SUMMARY

The present investigation was an endeavour to make a comparative study of the personality of a male criminal sample with that of a normal Indian male sample. This comparison was made on the different variables of Intelligence (Ravens, 1960) Anxiety (as measured by Taylor 1953) Psychoticism, Extraversion and Neuroticism (as measured by the PEN, Eysenck and Eysenck 1970) and Cattell's personality factors as measured by the NSQ scale (Scheier and Cattell, 1961).

A factorial design of $2 \times 3$ was used for the selection of criminals. The prisoners were classified according to type of crime (major and minor) and age ($21-30$, $31-40$, and $40+$ years). This gave a total of $2 \times 3 = 6$ cells. In each cell there were 50 prisoners, so that a total sample of $6 \times 50 = 300$ criminals were obtained.

The normal group of subjects were similarly selected on the basis of three age groups. 50 subjects were selected for each group of normals so that there were $3 \times 50 = 150$ normals altogether.

The criminals were selected from the Tihar Central Jail, Delhi. Under trials were excluded from the sample. The political prisoners (e.g., those under MISA and COEPOSA detention) were not included in the criminal sample. The normals were selected from the outpatient and general wards of two large heterogenous hospitals of Delhi which were compatible in the socio-economic
status with the selected sample of criminals.

Means were calculated for the various variables under study, i.e., those of Intelligence and Personality. To gauge the significance of difference between the scores of criminal and normal populations, t-ratio was firstly applied. To bear out the results obtained by applying t-ratio two-way analysis of variance i.e. $2 \times 3$ (Edwards 1968) was done separately for each of the variable of Intelligence and Personality, i.e., between (a) normals and major criminals (b) Normals and minor criminals and (c) major and minor criminals. In this way, three main analysis of variance were computed.

Since the same subjects were tested on all the personality tests and Intelligence test, a correlational analysis was done. This revealed any intercorrelations among the various variables under investigation.

The results revealed that there were significant differences between normals and criminals on almost all the variables which were studied. The results were mainly explained in terms of differences in socialization between normals and criminals. Eysenck (1964) and described psychopathic behaviour as a disorder of under-socialization (e.g. Eysenck and Rachman, 1965). According to Eysenck in the extraverted neurotic there has been a relative failure of socialization, resulting in the lack of a sense of responsibility towards society and the various forms of antisocial behaviour displayed by the psychopath. This over
socialization is due to better conditionability. Those individuals who condition better would therefore socialize well. Eysenck had said that the process of socialization consists in the formation of a set of conditioned fear reactions. According to Gray (1965) however, these conditioned fear responses form more strongly in introverts due to their susceptibility to fear and punishment.

The present results on Intelligence showed that the criminals were much lower on Intelligence than non-criminals. This was explained in terms of the better learning ability of more Intelligence individuals leading to better learning of social morality.

The results on Eysenck's personality variables showed that as predicted by Eysenck and Eysenck (1970), the criminals were higher on P than normals.

The results on E/I showed that criminals were lower on this dimension than non-criminals. This was due to the fact that PEM was a measure of sociability and the criminals therefore scored lower on this. This showed that what appeared at first glance to be a contradiction to Eysenck's theory was actually supporting Eysenck and Eysenck's (1971) deduction that criminals would be higher on impulsivity and lower on sociability.

As regard N, the present results did not corroborate the earlier findings of Eysenck (1970) of higher N in criminals. The present finding of criminals scoring lower on Neuroticism than
normals was explained in terms of better conditioning in neurotics and the lower level of pain threshold and tolerance level in high anxious (neurotic) individuals. This explanation was based on Schalling's (1970) hypothesis that criminals would be lower on anxiety than normals.

The highlight of the study was the build up of relationship of Cattell's NSQ with Eysenck's personality system and as a resultant of this deduction, application of this theory to criminal behaviour. The results on the NSQ variables showed that in general, criminals scored lower on factor I (femininity), factor F (desurgery), Anxiety, and Overall Neurotic Trend. These results were explained in terms of the relation of these factors to Eysenck's personality traits and thereby linked to crime and also individually explained as describing, or not describing criminal traits.