Chapter -V
(summary)
Summary

Crime has been with mankind from immemorable time. It has been presenting multifaceted problems to the Government and heavy burden upon society. Statistical survey reveals that there is continuous increase in its incidence in India. Crime, as a personal and social problem of society, generates excitement. It is obvious that economic and social progress of any country largely depends upon the masses constituting the society. The moral, social and materialistic disorder caused by crime is considerable.

"Crime" is a disorganised personality factor of so called criminal. No body wants to be criminal but there are certain problems in our Indian society which deviate the existing personality of many people. Problems of unemployment, housing and problems relating to economic conditions are prevailing in our Indian society. Therefore a person who can not adjust with adverse situations, tries to snatch some thing in order to satisfy himself by violating the existing rules and regulations of society, simply, he is known as criminal.

Crime as socio-economic problem is always dynamic. It changes its phase whenever structure of society changes. Structure of society means social norms which are needed for functioning of a society. These norms are measuring sticks for what to do and not to do in society.

Actually crime is a societal problem because it involves society as a system of groups and Institutions, constituting an established order.
The society problem is located in the context of conventional relationships and social organizations.

Crime is endemic throughout the world. The severity of this problem in our country can hardly be a matter of controversy. It not only costs millions of rupees every year but represents, also, an even greater loss in terms of human happiness and human welfare, crime, then is problem of the whole society not simply the problem of one home or one person.

"Crime is a social cancer and like its biological counterpart, it flourishes among and involves in one way or another all who comprise the society in which it occurs." (Horrocks, 1964).

The criminal act exhibits the mode of emotional tensions and stresses of which the criminal act is resultant. It is both as indication of conflict and as a symptom of maladjustment. The growing complexities of life and living create increasing number of problems which demand the application of the highest capabilities and resources to solve them. In a society marked with rivalry, conflicts, frustrations, maladjustments are bound to occur and general criminal behaviour is defective adjustment. (Hentic 1947).

"Criminal" means a person who commits crime. Technically the term criminal should not be applied to any one who has not been convicted of crime. But often those who have been acquitted and even those who are arrested but never brought to trial are labelled as criminals.

(SUE TiTUS REiD=1979-U.S.A.)
Types of Criminal - Most of the psychologists have classified the criminals as follows:

1. Born criminals
2. First offenders
3. Deliberate criminals
4. Accute Criminals
5. Neurotic Criminals
6. Syndicate Criminals
7. Career Criminals
8. White collar Criminals
9. Criminals by chance
10. Criminals by accident
11. Economic Criminals
12. Organised Criminals etc.

There are certain findings in this area which reveal that mostly the criminals are products of disorganised system of social justice and social norms.

Theories of Crime: There is a relationship between crime and social structure of society. Most of the Psychologists have presented the sociological as well as Psychological aspects of crime. The main theories are as follows:

1. Imitation theory by G. Tarde in which he presented the
concept that man is not born criminal but acquires the criminal behaviour through "fashion" and "custom". A criminal becomes criminal as a resultant of imitation.

(2) **Theory of Differential association** :- Edwin H. Sutherland has introduced nine statements regarding crime.

(1) Criminal behaviour is learned.

(2) Criminal behaviour is learned in interaction with others.

(3) Criminal behaviour occurs through intimate personal groups.

(4) Criminal behaviour includes learning of techniques of committing crime.

(5) Specific drive is learned from definitions of the legal as favourable or unfavourable.

(6) A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions unfavourable to violation of law.

(7) Differential association may vary in frequency, priority and intensity.

(8) The process of learning criminal behaviour begins with association with criminal patterns.

(9) White criminal behaviour is an explanation of general needs and values.

(3) "Hirschi" has explained the view that delinquent behav-
Your occurs due to weakness in bond of an Individual to society.

(4) **walter Reckless has** formulated the theory of self concept in which he is of the view that self concept is key factor in law abiding behaviour.

(5) **Roscol pound** (1943) has clarified the criminal behaviour with an explanation that when the interests of societyclash, criminal behaviour occurs.

(6) **LOMBROSO** : The originator of anthropological theory of crime, has explained that physical constitution of criminal marks him from others.

Similarly three models : Consensus, Pluralist and conflict have also been discussed.

"Crime Proneness" is out come of Individuals which have attitude towards crime and are more susceptible in criminal Intents; therefore crime proneness is a matter of innate Psychophysical disposition which happens frequently to some men and infrequently to others.

"Crime Proneness" is influenced by so many Psychological as well as social variables.

**Psychosocial Explanations** :- It has been discussed in detail earlier in first chapter. Main factors are as follows -

(i) **Personal pathology** - deviancy in personality is outcome
of personal deficiency and anomaly in personality.

(ii) **Broken family** is also a stimulating factor in development of criminal behaviour. *Healy and Brooner* have studied it on experimental basis.

(iii) "Intelligence level" is also a supporting variable in occurrence of criminal behaviour. Psychologists are of view that average intelligence is a factor.

(iv) "Neuroticism" also propagates deviant behaviour and influences the normal behaviour of a person.

(v) Mental disorders are out come of certain perversions in personality which may affect the normal functioning of an Individual by way of criminal intents.

**Sociocultural factors** :- Criminality is an acquired behaviour through the human society. There is a relationship between crime and society. Society is a collection or group of individuals united by certain relations knowns as web of social relationship and is ever changing complex. What criminal Psychologists have told us, it is that crime is due to complex combination of factors that we are unable to point them but main variables which are of main concern can be interpreted in terms of struggle, Frustrations, unfulfilled desires and Economic prosperity. Main factors are as follows -

**Class** :- Class system is an essential characteristics of a so-
cial structure. There are three main features in social class system.

(1) Feeling of superiority and Inferiority
(2) Awareness of prestige among other classes
(3) Continuous process of ups and downs in a particular class

Class can be categorised on the basis of money as follows-
(i) Higher class
(ii) Higher-medium class
(iii) Medium or average class
(iv) Lower medium class
(v) Lower class

There are some studies which reveal that criminal activities are a product of "Lower classes. But it does not mean that higher class is not involved in criminal intents, white collar crime is found in such type of class. "Lack of Money" makes an excitement and conflict among the members of lower class, therefore deviancy in Personality occurs.

Environment: Man is situated in the nucleus of surroundings, these surroundings which influence the functioning of personality, is called Environment. It means that environment is external force which influences us and it begins from very beginning of life. Environment can be classified in to two parts -

(1) Geographical Environment
(2) Socio-cultural Environment

The survey of sociological, psychological and cultural factors show that criminals behaviour is out come of environmental stresses and inner urges of the Individual. No crime is entirely the result of situation, just as no crime is entirely the outcome of Individual's personality. There are doubt less personality factors in every crime situations in which an individual knowingly disobeys the laws. Therefore both the factors, social as well as Psychological are duly accounted for. There are certain findings in this area which reveal that most of the top criminals are nothing but products of odd circumstances and disorganised social justice and social norms.

**Bundelkhand region of U.P.** :- Bundelkhand region of U.P. which has been a land of valour and bravery is now famous for murders, docoties, attempts to murder and kidnapping.

The people of this region have lost their memories regarding bravery and freedom fighting incidents. So called Bundelkhand, a land established on the name of brave Bundelas, has become the shelter place of hard and top criminals due to geographical situation of the total area. The region include six districts of U.P. known as Jalaun, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba and Jhansi and also covers twenty two districts of M.P. This region can easily be divided in to two subregions - upland Bundelkhand and low land Bundelkhand. Since Bundelkhand is situated between the tracts of rivers (Yamuna, Betwa and Pahuj) therefore developmental paradigm is still
for away. Mostly this region is identified with criminal activities. P.R. Shukla, a renowned writer of social issues has presented the view that denotified tribes are still residing in Bundelkhand and are engaged in criminal activities in U.P. and M.P.'s part of Bundelkhand. Some of them are BANJARA, SAANSI, SINAURIYA, BADAK, KANJAR, KUCHBANDIA, KABUTARA, NUT and KHANGAR.

Criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of U.P. can be divided as follows -

(i) **Uneducated dacoit belt**

(a) Jalaun - Rampura, Kuthand, Kadura and Mahewa block.

(b) Banda - Karvi, Manikpur, Jaspura and Pailani etc.

(ii) **Educated Criminal belt**

(i) Hamirpur - Rath, Gohand, Kharela etc.

(ii) Mahoba - Kabrai, Charkhari, Soopa etc.

(iii) Jhansi - Moth

(iv) Lalitpur - Marawara

"Crime Proneness" in Bundelkhand, lies in child rearing practices and prevailing conventions of society.

**The Problem** :- There is a question before us that what are the factors behind crime prevailing in Bundelkhand region of U.P. which make a man susceptible for crime. After considering the whole situations of this particular area and crime rate, as researcher decided to work on this
area. Therefore the topic - " a study of Psycho-social Explanations of crime proneness " came into existence.

**Significance of the study**

- Inspite of certain developmental projects and several other measures taken up for betterment of criminal belt of Bundelkhand region by Government, one basic reason for poor results is lack of Psychological approach.

A thorough knowledge of Psychological as well as socio-cultural factors of crime have a important role in framing different welfare policies of criminals belt and presenting such situation so that crime rate may reduce. This study will present some beneficial results in order to change disorganised system of society and simultaneously there will be an atmosphere for rehabilitations of those families of criminals who have surrendered and killed. This study will also present certain considerable factors

**Objectives of Present Study**

Following are the objectives of the present study:

1. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards environment as socio-cultural factors.

   1.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards social environment.

   1.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Family environment.

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1.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Authority.

1.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards their teachers.

2. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism.

2.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as overprotected.

2.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Depressive.

2.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Submissiveness.

2.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Anxiety.

3. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level.

4. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's view about crime-season.

5. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's area.

6. To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's class.
7. To study the significant difference between the personality of normal and criminal person.

7.1 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as social desirability.

7.2 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as extraversion.

7.3 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Psychoticism.

7.4 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Dogmatism.

7.5 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Ego Ideal.

7.6 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as alienation.

7.7 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Emotional Instability.

7.8 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as self confidence.

7.9 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Empathy.

7.10 To study the significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality factor as Dominance.

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8. To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low).

8.1 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.2 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.3 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.4 To study the significant effect of Types of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.5 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.6 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.7 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and
8.8 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.9 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.10 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.1 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.2 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.3 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on social attitude.

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9.4 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.5 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego Ideal (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.6 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.7 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.8 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.9 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.10 To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on social attitude.

10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal
and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.1. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.2. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.3. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.4. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.5. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.6. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.7. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High
and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.8. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

11. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers.

11.1. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers.

11.2. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers.

11.3. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers.
11.4. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers.

11.5. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Ego Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers.

11.6. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards their teachers.

11.7. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Emotion Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers.

11.8. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers.

11.9. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers.

11.10. To study the significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards teachers.

12. To see the significant effect of Type of person (normal
and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards environment as socio-culture factors.

12.1. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.2. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.3. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.4. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.5. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.6. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.7. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (high and
12.8. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.9. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.10. To see the significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

**NULL HYPOTHESIS**

Following Null Hypotheses have been formulated in the light of above objectives:

1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

   1.1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards social environment.

   1.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Family environment.

   1.3. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's attitude towards Authority.

   1.4. There is no significant difference between normal and crimi-
nal person's attitude towards their teachers.

2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism.

2.1. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as overprotected.

2.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Depressive.

2.3. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Submissiveness.

2.4. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's neuroticism as Anxiety.

3. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level.

4. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's view about crime-season.

5. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's area.

6. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's class.

7. There is no significant difference between the personality of normal and criminal person

7.1. There is no significant difference between normal and
criminal person's personality as social desirability.

7.2. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as extraversion.

7.3. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Psychoticism.

7.4. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Dogmatism.

7.5. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Ego-Ideal.

7.6. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Alienation.

7.7. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Emotional Instability.

7.8. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Self-confidence.

7.9. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Empathy.

7.10. There is no significant difference between normal and criminal person's personality as Dominance.

8. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

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8.1. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.2. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.3. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.5. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.6. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.7. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.8. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal
and criminal) and personality factors as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.9. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

8.10. There is no significant effect of type of person (normal and criminal) and personality factors as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Authority.

9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as social desirability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Extraversion (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Psychoticism (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Dogmatism (High and Low) on social attitude.
9.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Alienation (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Empathy (High and Low) on social attitude.

9.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors as Dominance (High and Low) on social attitude.

10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal
and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-Confidence (High and Low)
10.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

10.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Family.

11. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers.

11.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards Teachers.

11.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.
11.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation High and Low on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instablility (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-Confidence (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

11.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards Their Teachers.

12. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards environment as socio-cultural factors.

12.1. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal
12.2. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Extraversion (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.3. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Psychoticism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.4. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dogmatism (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.5. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Ego-Ideal (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.6. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Alienation (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.7. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Emotional Instability (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.8. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Self-Confidence (High and Low)
on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.9. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Empathy (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

12.10. There is no significant effect of Type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factor as Dominance (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

**Review of related studies** :- Criminal and delinquent behaviour can be understood in the context of Psychological and social factors. There are some studies in the field of criminal Psychology in India and abroad.

Most of the Psychologists have done remarkable work under this area in which Shanmugam conducted a series of studies on the Personality aspects of delinquents. He found the delinquents to be more emotionally unstable than Non delinquents. Shanmugam also found delinquents boys to react aggressively to stress situations as compared to normal Boys who manifested anxiety under similar conditions.

In a study T.E. Shanmugam during 1965 and 1969 also studied the analytical aspects of Personality of Criminals by using a sample of 20 criminals and 20 Non criminals in which verbal projection test (VPT) was used. It was found that criminal behaviour is due to imperfect adjustments to demands of life.
Mukherjee (1968) studied the personality characteristics of a group of criminals with Rorschach and semi structured biographical interview. The criminals as opposed to the control subjects, were found to be characterised by an Id-dominated impulsive pattern, a weak ego and a defective super ego structure. Basically ego-centric, the criminals judged things only by their personal standards.

Ganguli and Maitra (1966) were able to relate the parental role and family dynamics to the inadequate socialization of delinquent children.

T.N. Govind rajan (1966) adopted a sample of cases of delinquents in order to find out the relationship between family size and delinquent behaviour. He found that the chances of the first born to become a delinquent were greater in 5, 6, 8 child families. It means there is relationship between family size and crime.

G. Pati studied the personality pathology of delinquents by using a sample of 75 delinquents and 75 Non delinquent Juveniles and adopted Rorschach test and it was found that most of the delinquents appeared to manifest tendencies of unstable, neurotic and Psychopathic personality.

Dr. Durganand sinha and Dr. Udai Pratap Singh have studied the self concept of criminals by which using a sample of 100 criminals (experimental group) from Bhagalpur central Jail and 100 Non-criminals were taken for the study. Both the groups were matched with respect to
age, education, economic conditions, employment, marital status and residence. It was found that criminals have lower self esteem than non-criminals.

Most of the Social science researches reveal that in applied Psychology, a new trend has developed known as Environmental Psychology in which environmental or ecological factors are being studied.

Dr. Rajiv Kumar Sinha and S.C. Prasad, both have done Pilot research on "Ecological Disaster" in 1985 and found that air pollution cause both physical and Psychiatric damage in man. However man tends to adapt to pollution Psychologically. Psychologically air pollution tends to illicit a negative emotional and behavioral effect in man and this creates aggressive behaviour.

So far as Geographical Environment is concerned, Quetlet has tried to correlate between Geographical factors and crime. He made a thermic law and clarified that crimes against man such as murder and rape are found in south regions and in summer, while the crime against property such as theft and dacoity are generally found in north region and in winter.

There has been two researches on crime and Intelligence in abroad also. Herbert C. Quary in 1961 has proved that mental deficiency is a major cause of crime. Goddard contends that at least one half of all criminals were mentally defective. But some Psychologists are against the view regarding relationship between Intelligence and crime. Woodword in
1955 observed that low intelligence plays little role in delinquency on the other hand Giagiari reported in 1971 that low intelligence is cause of crime.

The Investigators concluded that high intelligence does not affect the prognosis of subsequent behaviour in terms of recidivism, number or types of offences or the way that offences are committed.

Similarly Werner in 1945, Grigg in 1948 and Carr in 1950 supported the fact that impact of mental deficiency on criminals have declined. Sutherland and Pinter have supported the above findings.

Dr. U.P. Singh in 1967 observed that criminal had a lower I.Q. that non criminals.

There is a significant relationship between class and crime. Healy and Brooner in 1926, W.G. Runciman in 1966 and R. Shaw assumed that official statistics reflects the extent and distribution of crime among the social classes. It has been concluded that crime is linked mostly with lower and higher classes. The members of both the classes struggle for their existence, if fail then follow aggressive or deviant behaviour.

Dr. G.P. Prakash and Rachna Srivastava in 1996 have studied the effect of home environment on reaction to frustration among criminals and non criminals. It was found that there is a significant difference in respect of home environment among two groups but no significant difference between criminal and Non criminals.
Research Methodology:- The methodological design of the present study have now been set out in this chapter under the following sections-

(i) Population
(ii) Sample
(iii) Research design
(iv) Tools of the study
(v) The collection of data
(vi) The statistical Analysis

(i) Population - The population of present study constituted criminals and normal person (Non-Criminals) of Uttar Pradesh criminal belt of Bundelkhand region. There are six districts of Uttar Pradesh Bundelkhand region as Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba. The criminal belt can be divided into two parts as-uneeducated belt and educated belt given below-

(ii) Sample - The present study consisted a sample of 200, hundred criminals and hundred normal persons. All the 200 persons were taken from criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. The age group was kept constant between 20 to 40 years.

The above sample of the present study was selected by purposive sampling technique.
(III) Research Design

The present study is a scientific survey type research with a sample of 100 criminals and 100 normal persons within age group of 20 to 40 years.

The variables of the present study are as follows -

**Independent Variable** :-

"An independent variable is the factor manipulated by experimenter in his attempt to ascertain its relationship to an observed phenomenon ( Townsend ).

The antecedent conditions that the experimenter manipulates freely are called the independent variables. The variables over which the investigator has control are called independent variable.

In the present study the independent variables are type of person (criminal and normal), I.Q., Neuroticism, climate, class, area and mulipersonality factors as social desirability, extraversion, psychoticism, dogmatism, alienation, emotional instability, self-confidence, empathy and dominance.

**Dependent Variable**

The phenomenon which are wish to explain and predict are the dependent variables. These variables are called dependent variables because they depend upon the occurrence of particular antecedent conditions. In experimental enquiry we manipulate the antecedent conditions in order to
discover the ways in which they determine the dependent variable.

A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears or varies as the experimenter introduces, removes or varies the independent variables (Townsend). In the present research problem the dependent variable is socio-cultural environment as the attitude towards Authority, Social, Family and towards their teachers.

(IV) Tools of the study

After the formulation of hypothesis and selection of the sample the next important step was to select suitable tools for the collection of data. The selection of the tools for any study depends upon various factors particularly depending on the objectives of the study. The following tools used for the data collection in the present study.

(a) Neuroticism Scale Questionnaire (N.S.Q.)

By Ivan H. Scheier
R. B. Cattell

(b) Multivariable Personality Inventory (M.P.I.)

By Dr. Taresh Bhatia
Arunima Pathak

(c) Socio-Cultural Environment Attitude Scale

By Dr. Taresh Bhatia
Dr. K.B.L. Srivastava

(d) The revised Bhatia's short battery of

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performance tests of intelligence for adults

By - Dr. S.K. Verma & others

The Statistical Analysis

The statistical operation followed for the present research involved the parametric and non-parametric techniques.

Mean, S.D. and 't' test were used for finding out the significant differences between normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio-cultural environment, neuroticism and their personality factors. Quartiles were computed for getting highest and lowest 25% cases on different personality factors as high and low.

Analysis of variance was adopted to find out the effect of type of person (Normal and Criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Chi-Square was used for finding out the significant difference between normal and criminal person's Intelligence level, view about Crime-season, areas and classes.

The Data: Its Analysis and their Interpretation

The chapter presents the data, its analysis and their interpretation. The results have been presented according to the following parts to facilitate and understand the whole of the work done.

Part A - Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's
attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Part B - To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons neuroticism.

Part C - To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes.

Part D - Over all comparison of normal and criminal persons different personality factors.

Part E - The effect of type of persons (normals and criminals) and personality factors and (High and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

Part A

Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the socio-cultural environment attitude of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly towards their socio-cultural environment attitude, 't' test was applied. To arrive at some definite conclusion, comparison were made between the normal and criminal persons on four sub-areas attitudes as social attitude, attitude towards their family, teachers and authority. The scores obtained by the normal and criminal persons on different sub-areas
of attitude were tabulated. Mean and standard deviations for each group on four sub-areas were calculated separately. To test the null hypothesis 't' test was applied.

PART B

To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons' neuroticism.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the neuroticism of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly on their neuroticism as over protected, depressive, submissiveness and anxiety, critical ratio was applied.

PART C

To see the significant difference between normal and criminal persons' intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and compare the intelligence level, view about crime season, areas and classes of normal and criminal persons. In order to know whether normal and criminal persons differ significantly, $x^2$ (Chi-Square) was applied.

PART D

Overall comparison of normal and criminal person's different personality factors.

In this section an attempt has been made to study and com-
pare the different personality factors between normal and criminal persons. To arrive at some definite conclusion, comparison were made between the normal and criminal persons on different personality factors. The scores obtained by the normal and criminal persons on different personality factors (Social desirability, extraversion, psychoticism, dogmatism, ego-ideal, alienation, emotional, instability, self-confidence, empathy and dominance) were tabulated. Mean and standard deviations for each personality factor were calculated separately. To test the null hypothesis critical ratios were calculated.

**PART E**

The effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

In this section an attempt has been made to find out the effect of type of persons (normal and criminal) and personality factors (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment. To test the null hypothesis 2 X 2 factorial design was used. Analysis of variance was adopted to find out the effect of type of persons and personality factors on attitudes towards authority, social, family, teachers, and socio-cultural environment as total.

Thus the researcher observed the following effects-

(i) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and
Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards authority.

(ii) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on social attitude.

(iii) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards family.

(iv) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards their teachers.

(v) The significant effect of type of persons (Normal and Criminal) and different personality factors (high and low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the data analysis and their interpretation the researcher found the conclusion of present research as follows-

1. The normal persons have more positive attitude towards their socio-cultural environment rather than the criminals. The criminal persons have more negative attitude towards their society, family, authority and teachers.
2. The normal persons (non-criminals) are more depressive, submissive and have feeling of anxiety, while the criminal persons are more tender-minded and sensitive. They (criminals) do act on their own behalf and do so on the basis of sensitive intuition which is often idealistic and impractical.

3. The normal and criminal persons differ significantly at .01 level in terms of intelligence levels. The lower intelligence group have more crime-proneness.

4. The normal and criminal persons not significantly differ at .05 level in terms of their view about crime-season, living areas and classes.

5. The normal persons have more social desirability, extraversion, ego-ideal and empathy, while the criminal persons have more psychoticism, dogmatism, alienation, emotional instability, self-confidence and dominance.

6. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards authority. But the personality factors as extraversion, psychoticism, dogmatism, ego-ideal, alienation, self-confidence, empathy and dominance (high and low) do not effect significantly the attitude towards authority at .05 level.

7. Type of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the social attitude, but the personality factors do not effect significantly the social

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attitude at .05 level. The interaction of type of person and personality factors also do not effect significantly the social attitude at .05 level.

8. Types of person also significantly effect the attitude towards their family, but the personality factors do not effect the attitude towards their family at .05 level.

9. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards their teachers. The interaction of type of person and dogmatism personality effect significantly the attitude towards their teachers at .05 level.

10. Types of person (normal and criminal) significantly effect the attitude towards socio-cultural environment. But the different personality factors as extraversion psychoticism, dogmatism, ego-ideal, alienation, self-confidence, empathy and dominance (high and low) do not effect significantly the attitude towards socio-cultural environment at .05 level.

**Required suggestions for government**

It is the duty of every state government to provide proper and adequate facilities for proper living to its people. But unfortunately the U.P. government has not made proper implementation policies for the betterment of Dacoit belt and crime prone areas of Bundelkhand region. No doubt several schemes are going on but results are far away therefore progress in
these remote areas, are incomplete in real sense. It would be better to understand following suggestions.

(i) Criminal and Dacoit belt of Bundelkhand region (U.P.) should be declared as special area for immediate essential facilities of living.

(ii) Hundred percent education facility should be provided to children and youths of the area and it should be made compulsory by making an ordinance.

(iii) "Beehar Sudhar Yojna" should be "implemented on top priority basis.

(iv) Small scale industries should be set up through Government as well as non-government agencies in order to enrich the rural economy.

(v) Denotified castes should be legally recognised and proper rehabilitation policies be adopted in order to attract towards mainstream of society.

(vi) "Land Disputes" have covered the total area of Bundelkhand, keeping this view special courts should be set up in order to dispose off the pending cases on top priority with in stipulated period.

(vii) Special community centres and recreational hall should be established in order to attract youths of the village/town of all Districts, so that "gambling" may be stopped.

(viii) "Weapon licence" policy should be strictly watched.

(ix) Problem of transportation, irrigation, roads, water and
drainage must be solved on first priority basis and concerned officials be available in Block / Tensil area.

(x) FIR should be lodged in all police chaukis.

No doubt crime is an immoral and abnormal behaviour but criminals are also men, their genuine problems should be understood by the government agencies and society their problem are matter of psychological consideration.

Looking at the entire situation of crime prone areas we have portrayed of criminal, We can say he is an individual who has not been able to ultilize his capablities in the best possible way so as to do constructive things in life. We have also been as researcher that criminal has an uncongenial home and unhappy past experiences. Consequently he is not properly adjusted to the society to which he belongs. He has conflicts with self parents, family, society, authority and law and order.

All his efforts to solve them have failed and finally he finds him self incapable of winning over the problems that he faced first in the family and later on in the society.

Therefore we may conclude here that "crime" is a psychological problem and it should be soved on the basis of psychological principles, only.