



RESEARCH PAPER

Effectiveness of Moral Story in the Moral Development of the Juvenile Delinquents at the District Jail Okara, Punjab Province of Pakistan

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The purpose of this article was to find out the effectiveness of moral story in the moral development of the juvenile delinquents at the District Jail Okara, Punjab Province of Pakistan. One group pre-test post-test design of pre-experimental research was applied to conduct the research. All male imprisoned juvenile in Punjab province were population of the study. 10 juvenile delinquents were selected by using purposive sampling technique with inclusionary criteria to complete the study. Pre-test was administered to find out the baseline of moral development level of juvenile delinquents. After that, they were given treatment for 23 days to enhance their moral development level. Post-test was conducted after the treatment of 23 days. Data were analyzed through SPSS version 27. Paired samples *t*-test was applied to calculate the results. The researchers found significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores of all juveniles delinquents which proved that the treatment had role to enhance the moral development level of the juvenile delinquents imprisoned in the District Jail Okara.

Introduction

The juvenile with unique characteristics is a basic unit of society who grows up under the light of moral behavior of concerned society. Delinquency is a great threat for the moral development of juveniles all over the world. Morality of a juvenile helps in promotion and development of society. Higher level of morality is a symbol of civilized society.

Moral development is not a new topic for discussion and research. Connection of contemporary studies creates linkage with ancient research and philosophers. This research chain begins from Plato, the Greek native. The purpose of current research is that dearth of studies in Pakistan has been felt vigorously. The

most important factors which affect the moral development were focused remarkably in this research.

The main challenge for society is to groom morally developed, civilized and responsible citizens. Research on moral behavior was dominated by developmental psychologists in the last decade of 20th century. The focus of developmental psychologists on morality, introduced new domains of research. Morality plays a significant role to develop personal traits and characteristics in a person (Hart & Carlo, 2005). Puka (2005) expressed that morality develops naturally in human beings, including physical structure, mental health and societal abilities. Khanum (2008) explored that morality was the code of behavior through which an individual expressed in a human group. It comprehends the main features of an individual; those are dealings, thoughts and other dimensions of behavior. It is about to adjust in a society in acceptable manners. Vess and Halbur (2003) narrate that moral development trainings enhance such qualities in kids that make them morally groomed.

Material and Methods

Research Design

It was a quantitative research by nature. One group pre-test post-test design of Pre-experimental research method was used to conduct the research.

Population

The juvenile delinquents imprisoned in prisons of Punjab province of Pakistan were population of the study.

Sampling Technique

Purposive Sampling technique with inclusionary criteria was used to carry out this particular research.

Sample of the study

The juvenile delinquents imprisoned in District Jail Okara were sample of the study. They were 10 in number.

Instrument of the Study

An adapted research instrument "moral development interview inventory (Adp-MDII) was used based on Kohlberg (1976) theory of moral development. The instrument was consisted of ten dilemmas (moral stories).

Data Collection

Data was collected by using adapted Adp-MDII from 10 imprisoned juvenile delinquents with help of warden of the jail. Majority of juvenile delinquents were illiterate while some were least qualified at primary and elementary level.

Data Analysis

The data were calculated with the help of Microsoft Excel version 2016 to find out the age level and delinquency percentage. Data were analyzed through SPSS version 27. Paired Samples *t*-test was applied to calculate the results. Null and alternative hypotheses were devised to verify the results.

Results and Discussion

Table 1
Statistical Analysis of the Delinquents Committed by Juveniles

Sr. No.	Age in years	F	%
1	14	1	10%
2	15	2	20%
3	16	2	20%
4	17	3	30%
5	18	2	20%
Total		10	100.00%

Table 1 described Analysis of the delinquency committed by juveniles between the ages of 14 to 18 years. The data showed that juveniles, 14 year of age committed 10% delinquency, 15 years of age committed crimes 20%, 16 years of age committed delinquency 20%, 17 years of age committed delinquency 30%, and 18 years of age committed delinquency 20%. It was concluded that majority of 17 years of age committed maximum delinquency whereas juveniles 14 years of age committed least in number. A number of studies proved that emotional instability exists in the juveniles between the ages of 16 to 18 years. Hence, the data supported that juveniles of 17 years of age committed more crime than others.

It was concluded that according to the data, the ratio of delinquency was found higher in 17 year of age than other delinquents of 14 years to 16 years and 18years of age.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 1

Juvenile delinquent 1 was 17 years old. He left school when he was studying in grade 9. He was under trial, under section 377 that denotes gay sex (unnatural sex). His father was a matriculate and farmer by occupation. His mother was uneducated and housewife. They are seven siblings, and he stands at 4th position among siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of the crime. His parents

deal him with politeness. He was most mischievous among his siblings. He likes "Action Movies" and has watched many Urdu, English, and Punjabi movies. He desires to have personal motorbike, android cell phone and laptop. Expressing his weak points, he is quarrelsome, aggressive, and frequent in telling a lie.

Table 2
Statistical Analysis of Pre-test, Post-test Scores of Juvenile1

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df.	Sig.
Pre-test	5.27	11	8.01	-1.83	10	.000
Post-test	6.18	11	9.29			

Table 2 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 1. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=5.27, SD=8.01) and post-test result was (M=6.18, SD=9.29) with (t= -1.83), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 1.

Hence, it was confirmed that the juvenile 1 showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₁: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 1, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 1, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₁: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 1, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 1, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 2

Juvenile delinquent 2 was 15 years old. He left school when he was studying in 9th grade. He was under trial, under section 302 that denotes the murder case. His father was uneducated and is not more. His mother is a housewife and had her primary education when she left school. They are seven siblings, and he stands at 2nd position. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents deal him with politeness. He was most mischievous among his siblings. He does not like any Action Movies. He desires to have personal motorbike; android cell phone and

he likes wrestling as well. Expressing his weak points, he is quarrelsome, aggressive and frequent in telling a lie.

Table 3
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile2

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	5.27	11	7.96	-1.62	10	.000
Post-test	6.00	11	9.03			

Table 3 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 2. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=5.27, SD=7.96) and post-test result was (M=6.00, SD=9.03) with (t= -1.62), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 2.

Hence, it was observed that the juvenile 2 showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₂: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 2, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 2, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₂: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 2, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 2, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 3

Juvenile delinquent 3 was 16 years old. He has not attended school even for a day. He was under trial, under section 302 that denotes the murder case. His father was uneducated and farmer by occupation. His mother was housewife and had her primary education when she left school. They are seven siblings, and he stands at 7th position in siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Lahore. He had the knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents deal him with politeness. He was most mischievous among his siblings. He likes "Action Movies" and has watched many Urdu, English, and Punjabi movies. He desires to drive car, to cook and likes to have his own weapons. Expressing his weak points, he is quarrelsome, aggressive, and disobedient.

Table 4
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile3

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	4.90	11	7.50	-1.96	10	.000
Post-test	6.18	11	9.35			

Table 4 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 3. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=4.90, SD=7.50) and post-test result was (M=6.18, SD=9.35) with (t=-1.96), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 3. It was determined that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment.

Hence, it was observed that the juvenile 3 showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₃: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 3, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 3, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₃: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 3, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 3, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 4

Juvenile delinquent 4 was 14 years old. He has not attended school even for a day. He was under trial, under section 377 that denotes gay sex (unnatural sex). His father was uneducated and farmer by occupation. His mother was uneducated and housewife. They are nine siblings, and he stands at 5th position in siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents were harsh with him. His younger brother was most mischievous among his siblings. He does not like "Action Movies" and, but he has watched English movies. He desires to have personal android cell phone, play cricket, and drive car. Expressing his weak points, he steals things, disobey parents and he has some bad company.

Table 5
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile 4

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	5.27	11	8.01	-1.32	10	.000
Post-test	5.81	11	8.77			

Table 5 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 4. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=5.27, SD=8.01) and post-test result was (M=5.81, SD=8.77) with (t=-1.32), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 4. It was concluded that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment.

Hence, it was explained that the juvenile 4 showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₄: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 4, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 4, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₄: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 4, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 4, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 5

Juvenile delinquent 5 was 16 years old. He has not attended school even for a single day. He was under trial, under section 377 that denotes gay sex. His father had his primary education and laborer by occupation. His mother was uneducated and housewife. They are five siblings, and he stands at 2nd position in siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents deal him with politeness. He was most mischievous among his siblings. He does not like "Action Movies". He desires to dress in the best way and to play cricket and badminton. Expressing his weak points, he is quarrelsome and frequent in telling a lie and teasing.

Table 6
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile5

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	4.72	11	7.22	-1.07	10	.000
Post-test	5.09	11	7.72			

Table 6 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 5. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=4.72, SD=7.22) and post-test result was (M=5.09, SD=7.72) with (t=-1.07), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 5. It was concluded that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment.

Hence, it was clarified that the juvenile 5 showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₅: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 5, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 5, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₅: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 5, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 5, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 6

Juvenile delinquent 6 was 15 years old. He left school when he was studying in 6th grade. He was under trial, under section 377 that denotes gay sex (unnatural sex). His father was a matriculate and laborer by occupation. His mother was uneducated and housewife. They are five siblings, and he stands at 3rd position in siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents deal him with politeness. His elder brother was most mischievous among his siblings. He likes "Action Movies" but he has not watched any Urdu, English, and Punjabi movies. He desires to drive tractor, play cricket and have his own goat farm. Expressing his weak points, he steals; he is disobedient and aggressive.

Table 7
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile6

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	4.00	11	6.13	-1.91	10	.000
Post-test	5.63	11	8.52			

Table 7 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 6. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=4.00, SD=6.13) and post-test result was (M=5.63, SD=8.52) with (t=-1.91), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 6. It was concluded that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment.

Hence, it was illuminated that the juvenile 6 showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₆: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 6, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 6, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₆: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 6, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 6 imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 7

Juvenile delinquent 7 was 15 years old. He left school when he was studying in 8th grade. He was under trial, under section 376 that represented adultery or rape (zina). His father had his primary education and carpenter by occupation. His mother also had her primary education and is a housewife. They are two siblings, and he stands at 1st position in siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents deal him with politeness. He was most mischievous among his siblings. He does not like "Action Movies" and has not watched any Urdu, English, and Punjabi movies. He desires to play football, has his own personal computer and android cell phone. Expressing his weak points, he steals. He is aggressive and frequent in telling a lie.

Table 8
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile7

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	4.72	11	7.22	-1.03	10	.000
Post-test	5.27	11	7.96			

Table 8 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 7. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=4.72, SD=7.22) and post-test result was (M=5.27, SD=7.96) with (t=-1.03), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 7. It was concluded that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment.

Hence, it was clarified that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₇: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 7, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 7, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₇: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 7, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 7 imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 8

Juvenile delinquent 8 was 16 years old. He left school when he was studying in 3rd grade. He was under trial, under section 376 that denotes rape. His father had his primary education and is a farmer by occupation. His mother also had her primary education and is a housewife. They are seven siblings, and he stands at 2nd position in siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents deal him with politeness. He was most mischievous among his siblings. He likes "Action Movies" and has watched many Punjabi movies. He desires to have personal motorbike, android cell phone and to wrestle. Expressing his weak points, he is quarrels; he is aggressive and frequent in telling a lie.

Table 9
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile8

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	4.00	11	6.13	-1.78	10	.000
Post-test	5.09	11	7.72			

Table 9 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 8. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=4.00, SD=6.13) and post-test result was (M=5.09, SD=7.72) with (t=-1.78), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 8. It was concluded that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment.

Hence, it was elucidated that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₈: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 8, in imprisoned District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 8, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₈: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 8, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 8, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 9

Juvenile delinquent 9 was 18 years old. He left school when he was studying in 9th grade. He was under trial, under section 381 that denotes theft. His father was uneducated and laborer by occupation. His mother was uneducated and housewife. They are three siblings, and he stands at 2nd position in siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents deal him with politeness. He was most mischievous among his siblings. He likes "Action Movies" and has watched many Urdu, English, and Punjabi movies. He desires to have personal motorbike, android cell phone and Computer. Expressing his weak points, he teases others; he is aggressive and frequent in telling a lie.

Table 10
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile 9

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	3.81	11	5.86	-1.99	10	.000
Post-test	5.27	11	7.96			

Table 10 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 9. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=3.81, SD=5.81) and post-test result was (M=5.27, SD=7.96) with (t=-1.99), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 9. It was concluded that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment.

Hence, it was illuminated that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₉: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 9, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 9, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₁: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 9, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 9, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Case of Juvenile Delinquent 10

Juvenile delinquent 10 was 16 years old. He left school when he was studying in 9th grade. He was under trial, under section 376/511 that symbolizes adultery (rape). His father was a matriculate and farmer by occupation. His mother had her primary education and is a housewife. They are six siblings, and he stands at 4th position in siblings. He lives with both parents and belongs to district Okara. He had no knowledge about the offence and results after commission of crime. His parents deal him with politeness. He was most mischievous among his siblings. He does not like "Action Movies" and has not watched any Urdu, English, and Punjabi movies. He desires to play cricket, has his own Computer and android cell phone. Expressing his weak points, he quarrels; he is aggressive and frequent in telling a lie.

Table 11
Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test Scores of Juvenile 10

Test's Type	Mean	N	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Pre-test	5.45	11	8.25	-1.07	10	.000
Post-test	5.81	11	8.76			

Table 11 exposed the pre and post-test analysis of juvenile 10. There was significant difference in observation of pre and post-test scores. The analyzed result of pre-test was (M=5.45, SD=8.25) and post-test result was (M=5.81, SD=8.76) with (t=-1.07), df=10 and p=0.000 at p>0.05 level of significance. It could be resulted that there was significant difference within both the tests of juvenile 10. It was concluded that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment.

Hence, it was illuminated that the juvenile showed improvement in moral development after treatment. It was justified that treatment had significant effect on juvenile's moral development.

H₀₁₀: The significant difference does not exist between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 10, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The null hypothesis is rejected because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 10, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

H₁₀: The significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 10, imprisoned in District Jail Okara. The hypothesis is accepted because the significant difference exists between pre and posttest scores to improve moral development level for rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent 10, imprisoned in District Jail Okara.

Discussion

The results showed that all the juvenile delinquents dealt equally and their results of pre-test and post-test scores were shown in the tables 2 to 11. There was significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores of all juvenile delinquents individually which proved that the treatment had significant effect on moral development level of all juveniles.

Shamim, Batool, Zafar, and Hashmi (2009) illuminated that majority of juveniles committed delinquency at the age of 16-18 years of age.

Conclusion

Keeping in view the results and findings , it was concluded that the juvenile delinquents of ages 16 to 17 years committed high ratio of delinquency. The results

of Paired samples *t*-test, data and discussion, it was concluded that there was significant difference between the pre and post test scores of juvenile delinquents which proved the significant effect of treatment on the moral development level of juvenile delinquents.

Recommendations

In the light of results and discussion, it was recommended that the juvenile delinquents between the age 16 and 17 years committed maximum delinquency because it was the age when juvenile had no control over their emotion and desires. If they have no opportunity to satisfy their emotions and desires, they would be in the condition to commit delinquency. Therefore, they would be provided training to control their emotions to prevent delinquency.

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