Coefficient of correlation (r) between intra-personal awareness and inter-personal awareness is .751 ($p < .01$); and between intra-personal awareness and inter-personal management is .374 ($p < .01$).

7) Coefficient of correlation (r) between inter-personal awareness and interpersonal management is .436 ($p < .01$).

8) Coefficient of correlation (r) between intra-personal management and interpersonal management is .297 ($p < .05$).

Both hypotheses have been accepted partially in the present study.

Findings of the study:

- 1) Theoretical value is negatively correlated with aesthetic value and religious value but positively correlated with inter-personal management aspect of emotional intelligence.
- 2) Economic value is negatively correlated with aesthetic, social and religious value
- 3) Aesthetic value is negatively correlated with social value.
- 4) Political value is negatively correlated with religious value.
- 5) Religious value is negatively correlated with interpersonal management variable.
- 6) Intra-personal awareness is positively correlated with inter-personal awareness and inter-personal management.
- 7) Inter-personal awareness is positively correlated with inter-personal management.
- 8) Intra-personal management is positively correlated with inter-personal management.

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