CHAPTER - I

(Introduction)
Crime has been with the mankind from immemorable time. It has been presenting multifaced problems to the Government and is a heavy burden upon the society. Statistical survey of India in crime reveals an increasing trend in its incidence. Crime always ranks high when a public opinion poll asks people what social problems are most troublesome some. Crime generates excitement as a personal and social problem. Ill feelings are aroused by experience of victimization or the anticipation of being victimization. The poignancy of the victim of murder, brutal beating, or violent rape is a great resource for playwrights, movie producers and newspaper publishers who need large audiences. Whether real or illusory, crime waves stimulate hot political debates over the start of social order and if the social order is in crisis, over the source of the difficulty.

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.

In India not much efforts have been made to understand the root causes and factors prevailing in society which are directly responsible for crime.

Most of the people know that "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 person-
ality 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. In simple term, he is named as criminal.

Crime is a very well known concept in our society which has become universal factor and is related to several specific situations. It is an act which because deliberately, intentionally or by chance by some one. It is society that determines what is right or wrong and what particular act constitutes a crime. Since societies themselves differ in their conception of what is right and wrong, and since in the course of time, society changes its values and attitudes, It follows that "crime" is relative to society as well as to time. What is considered as a crime in one society may not be so considered in another society.

"Crime" is harmful to society which damages the smooth running of societal situations. All societies recognize and distinguish between behaviour believed to be harmful to the group and behaviour believed to be beneficial and respond emotionally with blame or approval proportioned to the assumed importance of the behaviour. The acceptance and evaluation of any particular behaviour as harmful is dependent upon social organization and culture of the particular society. The conception of crime has not been similar in all ages from old to present age. In olden age, crime was
considered as an action violating any law established by any group or by administration. But this theme was changed from time to time. In modern age crime is related with violation of law or traditions established for the welfare of society. It is called legal duty of a person hence, omission of legal duty is termed as crime.

Crime generates excitement as a personal and social problem. Since beginning societies have never been free from some specific problems. These problems occur due to social, political and economical changes and when a person does not fulfill his requirement and fails to attain his aspiration, he commits crime and becomes criminal. It means crime is clearly related with some problems which may excite any group or individual at any time. It is human behaviour punishable under a criminal law. Punishable behaviour is treated as an antisocial behaviour that violates established laws, conventions and systems and entails some penalty.

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 distinguishing what proper group members should do from what they should not do and for distinguishing how a 'good' society should operate from how it should not operate. The sense of 'should' and should not come with in the location of social norms which are rules of conduct. When an individual deviates from rules of con-
duct; this is called crime.

"From another point of view, crime is interpreted as a symptom of the failure of society. It can be a product as well as cause of social disorganization. The existing order may fail to deliver on promises made to motivate conformity to its rules. Group seeing themselves as exploited accumulate tensions and grievances, perhaps leading to crime."(Elmer H. Johnson).

A society is well organized when its members identify strongly with one another, feel a sense of mutual interest, enjoy emotional support from their fellows, share common moral beliefs and common perceptions of their world and find the expected patterns of behaviour consistent with their self interests. A society is considered to suffer social disorganization when the group unity declines, Group sustained patterns of behaviour fail to satisfy the needs of a significant proportion of the members and mechanisms for keeping rule breakers in line lose their previous effectiveness.

Actually crime is a societal problem because it involves society as a system of groups and institutions, constituting an established order. Crimes become targets for collective concern because their impact is generally seen to have serious implications for the entire society and not simply to be the private troubles of a number of victims. The societal problem is located in the context of conventional relationships and social organizations.

From one point of view, crime victimizes the existing social
order by sapping its moral viability and social effectiveness. The very word disorganization implies disapproval and evaluation of rule breaking as abnormal: Crime is an action caused by disorganization and maladjustment in personality and is harmful to society, when social order is broken it is punishable under law established for maintaining order and normal functioning in the society. Disorganization and maladjustment both are abnormal conceptions of personality which occur in due course when ever an individual fails to satisfy his tensions, frustrations, and conflicts. These conceptions are excited and generated by some sppecific societal problems. These problems hurt the ego or self of an individual and consequently "ego-defence" mechanism evokes.

"Ego-defence" a well known psychological concept is an universal fact which is availed by normal and abnormal measures. When through abnormal tactics self or ego is satisfied it comes under the head "crime".It means crime is supplement product of personality and its characteristics in which "Ego" is of great importance. 'Ego' as a strong component of personality is internal administrator of an individual which realizes the outer environment. Ego believes in reality and finds better ways for adjustment in life situations. But life situations may influence personality at any time and may hurt 'self' of individuals. This hurtful situations create an urge to break the prevailing social norms and to give up social taboos, traditions, conventions and rules which are necessary for complete setup of a society. When
internal urge to break the said norms propogates an individual, he takes drastic action and commits an abnormal action full of sadistic and violent behaviour known as "crime". Therefore it is dangerous escape from norms and deviation of personality in negative direction.

Crime is much a result of social conditions and personality factors, many psychological and sociological conditions enter into it which indicate that personality factors are responsible for a considerable amount of crime.

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 counter part, it flourishses among and involves in one way or another all who comprise the society in which it occurs." (Horrocks, 1964). Law abiding people are in peril. The security of their life and property is endangered by the criminal. They may become the victim of his crime. Thus crime is a heavy burden upon society and an answer must be found to this serious form of social malaise. No society can benefit by letting crime have its own way.

Crime is an indication of social maladjustment which is more prevalent in regions of rapid change. Many of the countries of the world are
undergoing a rapid change. Civilization is heading fast towards Industrialization and automation. New heights of exploitation of natural energies and resources are being touched. Worldwide industrialization and urbanization exhibit the same features of unwhole some congestion, loss of privacy, crime, delinquency, rising cost of living, population migrating from cities in search of jobs and betterlife facility of communication, breaking of the joint family system and the like everywhere including even the ecological patterns of distribution of criminals and delinquents and their antisocial behaviour. These are changing and uplifting the very face and life of our society. Social change and reconstruction have bright as well as dark spots. On the one hand they provide new heights of physical and material development and on the other, their harmful consequences in the shape of crime and criminals, unemployment, disabled and handicapped rise sharply. In this sense crime is an index of social progress.

Crime is an universal phenomenon. Its causes are extremely complex and their manifestations are varied according to time, place and individual. It also varies with historical periods, modes of life, economic conditions and social attitudes. Social customs and conventions vary from country to country and crime is to be judged against their specific backgrounds. What is an accepted behaviour in one culture might be considered deviant in another.

"Crime is eternal-as eternal as society-crime is, therefore an
ever present condition, even as sickness, disease and death, it is as perennial as spring and as recurrent as winter." (Tannenbaum-1943).

The picture of crime before us justifies the popular concern. Nations all over the world are facing this challenge but not proper arrangements have been made.

Crime has been with mankind since the beginning of recorded history. Society has framed theories of punishment and established the prison system obviously to redress criminal behaviour. But crime is still very much with us. Complete elimination of crime being a far cry, attempts can be made to control it. In order to control it, it is necessary in the first place to identify the causes: contributory, predisposing and precipitating. It is the function of psychology to act as a link between a criminal and law, the basic point being that criminal behaviour is human behaviour and stresses, conflicts, frustrations and strains that an individual has to suffer, determine his deviant behaviour known as crime. It is nothing but an expression of his attempts to live and a variety of self expression. Psychologists believe in the prevention of crime rather than in the punishment of criminals. They search out the root causes of crime and its proneness from where preventive measures can be adopted. To a psychologist the behaviour and actions made by a criminal is more important because these actions reflect the inner dynamics of criminals, which are of great importance. Psychologist's emphasis is on individual. They feel that criminal behaviour is human behaviour which are motivated to act in many ways which the law condemns.
Criminal behaviour can be interpreted in terms of individual's desire which is a product of interaction of internal and external forces. It is to be looked upon as a mechanism of adjustment adopted by the individual, in terms of his perceptual and emotional reactions, style of life which he develops to meet the demands of his environment. "From the psychological point of view, criminal behaviour does not differ from normal behaviour and is, therefore subject to the same laws of cause and effect" (Poffenberger 1961).

Then to know "why" of the crime we must know "why" of the individual, "what" needs of the persons are being served by criminal behaviour with its heightened emotional tone, its disruption of socially accepted personal reactions. It is essential to know the inner pressures by which he perceives his environment and if adjustment is not looked upon he acts in a different way and satisfies his inner pressures by way of committing deviant behaviour. From psychological point of view this behaviour is understandable. From another point of view, we should consider the organising components of personality known as Id, ego and super ego. Id is a centre of desires, needs and all kinds of pleasures of personality which are unlimited in nature, similarly ego as an internal administrator makes a equilibrium between internal and external world and believes in reality. On the other hand "super ego" the most important component is of great importance to control inner strivings of Id which are not acceptable and immoral according to
social norms. Super ego is representative of "Morality". If the super ego is properly framed, it makes a check on the extreme and not acceptabale strivings of the Id. Individuals who fail to develop an adequate super ego may become criminals.(Alexander and Staub 1931).

The criminal act exhibits the mode of emotinal 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).

Any force which stresses and obstructs adjustment is a force conductive to criminality.

Criminals are basically nonconformists. They disapprove socially approved ways in attainment of their goals. A key question in study of criminals is the study of their needs or motivation,because motives are the main springs of behaviour. But motivating factors are not always easy to find out. Individuals have some dominant and weak desires. The dominant desires after some time become demand and individuals start efforts to fullfil them. If the demands are satisfied, there is release in tension but in opposite direction if not satisfied, it creates a situation of disharmony in personality of which criminal behaviour is consequent.
If the individual has a low frustration, tolerance, has a strong demand but weak resistance, he breaks up into criminal behaviour. "Individuals vary great in both the number and strength of their demands upon life. An individual with numerous strong demands and with few weak restraints may be said to present a greater probability of criminal behaviour than one with a small number of weak demands and many strong restraints" (Mefessel 1950).

Thus criminal behaviour may be looked upon as a reaction against frustration. The antisocial behaviour and criminal conduct must be considered as symptomatic of profound maladjustment and as, means of escape from stress.

**Criminal**: Defining the term criminal is as difficult as the term crime, It is even difficult when the term is limited to those who has been convicted in criminal court. In a simple manner, it can be said that 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.)

Various problems also occur when society refuses to erase that label. A person who is labelled criminal is often not permitted to forget that status, that is, he or she is given a life sentence as far as status is
concerned. The term criminal is a social definition- a criminal is one to whom society assigns that label. Those who commit crime as a matter of choice are few indeed. Many follow it as a means of livelihood because it is the only vocation open to them and they must be men of stamina, courage and brain if they would survive.

Traditionally lawyers have divided crimes into three classes: Treasons, felonies and misdemeanours. Treasons are defined as crimes against the sovereign or state, Felonies as crimes of a serious nature such as murder, which at one time occasioned the forfeiture of the convicted person's lands and goods. Misdemeanours as lesser crimes not involving forfeiture.

But recently new concepts as arrestable and non-arrestable offences have taken place.

**Types of Criminal** :- There are others who follow crime as a profession. To them might is right, they know no other code. Society tramples them under its feet and they rise from dust with grim murder in their hearts. They can not forget, they can not forgive and so they fight to be the better end with the blind courage of their breed.

**Criminals by accident** :- under the influence of liquor, drugs, sudden passion and sometimes actual hunger, they commit crime. They cannot be truthfully be termed criminals, they are criminals by accident.

**Criminals by chance**: There are some criminals who are nor-
mal in their behaviour but suddenly they commit crime as a result of security love affairs and property matters. Such types of criminals are known as criminals by chance. There are too much examples in society which justify these types of criminals. Due to sudden mishappening and law breaking situation, Most of the criminals escape from society and pass their life in a very critical situation and become "Baagi".

Those criminals, who are habitual in their nature can be placed under the head "Habitual criminals", these criminals commit crime which may be of any type frequently.

In 1927 at a meeting of International association of chiefs of Police was held in order to watch uniform crime reporting (U.C.R.), a complete manual of crime for police.

According to U.C.R, Crimes are divided into two groups-part I offenses and part II offenses. Part I offenses are the crimes known to police and arrest information seven crimes which are devided in two categories-violent crimes-murder, forcible rape, robbery aggravated assault and property crimes-burglary, larceny and auto theft.

Part II offenses are considered to be less serious crimes and include a miscellaneous category of 28 offenses ranging from arson, fraud embezzlement, prostitution and other sexual offenses.

**Syndicated crime**: Perverting the organizational scheme of legitimate business, syndicated crime provides illicit services such as pros-
tution, gambling, liquor, or protection. The illicit business is steady in its recurrent transactions, whereas burglaries and robberies are perpetrated as a chain of autonomous operations, criminals do enter into cooperative activities at varying levels of organizational structure and are governed by a single ruling authority.

**Career criminals** :- Career criminals most often are involved in property crimes, but they are distinguishable from noncareer property offenders in that they see their criminal activity as a way of life. They see themselves as criminals and organize their lives around criminal activities. They associate with other criminals. They progress in their careers, learning more and better techniques. Career criminals plan for the offenses they commit and they depend upon others to assist them in their activities.

**Political Crime** :- By political crime we are referring to those actions that are considered criminal because they present a threat to the state or its political stability. Political crimes are those which challenge the authority of the state and, particularly, its monopoly on the use of force. Some of the actions categorised as political crimes are: "treason, sedition, espionage, sabotage, assassination, civil rights violations, student protest violations and violations resulting from advocacy and support of radical beliefs and failure to conform to certain laws because of religious beliefs. **Schafer** has given the title "*Pseudoconvictional* Criminals" to political criminals.
**White collar criminals** According to Sutherland, as an offense committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of an occupation. Among white collar crimes, Sutherland lists restraint of trade, misrepresentation in advertising, infringements of patents, unfair labour practices, financial fraud and violations of trust, illegal sales of narcotics, illegal services to criminals, and fraud in Income tax returns etc.

Other than above, there are also following types of criminals which are generally watched in every society.

1. Born criminals
2. First offenders
3. Criminals by passion
4. Deliberate criminals
5. Accute criminals
6. Economic criminals
7. Neurotic criminals
8. Pathological criminals
9. Nominal criminals

Indian geographical situation is too much complex. There are so many areas in some states which are situated near the ravines of rivers. Out of them, ravines of Ganga, Yamuna and Chambal are most important
due to its narrow setup within sphere of Bundelkhand - a backward region of Uttarpradesh and Madhyaprades. Criminals who have left the society and broken the normal functioning of society, take shelter in those areas and organise a group for its antisocial activities such as dacoity, robbery, kidnapping, murder and attempt to murder which are more inhuman criminal attempts. These are organised in their nature and run under the leadership of chief known as sardar and follow some rules established by their chief. They hire and purchase high quality weapons which are better than police department.

Organised Criminals :- Usually defined as a business that provides illegal products and services to noncriminal public. Those involved in organized crime are really quite similar to those involved in legitimate business. Their goal is material success and they use many characteristics to achieve the required goal. Organized crime constitute. one of the most serious and expensive of all varities of crime.

"In our society criminal behaviour is classified in to two major categories(1)Felocities (II) Misdemeanours. Felonies are serious in nature for which there are legal penalaities. Misdemeanours are minor offences such as disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Generally felonies are crimes for which a person may be sentenced to death or imprisonment for a long period under criminal law and for misdemeanours a person may be provided short term incarceration". (SUE TITUS REID).
Sutherland and Cressey indicate that there are a number of factors that must be presented before a piece of behaviour may be labelled as criminal (1960). Some of these can be interpreted as follows.

(1). Before behaviour can be called crime, there must be certain external consequences of harm------even if one decides to commit a crime, but changes one's mind before doing anything about it, no crime has been committed. The intention is not taken for the deed.

(2). The harm must be legally forbidden, antisocial behaviour is not crime unless it is prohibited by law.

(3). There must be 'conduct' i.e. there must be an intentional or reckless or inaction which brings the harmful consequences about.

(4). There must be criminal intent. The issues of intent, liability (at law) for the consequences of one's actions and criminal intents are all important controversial subjects to those who study jurisprudence.

There are certain findings in this area which reveal that most of the top criminals are nothing but products of odd circumstances and disorganised system of social justice and social norms.

**Theories of crime**: There is a relationship between crime and social structure of society. How crime is related to the social system is the basic question? Whether the environment is determining factor in the causation of crime or a facilitating factor, the emphasis has been given upon the structure of social environment not upon the characteristics of the indi-
individual as in constitutional theories.

Main sociological theories are as follows:

(1) Imitation theory of G. Tarde (1843-1904):-Gabrical tarde was of the opinion that man is not born criminal. He becomes one as a result of social factors and social process of society. Tarde explained the process of "acquiring criminal behaviour" and this behaviour comes through 'fashion' and 'custom' which are imitation components of society. Tarde formulated that "Men imitate one another in proportion as they are in close contact". Tarde's second law of imitation is that the inferior imitates the superior. It is seen that weakers and peasants imitate royalty, small town residents imitate city residents, similarly a criminal becomes criminal as a resultant of imitation.

The third law of imitation is the law of insertion when two mutually exclusive fashions come together one can be substituted for other. When this happens there is a decline in the older method and increase in newer method. Tarde has explained it by using the gun rather than the knife for murder.

**Theory of Differential Association** Edwin H. sutherland best known in criminology has introduced abstract explanations and learning process as the root cause of crime this theory known as "Differential Association" makes nine statement

(1) Criminal behaviour is learned.
(2) Criminal behaviour is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication.

(3) The main part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs with intimate personal groups.

(4) When criminal behaviour is learned, the learning includes, (a) techniques of committing the crime, which are sometimes very complicated and sometimes very simple, (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalization and attitudes.

(5) The specific direction of motive and drives is learned from definitions of the legal as favourable or unfavourable.

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

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

(8) The process of learning criminal behaviour by association with the criminal and anti-criminal patterns, involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning.

(9) White criminal behaviour is an explanation of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values since noncriminal behaviour is an explanation of some needs and values.

**Hirschi's social control theory** :- Travis Hirschi has formu-
lated a social control theory of delinquency. The basic concept of control theory is bond of the individual to society. This theory postulates the description that delinquent behaviour occurs when the bond of an individual to society weakens. The bond has several component: attachment (caring about others, their opinions and expectations) commitment (time, energy and self invested in conventional activities) involvement (engrossment in conventional activities) and belief (attribution to normal validity to conventional norms). Hirschi is of the view that as elements of the bond become weakened delinquency become possible, although not necessary.

**Self concept and containment theory** — Walter reckless and simon Dinitz outlined their belief that we live in a society of alternates, where the self has more and more options for acceptance or rejection of available confrontations. They advocate that self concept is the key factor in explaining the choice among alternatives of behaviour.

A favourable self concept directs an Individual towards law abiding behaviour, and an unfavourable self concept directs him or her towards delinquent behaviour.

These investigators repeated their conclusions from the previous studies, indicating that a favourable concept of self would "act as an inner buffer or inner containment against deviance, distraction, lure and pressures". A healthy self concept in developing the inner controls that are conducive to law abiding behaviour. But containment theory also contains four
other indicators of the presence of 'conscience' or inner controls, goal directedness, a realistic level aspiration, the ability to tolerate frustration and an identification with lawful norms.

**Conflict theory** :- This theory includes consensus and conflict. These two models have been analysed as structural systems of society and the law according to this is "a social institution to satisfy social wants and aspirations". Consensus means approval of values in society and on the other hand conflict means struggle between inner interests.

This theory views that criminal behaviour as a resultant of conflict between interests of Individuals or society. Roscol pound (1943) has explained this theory after making a survey of social interests. It means when the interests of society clash, criminal behaviour occurs.

George vold and Ralf Dahrendorf (1958) both have interpreted "crime as a product of social conflict", it can not be explained by traditional theories of abnormality. Rather it is behaviour which can only be understood as the "kind of behaviour necessary to protect and defend the individual's group in conflict with other groups."

**Constitutional theory** :- LOMBROSO (1911) originator of anthropological theory of crime, thought that there was some thing in the physical constitution of criminal that marks him out from others. He tried to prove this thesis by anthropometric measurement and by the study of physiogonomical features of criminals. on the basis he showed that the
typical criminal possessed certain definite physical characteristics or anomalies such as a slanting fore head, flattened nose, long ear lobes, a large jaw with no chin, heavy supra or bital ridges, either excessive hairiness or an abnormal absense of hair and an extreme sensitivity or nonsensitivity to pain. But later on this theory was disapproved by some psychologists in order to prove that crime is related with psychological factors.

Robert F. meir in 1977 has presented the scientific understanding of crime by way of different paradigms and perspectives. The major perspectives which have been utilized to explain the relationship between law and society can be characterized as the consensus, pluralist and conflict models of social organisation. Each reflects some what different organizing principles and different values about the nature of man and society and each suggests the different direction of crime. considered in terms of political philosophies, these three perspectives - consesus, pluralist and conflict - can be viewed along a continuum moving from right to left or from conservative to radical.

(1) A consensus model :- The organising assumptions of the general consensus model are -

(1) Society is a relatively persistent structure.
(2) Society is well integrated and
(3) a functioning social structure, is based on a consensus of values.
when applied specifically to the question of law and social organisation, the organizing principles of a consensens model are-

(a) Law reflects the collective will of the people.

(b) Law serves all people equally.

(c) Those who violate the law represent a unique subgroup.

A consensus model assumes that law reflects general agreement concerning at least the basic elements of social life. Most common and most important application of consensus model is as a justification for laws and law enforcement. Laws and their enforcement represent what the people want. It is a reflection of their collective will.

(2) **Pluralist model** :- This model reflects the more complicated view of society. Law exists, with in pluralist model, not because individuals generally agree upon a definition of right and wrong, but precisely because they do not agree. According to this model, conflicts exist around substantive disargument while there exists general consensus about the nature and operation of law and justice. Thus the basic principles of pluralist model are -

(1) Society is composed of diverse social groups.

(2) There exists among these groups, differing and sometimes conflicting definitions of right and wrong.

(3) There is collective agreement on the mechanisms for dispute settlement.
(4) The legal system is value neutral.

(5) The legal system is concerned with the best interests of the society.

(3) **A conflict model**: This model assumes that:

(a) At every point society is subject to change.

(b) It displays at every point dissensus and conflict,

(c) Every element contributes to change, and

(d) It is based on the coercion of some of its members by others (Dahrendorf 1958)

The organizing assumptions of conflict perspectives are -

(a) Society is composed of diverse social groups.

(b) There exists differing definitions of right and wrong.

(c) The conflict between social group is one of political power

(d) Law is designed to advance the interests of those with the power to make it.

(e) A key interests of those with the power to make and enforce the law, is maintaining their power.

Both the conflict model and pluralist model agree that society is comprised of diversity and this diversity leads to conflict between social groups, which leads to the situation of crime.

Robert f. meir in his book "theory in criminology" has also presented the scientific paradigms for studying crime.
These are three paradigms - the positivist, interactionist and socialist.

**Positivists paradigm**: As a paradigm for the study of crime, positivism emphasizes the determinate nature of human individuals. Human behaviour is the result of cause-effect relationship between individuals and some aspects of their environment. The paradigm can be described as follows -

1. Human behaviour results from law like cause and effect relationship.

2. The cause-effect relationships which govern human behaviour can be discovered through the same scientific methods used to understand the natural and physical environment.

3. Criminal represents a unique set of cause effect relationships.

4. Once the special cause effect relationships governing criminal behaviour are known, criminal behaviour can be predicted and controlled.

**Interactionist Paradigm**: The organizing principles of interactionist paradigm can be described as follows -

1. Criminality is a quality which resides not in the behaviour but in the response to it.

2. Behaviours responded to as criminals are given the label of
criminal.

(3) The individuals whose behaviour is labelled as criminal is also labelled criminals.

(4) Individuals are labelled as criminal through a process of interaction.

(5) There is a tendency for individuals labelled as criminals to identify with that label.

**Socialist Paradigm** :- The basic organizing principles of the socialist Paradigm are -

(1) The capitalist political state exists to preserve the interests of the dominant economic class - those who own and control the means of production.

(2) The primary interests of the capitalist ruling class is the maintenance of an economic and social order which preserves their power and previledge.

(3) The primary purpose of criminal law is to maintain an economic and social order advantageous to the ruling elites by criminalizing behaviours which threaten this order.

(4) Behaviours which threaten the domestic order are controlled through a criminal justice system operated by 'law workers' who serve the interests of the capitalist ruling class.

(5) The contradictions of the capitalist state require that the
disadvantaged classes, especially the property less underclass, be controlled through the force represented by the legal system.

(6) The problems of crime in a capitalist society can only be solved through a collapse of the capitalist state and the emergence of a new society based on socialist principles.

With in this paradigm, as with in the conflict perspective, behaviours are defined as treated as crime because they threaten the interest of the power-dominant group—specially the capitalist ruling class.

Most of the important theories of crime have been discussed which emphasize the process by which one becomes criminal.

It shall be useful in understanding the totality of criminal or deviant behaviour and factors of crime proneness which are of great use in this research. These theories are mainly based upon psycho-social explanations of crime which need more research in this particular area.

**Volume of crime** :- There is problem for criminologists in order to know how much crime is there? The collection of statistics of crime might help in judging the moral health of the nation. The criminal statistics provide a valuable source of information and the manner in which they are presented has improved very considerably in recent years.
Radzinowicz (1964) has presented a Iceberg model regarding the position of crime. Most of the experts are of the view that most of the crimes are unreported and unknown. It is true in Indian context.

**Iceberg model**

Unbroken line = above the surface Known Crime

Broken line = Unreported and unknown Crime

Wavy line = Sea level

Crime Proneness :- 'Crime' is a social behaviour which is committed by some one in a society. But it does not mean that most of the persons may become criminal as resultant of social structure.

"criminal behaviour" no doubt is a product of faulty societal patterns but this type of behaviour is not a universal behaviour like others. It is an attitude to violate or break the social systems which excite some one to
do criminal intent. This attitude is susceptibility of some individuals which is not found in most of the individuals. It is a matter of individual difference and innate psycho-physiological predisposition which happens frequently to some men and infrequently to others.

It means 'Crime' as an act of criminals occurs due to susceptibility or attraction towards crime, or because of temporary change in attitude which increases the probabilities of being involved in a criminal behaviour. This attitude or inherent psychological predisposition may lead to "crime proneness".

This proneness is nothing but an individual characteristics of some people which maintain inherent qualities. By which some men commit crime without any fear. It means "crime proneness" is out come of these individuals which have attitude towards crime and are more susceptible in criminal intents, therefore 'crime proneness' is solely responsible for committing crime in general. Those people who have not this type of attitude or susceptibility, they cannot involve in criminal intent.

Crime proneness is influenced or determined by so many variables which are of great importance in this research, that will be termed as psycho-social explanations.

**Psycho-Social Explanations** :- Psycho social explanations of crime proneness consist of psychological and social factors which are as follows - (Psychological factors-)

[30]
Psychological factors are also responsible for human development. By "Psychological" we mean the mental situation of a person which facilitates his activities and social behaviour. There are many psychologists who are doing adequate researches in the field of personality development considering the role of early deprivation, pathogenic family situations, faulty discipline, early psychic trauma, inadequate preparation for adolescence, and mental disorders.

(1) Personal pathology :- Criminal behaviour is an abnormal behaviour as a resultant of several psychological as well as social variables in which there are some factors relating to the personality of individuals. It is obviously observed that personal deficiency and anomaly also creates some deviancy in personality.

In every society, there is a percentage of normal and abnormals. According to latest statistical data 68% are of normal behaviour and 16% on the both sides are away from normals.

It does not mean that both the persons on left and right sides of (16%) above diagram are abnormals. Abnormals are those who differ from normals in quantity not in degree-(JF Brown).
Abnormals have less qualities, abilities, intelligence, thinking ability, than normals. Most of the psychologists are of the view that 16% of a society are abnormals and far away from normals in their qualities. These qualities may lead to criminal behaviour.

Mental deficiency, emotional instability, conflicts and frustrations are main variables in formulating personal pathogenic patterns.

(ii) Broken family :- One of the most stimulating factors in the development of human personality is 'Family', family is socializing agent of an individual in which the growth and development of personality takes place. If family situation becomes disorganised due to disputes in parents, divorce, death of either mother or father, increasing birth rate and stress situations of family which do not promote child rearing practices. This Disorganised family known as 'Broken family' is one of the main causes of crime. (Healy and Brooner)

It has long been argued that broken home is a cause of delinquency. Investigators continued to emphasize that the home environment along with other factors, was a factor in delinquent behaviour. Broken family includes absence of mother or father, relation between parents and siblings and other factors of family cohesiveness which become disorganised.

The family is the basic primary group in all societies. It is the universal cultural workshop where in the child gets his first training in becoming a human being and a member of society. Before going in detail
regarding role of family, it would be better to define family. In a simple manner 'married couple' is named as family. But it is not proper according to sociological point of view. "Family is a primary group of society in which mother, father and children live together". It can also be defined social group based on biological relations which consists of parents and children and who are engaged to fullfil their objects of social life.

Family is that group which has also been defined by adequate sexual relations between male and female which arrange birth and rearing practices of children.

Family is situated in society as a group, as an association and as an institution. There are two clear aspects of family

(1) structural

(2) Functional. There are three types of relationship prevailing in a society.

(a) Husband wife relation

(b) Parents children relation.

(c) Siblings relation.

First type of relationship between husband and wife is known as affinal relation, second and third type belong to blood relation: without blood relationship, there is no concept of family constitution.

According to functional point of view construction of a family is made to fullfil the basic objects of the life. To fullfil these types of
functions, the members of each family are interrelated.

By birth a child comes into contact of parents and gets social learning. Role of parents in development of personality is very important. It has been found in different researches that interaction between parents are more crucial in the field of personality development.

The family is in a particularly strategic position to serve as an instrument for adapting to new situations because it has functions of socializing its members for adult roles and of mediating between its members and the changing demands of other social institutions.

Delinquency or crime is frequently attributed to a lack of argument on values or to a confusion of values among family members. Family anomie is believed to undermine the effectiveness of the family in forestalling juvenile delinquency. Parental attitudes and behaviour are part of the causal equation. Hurt by their personal experiences, Parents may convey the message against community institutions. Untrustworthy and neglectful parents exact a toll of alienation and frustration among the children.

When death, desertion, divorce or long separation cause the absence of one or both parents, the child is supposedly subjected to broken home. At any rate it is simplistic to assume that broken homes necessarily produce delinquency or criminality.

"Every individual is simultaneously a member of a family system and social class system. The family's functions include procreation and
socialization, while the social class system serves as a ranking device" (August B Hollingshead).

The family is a screen between the child and extra family environment, it shapes the way the child perceives the world and his or her capacity to deal with situations. Through the family the child is introduced to culture, gains competence in living within its normotive reactions, feels a sense of being wanted and wins a secure place in the world.

Yarrow (1963) has produced the fact that development of emotional and intellectual sense is directly related with the degree of interaction with mother.

During the study made by mischel in 1958, it was found that absence of father affects socialization process of children.

Greestein (1966) has pointed out that relationship between father and child influences sexual development.

"Children from homes broken by death, desertion or divorce had lower mental health than those from unbroken homes". (Kimball young (1966)-Personality and problems of adjustment)

As a matter of fact psychological factors are those which influence the mental situation of a person. When mental situation deviates from normal position, it creates the occurrence of unhealthy mental setup which may disturb the normal functioning of human being. Without adequate psychological development, there is no maturity of personality.
We may express the view that psychological factors are configuration of those variables which are directly or indirectly responsible for adjustment or maladjustment, therefore these factors are of great concern.

I personally feel that certain variables such as intelligence, neuroticism and other types of mental disorders are directly linked with abnormal or antisocial behaviour and researches are going on regularly to find out relationship between these variables and human behaviour. This can be interpreted in terms of cause and effect relationship theory of psychologists.

**Intelligence**: We generally use this term in order to present the mental status of an individual as a personality trait. Whichever definition of intelligence may be chosen there is at least unanimity regarding its positive effect on individual's behaviour pattern.

By intelligence, we mean the mental ability of a person by which he solves his problems and difficulties of life. Due to this trait, man is supposed to be the best organism. Before considering the role of Intelligence in criminal behaviour, it would be better to understand the nature and meaning of Intelligence. "Intelligence is the ability to adjust one self to a new situations" (William Stern 1914).

"Intelligence is the ability to think abstractly" (Terme 1921.)

It is clear with above definitions that intelligence is an ability or group of abilities to meet out day today problems as Wechsler in 1944 stated
that "Intelligence is the aggregate global capacity of an individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment."

Now we may conclude that "Intelligence is that mental ability by which a person tries to solve problems of life and makes better adjustment in new situations."

**Unifactor theory of Intelligence** :- This theory has been propounded by Binet. He has produced the fact that intelligence is one mental ability which influences the behaviour of men "unifactor" means one factor, but this theory is not acceptable in this advance stage.

**Two factor theory** :- This theory, explained by Charles Spearman, indicates that there is a sum total of two factors known as 'G' factor (general mental ability) and 'S' factor (specific mental ability). 'G' factor is inherent and found in all whether low, average or high but 'S' factor or specific mental ability in a particular area is acquired.

Psychologists are of the view that 'G' as well as 'S' factor both make a man intelligent. It is combination of two factors which are necessary for intelligence.

**Group factor theory** :- Propounded by L.I. Thurston, this theory presents quantitative nature of intelligence which is acceptable today. 'Group' means cluster and configuration of many abilities which are as follows:-

[37]
(1). Verbal ability
(2). Number ability
(3). Spatial ability
(4). Perceptual ability
(5). Remembering ability
(6). Reasoning ability
(7). Inductive ability
(8). Deductive ability.

Here we may conclude that intelligence is not a single ability but a group of abilities which make the human personality matured. All the above theories reveal the fact that intelligence means mental ability or cluster of abilities which are helpful in solving the problems of life.

"Superior Intelligence undoubtedly serves as a basis for better performance in whatever situation the individual is placed. Low Intelligence, on the hand, is a definite handicap to the efforts of the Individual in his attempts toward better adjustment."(Dr. U.P. Singh).

There is the evidences derived from the study of criminal histories of certain notorious families such as Jukes(148), the kalikaks(218) and the Nams(163) all of which focussed attention upon feeble mindedness as a major factor in crime. (A.T. Poffenberger).

Most of the earlier investigators have labelled the criminals and delinquents as mentally defective and subnormal in intelligence. The other
opposing view point gaining ground today is that the criminals and delinquents have equal, if not superior, Intelligence in comparison to normals. The exponents of this view suggest that more careful studies of the empirical evidences do not substantiate the view point of subnormal intelligence of criminals. Intelligence testing of offenders have given rise to the theory that mental deficiency or feeble mindedness constituted the greatest cause of delinquent conduct. Not only that comparative studies of nondelinquents and delinquents also showed marked differences in the intelligence of the two samples. Goddard (1920) was particularly enthusiastic about the theory that feeble mindedness was the clue to delinquency and that it was its greatest single cause. For him the mentally retarded constituted the best material out of which delinquents and criminals emerged. This is because they faced to foresee the consequences of their acts and differentiate between right and wrong.

Pinter (1923) on the basis of a study of sixteen early reports found 9 median of 64% feeblemindedness as against 2 to 9 percent to be expected in general population. This is too high a proportion in favour of those who advocate a subnormal intelligence among criminals.

"As a word, Intelligence is closely related to intellect, which is a comprehensive term for observing, understanding, thinking, remembering and all ways of knowing and gaining knowledge. Intellectual activity yields knowledge of a situation. It is useful, it helps in solving a problem and
reaching a goal. In common language intellectual means intellect put to use. It is the application of intellectual abilities in handling a situation or accomplishing any task" ( wood worth ).

Later on some studies changed the views of feebleminded ness and criminals by presenting the new concept of normal intelligence in criminals. Sutherland (1931) analysed 350 studies of intelligence and crime which involved approximately 17,500 criminals and delinquents. On the basis he concluded that the proportion of delinquents diagnosed as feebleminded ness decrease from more than 50% in the studies made in the early period (1910-1924) to 20% in later period of 1925-28. As Intelligence have been improved and the results of the studies have been more empirically analysed, theories comprising the impact of mental deficiency on delinquent behaviour have declined in importance.

Wedeking (1948) has also emphasized the normal intelligence of delinquent group.

In view of the diversity of view points and findings regarding the relation between intelligence and criminality it was considered worth while looking into the relationship once again on the Indian sample. Dr. U.P. Singh in his study "Personality of criminals" has presented the following table in 1973 using wechsler adult intelligence scale ( W.A.I.S ).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMPLE</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>MEAN</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80.54</td>
<td>14.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non criminal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80.25</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td>.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The comparison shows the mean I.Q. of the Non criminal group was higher than the mean I.Q. of criminal group. It was concluded that the noncriminals were intellectually superior to the criminals.

Now we can express the view that criminals possess average intelligence, therefore an important variable for psychological explanation of criminality.

**Neurosis** :- Neurosis is a type of mental disorder which is minor in its nature and can be easily cured if detected in beginning. It is a correlate of criminality. We know the fact that personality may be normal or abnormal, out of which abnormal means away from normality. Neurosis as a mental disorder is known as abnormality of a person.

There are mainly four types of abnormalities which are generally observed in human society.

(a) Psychoneurosis or Neurosis
(b) Psychosis
(c) Antisocial or criminal behaviour
(d) Mental deficiency.

[41]
Here we have to explain the nature of neuroses and their impact upon criminal behaviour. When a person becomes mentally ill due to certain factors, his social system deteriorates day by day.

Every Person tries to fulfill his object when ever it is needed but if obstacles are there he cannot do so. This stage known as failure creates such type of mental state which is known as "Frustration". It is an important cause of mental behaviour or mental disorder.

Similarly conflict, which is a struggle between two interests existing in human mind, is highly correlated with mental disorders. It means frustration and conflict both are important components of mental disorders, which are indicator of some psychological causes.

As we know that modern age is an age of anxiety in which certain psychological problems related to personality are observed. These problems create mental disorders.

So far as neurosis is concerned, it is wrong adaptation of life in which the patient (suffering from neurosis) tries to escape from the problems and obsesses with the feeling of insecurity, failure, inferiority and anxiety. The personality of "Neurotic" persons look like normals.

Coleman has said that as the degree of stress increases, situation of maladjustment occurs.

Psychoneurosis is known as neurosis or psychoneurosis reactions. Coleman has presented the developmental order of neurotic persons
are as follows -

(i) Faulty development of personality such as immaturity and distortion.

(ii) Unable to face simple problems of life and fear

(iii) Acute anxiety.

(iv) Deterioration in working ability, state of fatigue and dissatisfaction.

Besides these, the general symptoms of neurosis are as follows:

(a) Anxiety and fearfulness.

(b) Inadequacy and Inferiority

(c) Ego-centricity.

(d) Tension and hypersensitivity.

(e) Lack of insight

(f) Lack of socialibility.

(g) Lack of concentration.

(h) Fatigue

These symptoms reveal that neurosis is simple rather than the other disorders. But it does not mean that this disorder is not a problematic disorder, it may convert into a dangerous situation and the person become the patient of complicated mental disorder.

Sigmund freud and the members of Freudian group have pre-
sented the etiological factors of neuroses which are mainly unfulfilled sexual desires, unconscious desires, inferiority complexes and psychological stresses.

Freud has presented five types of psychoneuroses.

(a) Anxiety neurosis
(b) Obsession compulsion.
(c) Conversion hysteria
(d) Phobia
(e) Neurasthenia

Freud has presented the following causal factors regarding the nature of neurotic behavior -

(1) Sexual.
(2) Maladjustment with oedipus complex.
(3) Conflict among Id, ego, and super ego.
(4) Early deprivation in childhood.

Meyer (1969) describes the terms 'Neurosis' by saying that the psychoneurosis is only a part on the personality is affected, rather than psychosis where total personality deteriorates. Most of the researches have made it clear that neuroticism is associated with criminals.

This association gets further support from the work of fitch, Lovell, Siegman, Syed and Warburton. There are some studies on Indian simple by Agrawal, Luthra and Shanmugam who also confirmed the pres-
ence of more neuroticism in criminals.

Eysenck has presented so many psychological factors which are of great use here -

(i) Learning of maladjustment seeking activity.

(ii) Unreal aspirations and stressful psychological situations.

(iii) Unfulfilment of feeling of superiority and occurrence of inferiority complex.

(iv) Feeling of guilt.

The psychoneurosis are minor mental disorders characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationship, two essential features of psychoneuroses are that they are precipitated by emotional stresses, conflicts and frustrations and they are most effectively treated by physical disorders and do not respond to routine medical attention. Psychoneurotic symptoms are extremely varied. Some of the more frequent psychological complaints are anxiety, depressed spirits, inability to concentrate or make decision, memory disturbances, heightened irritability and inability, morbid doubts, obsessions, irrational fears. Insomnia, compulsions and inability to enjoy social relations, physical symptoms, which are essentially bodily concomitants of strong emotions and conflicts, include loss of voluntary control over certain motor or sensory functions, shortness of breath, persistent tension and cardiac irregularities.
so far as the studies regarding the relationship between neuroticism and criminality, is concerned, there is ample evidences in favour of the contention that among the criminals there would a high proportion of people who are strong neurotist. Thus, neuroticism can be reasonably regarded as one of the factors related to criminal activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Neuroticism</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.56</td>
<td>7.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non criminal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>7.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ P = .02 \]

The result of the comparison of the two groups on neuroticism dimension was observed that the mean score of the criminal groups as greater than that of Non criminal group and was also found to be significant at 2 percent level.

Freud has explained the concept 'super ego' in terms of personality development. According to him a powerful super ego is as harmful as a weak super ego. The underlying factor in the imbalance of personality of the criminals is that they have either developed weak super ego or strong super ego. Individuals who fail to develop an adequate super ego become criminal because of a deficiency of control over their instinctual drives. "Such criminals indulge in criminal activity because of the excessive control of the super ego, which results in the starvation of the Id's urges and overpowering demands for satisfactions that were initially denied. such crimi-
nals are labelled as neurotic or compulsive " Korn 1963.

we may conclude that neurosis as a psychological factor influences the personality and consequently deviates the human behaviour. These are unhappy, anxious individuals who do not exhibit the gross falsification of external reality and loss of contact with reality. They do not require hospitalization, but they feel basically inadequate, exhibit anxiety, are painfully aware of themselves and lack of insight into causes of their difficulties in maintaining satisfying relationship with others. Neurosis, as a psychological factor, influences the personality and consequently it may turn into deviant or criminal behaviour.

**Mental disorders**: As discussed earlier, abnormality consists of mental disorders and mental deficiency and mental disorders may be of two types mainly which are basically psychoneurosis and psychosis.

In short, we can say that 'mental disorders' are those which are psychological rather than physical in its nature. It deviates the mental state of a person because of early psychic trauma, broken family and prolonged deprivation.

The desires which are unfulfilled can proceed to unconscious mind, which is a most significant part of the mind, and consequentially become mental disorder. Most of psychologists are of the opinion that neuroses influence the personality simply. But the effect of psychoses are severe in nature which deteriorate the normal functioning of personality.
The psychotic patients are far away from reality and imagine the situation regularly with special features of delusion and hallucination, which are dominating in their nature.

**Delusions**: These are nothing but false beliefs of the patients without any particular reasoning. Main types of delusions are as follows-

(a) **Delusion of grandeur**: It is a state of feeling in which a mental patient thinks that he has a great personality and part of prominent personalities (Feeling of greatness).

(b) **Declusion of persecution**: It is a state of fear about his or her friends, wife or husband. The patients feel that they may be victimized by someone or trying to be victimized.

(c) **Hypochondriac Delusion**: Under this state, a patient believes that he or she is suffering from severe disease which can not be cured at any cost.

(d) **Reformatory delusions**: Under these symptoms, psychotic patients think that they have come in this world to reform the prevailing system of society.

**Hallucinations**: "In hallucinatory reactions, the patient perceives various kinds of strange (absent) objects and events without any appropriate external sensory stimuli" (Coleman).

It means hallucination is a false perception of the environment in
which there is no object which is being perceived such as hearing of different voices, and sensation of any object.

Psychotic patients suffer mainly from above two symptoms delusion and hallucination by which they are considered as complicated mental cases.

Types of psychoses :-
(a) Schizophrenia (Total distortion of personality )
(b) Manic-Depressive (state of mania as well as depression )
(c) Paranoia (state of continuous delusions )

Rather than psychoses and psychoneurosis, there are certain disorders which are of specific nature.

Sexual perversions :- In which natural measures are not adopted in sexual activity only artificial and abnormal activities are used for satisfaction. This is called sexual perversion, which may be of four types.
(a) Masturbation (satisfaction by discharging own penis )
(b) Homosexuality (cathexis towards same sex )
(c) Sexual oralism (using the sex organ orally )
(d) Sadism (Feeling of pleasure by way of physical torture to others )

These abnormalities indicate the perversions in personality which may later on become a complicated mental disorder which deviates the normal functioning of an individual by way of criminal or abnormal in-
Sociocultural factors: 'Criminality' is an acquired behavior through the human society. It would be better to understand the said factors after defining and clearing the term "society".

Society: There is a relationship between crime and society. Crime cannot be imagined without society. "Society is a collection or group of individuals united by certain relations, known as the web of social relationship and is ever changing complex system. By means of society people carry on their life."

"Society may be defined as a configuration or more or less structured interaction between or among individuals. It is an association of people, large or small in number, who have a common set of habits, attitudes and ideas sufficient to hold them together." (KIMBALL YOUNG) Society is the natural product of man's desire for association. The factors that create society are called common interests - the common interests to produce food, to rear a family. These common interests give rise to mutual aid and dependence among human beings and help to create society.

Society is not confined to men only. It is related to all living organisms we are discussing here about that society which are group of individuals where they are interdependence. Society is ever changing process by which the people learn their way of socialization, and are influenced by complex society systems.
Main foundations of society are as follows -

(i) **Competition** :- A natural phenomenon among the individuals and a way to show indirect conflict by which a person tries his monopoly with the help of different measures.

(ii) **Co-operation** :- It is a specific characteristic of Individuals to help each other when ever it is needed for cooperation may be of two types -

(a) Direct cooperation

(b) Indirect cooperation.

Direct cooperation means face to face help and indirect cooperation is provied through certain latent systems.

(iii) **Conflict** :- Conflict is formal in every society along with cooperation. The main reasons are aspirations, interests, abilities and cultural background of individuals by which most of the persons try to attain their goal by way of conflict or struggle.

(iv) **Goal seeking tendency** :- Goal seeking tendency is a psychological motive which is acquired in society by individuals. when some motive power facilitates some one, one goes towards achieving goal through some sub goals. As we know that society is not uniform, it is ever changing and full of comlexity. when an individual tries to attain his goal or aspirations, some variables present hindrances and consequently the situation of frustrations arises. A person adopts this tendency in living society.
(v) **Customs and traditions** :- Society changes its norms and functioning in due course of time. At every state there are some customs and traditions which present the structural pattern of said society. These customs and traditions affect the person throughout the life by which the people carry on their life style.

Customs and traditions are never ending process of human society but these are not stable systems, these may shift into a new style.

These main foundation of a human society are the best interpreter of social control and social process.

**Society and Crime** :- Those who study the crime problem are acutely aware that numerous pitfalls abound when they try to separate out detailed examination the social factors are considered to be important in the explanation of criminal behaviour. If we learn anything at all from our study of the problems and particularly from what sociologists have to tell us, it is that crime is due to a combination of factors, and that we are quite unable to pinpoint them at all clearly or to apply satisfactory remedies.

Throughout history, men has always struggled to know more about his environment and its effects upon life and behaviour, hence the perennial search for environmental and social explanations of crime. Social historian have been able to provide us with information about early attempts to assess the volume and distribution of crime. From such information, we can reasonably assume that, although crime has always been present in our
society to some extent, it was not until the period following industrial revo-
lution that people became particularly concerned about its impact.

The importance of the social environment was stressed in the work of various social reformers in the nineteenth century, and also in the works of various socially conscious novelists such as Dickens, who depicted in books such as Oliver Twist and Great expectations some of the worst aspects of the crime problems and the measures then in use to check it. Indeed, a useful way of aiding one's understanding of criminality and social disorder is to supplement the technical literature by reading the work of socially conscious novelists. For example, much can be learned about stigma and the distance that exists between the so-called criminal and other men in Chekhov's novel "The criminal". Similarly Marx and Engels were drawing attention to the economic causes of crime and possible political consequences for society. The work of Marx and Engles has undoubtedly had a tremendous influence on generations of commentators on tatorys on political and social problems. Although marxist doctrine in its extreme form is unlikely to find favour with the majority of people in this country, the message he and his colleagues propounded concerning in qualities in the class structure and some of the associated dangers of capitalism are both viable and valuable for those who wish to understand the broad background of social disorder and crime. Those who study, the crime or criminal behaviour, are actually aware that social factors have significant role in the expla-
nation of "crime proneness". What criminal psychologists have told us, it is that crime is due to complex combination of factors and that we are unable to pinpoint them but main variables which are of main concern can be interpreted. The best we can say about this matter in relation to criminality is that, even if it could be proved that climatic conditions or ecological situations and changes are of great importance, it would be difficult to see what could be done to prevent their impact upon the human organism.

Class :- Class is defined as a group or collection of those persons who maintain a stable social status in society. Class system is an essential characteristic of a social structure. Most of the sociologists and psychologists have explained the term 'class' in their words.

"A social class is that part of a community, which can be separated by its social status from other parts" (Maciver and page) similarly Ogborn and Nimkoff are of the opinion that "social class is configuration of persons which maintains compulsory system of social status." Both the definitions have made it clear that every social class is identified with its status - a socio-economic standard, having a free social systems. This status can be changed if a person tries to do so from lower to higher status.

We know that Lal Bahadur Shastri was a man of very poor family but due to his efficiency and qualities he had become prime minister of India. This example shows that socio-economic status of a person can
be changed in due course, therefore a person shifts from lower to higher class or higher to lower.

In this modern age of Industrialization, there are three prevailing classes known as higher class (who are capitalists), medium class and lower class which are recognised by their social, living and economic standard.

Economic prosperity is said to be directly related to the levels of criminal activities. It is cited that rate of growth of crime in developing countries is higher than in developed countries. Studies in India have established a relationship between deprivation and crime. It is held that poverty, though not a direct cause of delinquency, produces conditions which are breeding ground for crimes. Among these conditions are crowded slum dwelling, prostitution, child labour, school dropout, neglect of children and lack of recreational facilities. In a number of studies, poverty has been detected as a major factors common among young criminals. Under nourishment, susceptibility to diseases due to physical weakness, incapacity to afford medical treatment, chronic disability and deformity, Ill health of parents, are some of conditions which result in the birth and growth of physically weak and mentally underdeveloped children who may develop criminal trait.

In an analysis pertaining to crimes in 1977, it was pointed out that 70% of the arrested came from families with an income below Rs 150/
- per month, 45% were illiterates and 7% had studies up to matric.

The global statement that crime is more common in lower social classes is too much of a generalization. There may well be more persistent crime among the lower classes, but crime of all kinds is present in all grades of our society and much of it is hidden. The higher social classes may well be afforded a degree of protection from exposure and conviction, particularly in relation to white collar crime.

Little and Ntekhe (1959) found a much less marked excess of offenders in lower classes than had some earlier investigators.

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.

**Characteristics of class:**

(a) Social process is a natural phenomenon which passes through certain categories. In class system, society is placed in different classes. In which some are higher, some are lower and some belong to medium classes. Social prestige of higher class is superior in nature where as labour class belongs to low socio-economic status in the society. So called medium class is service class and maintains average SES. in every society.

Most the people are of the view that caste and class both are
one in nature but technically there are some fundamental differences. Caste has social foundation but class has economic foundation, the status or position of a member of a particular class is measurable on the basis of economic position.

(b) **Class consciousness** :- under class system of society, member of every class is aware of his status and behaves accordingly. when a principal of a college meets the teachers, teachers pay proper regard to him as they know that the post of principal is higher than teachers. This type of behaviour is labelled as class consciousness which is a specific feature of class system of society.

**Social distance** :- "Class" maintains a distance in society. member of each class develop their social interaction with same class and fulfill all the traditions and customs with them. It means a member of specific class maintains distance in order to promote social harmony.

**Separate culture of each group** :- Every class has its own culture and living standard and the members of each class carry on their life style according to their cultural system which differ from other classes. So called higher class misuses the money where as medium and lower class know the value of money and behave accordingly.

**Acquired membership** :- A person under class system acquires the membership of any class by his own ability, quality and efficiency. A member of deprived class may achieve the better position. whereas
a person who belongs to higher class may shift into lower status by way of his specific qualities. It means membership of each group is not consistent, it may vary on the basis of personality factors of a member.

**Sub classes in a class :-** Every class contains certain sub classes such as junior lawyers, senior lawyers, Degree teachers, Primary teachers, Junior officers and senior officers etc.

**Importance of money :-** Now a days each and every class is classified on the basis of money. It is an essential factor in this modern age which changes the mode of human life. 'Class' seperates itself by way of money, property and wealth. 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

**Environment :-** Human personality throughout the whole life is influenced by Environmental factors. Any two persons who are similar in their physical constitution are different in habits, abilities and their behaviour. What is the reason? This is answerable with a fact that heredical and Environmental factors are more influencial in growth of personality development. It means a man always gets external forces around him which influ-
ence him.

Environment has become a matter of great concern not only for the Environmentalists and Ecologists but also for the psychologists who study emotional reactions in human beings in relation to the changing Environmental conditions and this knowledge could be used to assess the global degradation of life sustaining Environment. There are now more unrest, crime, violence and dreadfully mental and physical disorders in human beings. The incidence of skin cancer, blindness and birth of handicapped children are on the increase. There are more natural disasters than ever before. All these are indicators of the deterioration in physical, biological, social as well as psychological environment of men. The position of a man can be shown as follows-

![Diagram]

Man is situated in nucleus and surrounded by external forces which are nothing but "Environment" of that man.

We can simply define that Environment is sum total of those conditions which have influenced the organism or man. It may be geographical, social or psychological in their nature. Before going to discuss environmental or ecological factors, we must explain the definitions of
psychologists or sociologists.

"Environment is any external force which influences us" (E. J. Ross)

"Environment is anything immediately surrounding an object and exerting a direct influence on it." (P. Gisbert).

"Environment begins from very beginning of life even in the germ cells." (Maciver page)

It can be classified into two parts

(1) Geographical environment

(2) Socio-cultural environment.

Geographical environment is related to those natural conditions which are beyond control of man. It consists of those conditions that nature provides for man. According to this point of view, climate, changes of season, temperature, geological situation, rivers, hills, cyclones, winds and rains are natural facts and constitute geographical environment.

**Impact of Geographical Environment and Social life:**

(a) **Impact upon density of population:** From geographical point of view, it has come in our knowledge that population is determined by this environment. The only reason for this is favourable conditions of nature. A man tries to settle his life in those situations where he may carry on his life style and livelihood easily and fulfills the basic needs of
human life, therefore it can be concluded that better geographical conditions are more attractive in order to increase dense population, when climate, soil, water and season are favourable for production, then most of the people want to reside there. This is only reason of increase in population density. For example population near river bank are more dense in comparison to riverless areas.

(b) **Impact upon economic organization** :- Most the Environmentalists as well as Geographists are of the view that economic organization or economic setup is totally based on geographical environment. It can be categorised as follows -

(i) **Wealth** - of all the results which are produced among the people by climate, food and soil the accumulation of wealth is the earliest, and in many respect the most important and the history of wealth in its earliest stages will be found to depend entirely on soil and climate.

(ii) **Industries** :- If soil is not fertile then how can we think about agricultural upliftment. Similarly industries are depend upon natural resources of particular area. It makes it clear that imagination of industries is not possible without supporting physical or geographical conditions.

(iii) **Business cycle** :- Business cycle means changes in business. These changes are related with geographical environment. Prosperity and depression in business are entirely depend on changes of geographical environment. Earthquake, cyclone and winds are well known examples for
deterioration in business cycle.

**Impact upon social institution** :- Social Institution are inseparable part of any human society. In social institutions, we include family, marriage, customs and group life which are continuously affected by geographical environment. Where geographical conditions are complex, Joint family exists more because of group working situations.

Traditions of "polygamy" and "polyandry" are manifest examples of geographical environment.

**Impact upon cultural values** :- Our life style, housing system, literature, art, costumes, make-up and social standards are main cultural aspects which are determinable by geographical or physical conditions. Reality of different cultural areas can be explained as follows-

( a ) Impact upon housing style
( b ) Impact upon costumes
( c ) Impact upon fooding
( d ) Impact upon Art and literature

Geographical Environment and human behaviour both are interrelated. Some of the varities are as follows-

( a ) Influence on nature of crime
( b ) Influence on working ability of man.
( c ) Influence on mental ability
( d ) Influence on suicide
(e) Influence on life and death rate

**Sociocultural Environment**: Sociocultural environment means that social structure of society which affects from birth to death. It is most important part of total environment. It includes societal setup, living standard, economic setup, class distribution, religion, customs, traditions, technology, folk culture, stereotypes, prejudices which cover our life style from the very beginning. The best way to understand sociocultural factors can be produced under the following heads.

**Birth rate**: "Size of family is also a major component in the development of personality. If the members of family rather than parents are more, then growth of mental abilities of an infant is blocked and negative effect is seen" (D.N.Srivastava and Dr. Preeti Verma). So far as birth rate is concerned, it should be slow in nature so that proper care may be given to children of family concerned. If there is rapid increase in birth rate, symptoms of insecurity, rivalry and adjustment are clearly observable.

**Role of school**: Among the factors of sociocultural environment, next to family is school where a child is influenced by peer group and teachers. The reverence for book learning has long cultural history and in our technological age, there is strong conviction that personal achievement is greatly enhanced by virtue of having gone to school. Yet the reverence for book learning and high skill is giving way to a growing belief that school should concern itself with the whole development of individual and not
remain merely a means of formal instructions.

The school both directly or indirectly continues and elaborates the socializing tendency and especially the moralizing process already begun in the family and other primary groups. Celebrating national festival, singing national anthem, engagement in extracurricular activities, feeling of competition, egoideal, indentification etc serve to indoctrinate the rising generation in certain fundamental values.

The class of school as a group provides a type of social experience with certain patterning of pupil-pupil and teacher-pupil relations. As a matter of fact we may express the basic interactional pattern of the educational system as a triangle. The child may be considered at the apex and the parent and the teacher at the two angles along the base.

"When the pupil fails in schools, his achievement is blocked" (Glasser 1966).

**Teachers** :- When a school going child comes into contact of teacher, he accepts the teacher as "Ideal model" and identifies the personality traits. The teacher stimulates the child to set an aim or task and to develop a plan or method of attaining it.

Competitive spirit, motivation, confidence, wide understanding of problems, discipline and moral development in a child are out come of teachers role in school. Formation of bad habits is inducted when deterioration in character of teacher is watched. The teacher as a stimulating
agency in school gives through the curriculum, the institutional frame work for both the goal and plan.

Teachers of the dominative type more often call out non-co-operation and conflictive responses from their pupils than do the integrative ones. Dominative teachers tend to induce dominative roles among the children in their relations with other children. Teachers whose behaviour toward their pupils is of the integrative, cooperative kind call out cooperative conduct in the latter.

**Peer Group**: For the first time when the school entrants go to the school, they are affected by their peers. Intellectual development, emotional development and competitive development are resultant of peer group. In school there is a chance for a pupil to meet the peers who are of different socio-economic status by way of which a child tries to make an adjustment. It means not only the teachers in the school but peer group is also influential for developing children. Primary habits formed during the age of play group and peer group have significant role in human life.

**Effect of locality**: Simply known as "Area" where a person lives is locality. Certain findings indicate that environment of locality may change the development of personality. It may include sibling rivalry, negativism, feeling of insecurity, fantasy, anxiety, and inferiority complexes.

Slums and backward areas are of major concern where dense population, lack of community centres, play grounds, hospitals and schools
are existing variables of indiscipline and maladjustment. Adequate researches have been done on this problem. I have seen it that formation of character, morality, growth in physique and leadership quality are determinable by locality or particular area. Slums influence most of the factors which are necessary in personality enhancement "Area" as geographical term represents the dimensions and outlook of particular locality of a society. Any type of city town or village is distributed in different areas based on socio-economic status of residents. The main concern regarding area in this research, depends upon S.E.S. which can be observed easily by visiting external look of a particular locality.

Areas may be categorised as follows -

(a) Posh Area :- Where high class society capable to fullfil its needs resides having beautiful houses, vehicles and luxurious items, is termed as posh area or area of rich persons. The residents of posh area are generally satisfied and civilised. They have not the crisis of money. High class public servants, Government servants, top businessmen, Industrialists and political leaders live in posh area.

(b) Middle class area :- The particular area of those people who belong to service class and rural background comes under this area. Socio-economic status of this area is less than posh area.

(c) Slum area :- An area of deprived, poors and depressed persons where poverty, mismanagement, unhygienic situations, dense popu-
lation, lack of essential commodities are easily countable.

Human behaviour is product of Heredity and environment in which environment is of great importance. "Area" is an environmental factor and influential for any type of deviant behaviour. As discussed earlier "Area" is determinable or measurable on the basic of socio-economic status. It has been found that lower class people or residents of slums as well as middle class also area are susceptible in crime proneness. This tendency reflects the disharmony of society showing the consequence of deprived society. Deprivation leads to frustration and then frustration leads to aggression. Criminals and delinquents usually come from slum areas which as a matter of fact lack of all facilities of congenial and healthy social learning" (Dr. U.P. Singh)

It does not mean that residents of posh area are far away from criminal intent. Indian social and political systems show the increasing tendency of white collar crime in posh area. Different areas in large cities were compared and it was found that particular areas had high rates crime. It has been reported that the rate may be as much as 25 times as great in one area as in another. Such criminal areas are generally located where there is no community centres and little family life.

Areas bordering city's central business zone characterized by their high density of population, extra repaid mobility and deteriorating neighbourhood were found to be the areas of high rate of crime and delinquency.
Cultural factors :- Culture as determinant of personality is that environment in which a man becomes social animal. It is a wide concept which can be defined in one sentence.

"Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, customs, and many other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society" (E.B. Tylor).

"Culture is man-made part of the environment" (M.J. Herkovits).

It means man made surroundings, other than natural ones, which influence jointly can be termed as culture. Life style, celebrating the rituals and festivals, art, religion, literature, recreation systems, beliefs, conducts all these are representatives of cultural environment. It is the expression of our nature in our modes of living and of thinking in our everyday intercourse in art, literature, religion, recreation and in enjoyment.

Traits of culture :- There are following types of traits or characteristics of culture.

(a) Culture is learned or acquired behaviour
(b) Culture is transmissive
(c) Culture is ideal of a group
(d) Culture possesses social quality
(e) Culture is adaptive
(f) Culture satisfies human wants
(g) Every society possesses a distinctive culture

(h) Culture is super individual and super organic.

Culture is related with civilization which shows all material aspect of human life.

By civilization, we mean the whole mechanism and organisation which has devised in endeavour of a man to control the conditions of his life. Civilization is vehicle of culture.

The important point to note here is that there is nothing in the biological, physical, chemical or otherwise objectively described situation that gives any clue to or reason for the conduct of avoidance of involabilities or the performance of compelled formal actions. These learned actions are developed in child only because a cultural agent has defined situations in such a fashion and with such coercion that the child must learn to respond thereto in the prescribed cultural patterns of avoidance or performance. We may see how culture is built into organism in the sense that the child learns to respond to the culturally defined situation in the prescribed patterns, and develops a differential sensitivity to the psychological potency of cultural situation.

What we see, therefore is that culture is not some mysterious entity or mystic force floating around in the universe, culture approached operationally is the sum total of the ways by which the people pattern their functions and transmit those pattern to their children.
Culture, then, is a process, an activity not entity or a thing.

Personality emerges, as the unique individual organics. Manifestation of that culture as seen in an individual who as a member of that group, utilizes the prescribed cultural patterns. So we may conclude that human personality is out come of his own cultural patterns which effect his social behaviour.

Social scientists have stressed the role of culture in the formation of personality. It has been demonstrated by kardiner (1947, 1949) that people, belonging to one particular culture, have some common personality traits, the organization of which he has called the basic personality patterns. It has also been emphasized that the basic personality patterns of the people belonging to any two different cultural groups also differ.

**Prejudices and stereotypes:** Indian environment consists of rural and urban culture, out of which most of the people are influenced by "Folk culture" as the India is country of villages based on agriculture. Indian social system reflects the socio cultural structure of the society in which there are certain types of prejudices and stereotypes which effect the general observation of people.

"Prejudice is predetermined attitude of idea of a person towards another based upon culturalized values and attitudes."

It is an attitude based upon pre-judgement without showing any reason or without due examinations.
As stated by J. Drever, "Prejudice is an attitude, usually with in emotional colouring, hostile to or in favour of actions or objects of certain kinds, certain persons and certain doctrines" prejudices are based on stereotypes which are perceptions of ideas having their origin primarily in feeling and emotion rather than in some characteristics of the stimulating circumstances. By way of prejudices and stereotypes, an individual expresses his negative views against any type of caste, person, group and happenings of society. There are so many examples prevailing in our society with reflect the entire structure of society or mind of society. It is said generally that vaishyas do not give privilege even to their father. It is false judgement regarding vaishyas in which all vaishyas are recognised in a same manner. Similarly Brahmans are known as professional beggars of society which is beyond the existing fact.

So far as psycho-sociological explanations of criminal behaviour is concerned, it is notable that some persons commit criminal intent-based on prejudices and stereotypes.

Contradictory feelings among Harijans and higher class are factual truth which make a distant relations between them and consequently conflicting situation arises.

**Climate** :- The study of weather and climate focusses on the envelope of gases, continuous interchanges among the spheres like lithosphere (solid), hydrosphere (liquid), cryosphere (frozen). Mainly the
atmosphere (gaseous) and life forms biosphere, produces an integrated environment, and no component can be understood without reference to others.

Weather, the day to day state of the atmosphere, consists of short term variation of energy and mass changes with in the atmosphere and between the earth and the atmosphere. It results from process that attempt to equalize differences in the distribution of radiant energy from the sun. In simple word weather is sum total of atmospheric conditions like temperature, pressure, winds, moisture and precipitation etc. for a short period of time. The elements of weather as well as climate are as follows -

(a) **Primitive elements** :- Temperature, precipitation, atmospheric pressure wind direction, wind velocity, cloud cover, sunshine, humidity, snow cover, evaporation etc which can be directly measured with the help of instruments.

(b) **Combind Instruments** :- Equailet temperature, drying power can be measured with the help of the combination of two or more weather elements.

(c) Derived elements are intensity, frequency, variability, range probability etc.

Climates is an active factor in the physical environment of all living things, really comprises a description of the conditons of the atmospHERE over a considerable area for a long time. It is a composite or generali-
ization of the variety of day today weather conditions of an area for a period of 30 to 50 years. In fact it is an average condition that has developed due to exchange process of energy and mass between the earth and atmosphere for such a long period of time.

Season :- Season is the state of atmosphere in which weather conditions of an area remains almost same during considerable proportion of the year (Normally 3-4 months). In other words season is the summary or the resultant of similar weather conditions of an area during a sizable fraction of the year. The element of season are same as that of the weather.

For many years the scholars of crime problem have attempted to demonstrate relationship between physical environment and crime. various studies have shown that in summar there are more crime against the person, in winter more against the property. There have also been reports that crime rates seem to vary changes with barometric pressure (Herschel prins 1973).

Crime and Psycho-social factors :- Man by nature is a fighting animal hence to think of a crimeless society is myth. There is no society without the problem of crime and criminals. The concept of crime is essentially concerned with the social order. It is well known that a man's intrests are best protected a member of community. Everyone tries to own certain duties to his fellow men and at the same time has certain rights and priviledges.
which he expects others to ensure for him. Although most people believe in "live and let live" policy yet there are a few who for some reasons or the other hand deviate from this normal behavioural pattern and associate themselves with antisocial elements, crime is connected with certain psychosocial factors prevailing in the society. It is necessary to consider the impact of various social, environmental and psychological conditions within which crime generates. American criminologists preferred to approach the problem of crime causation objectively. They attributed criminality to social conditions, which are deteriorating day by day, of the criminal. Thus the American view did not support the contention that crimes occur due to personality traits of offenders. The origin of sociological concept of crime can be traced back to the later part of nineteenth century when sociologists undertook intensive study of crime causation in its economic perspective. Most of the psychologists are of the view that due to poor economic conditions, some persons don't adjust themselves with in the framework of normal standards of society and are more or less indifferent to societal norms. For example, it is well known that the rules of morality or law don't permit anyone to take away the items or property of anyone without due consent yet there are persons who do indulge in such activities. This deviated behaviour is criminal intent but this intent is to be found in the fact that either these persons have seen their parents or other members of the family stealing or they are encouraged by their seniors to take away things belonging to others. It is in
this way that delinquents develop a peculiar habit of stealing and committing theft or any type of criminal intent. This example demonstrate that environmental factors and social factors such as family relationship and economic depression contribute to delinquent or criminal behaviour.

An analysis of the foregoing psycho-social explanations of crime suggest that no single theory or factor can offer an adequate explanation for crime causation. It is follows that criminal behaviour is an outcome of the combination of variety of factors which create situation conducive to criminality. With the widening of social interaction due to the impact of industrialisation, urbanisation, modernisation and democratisation, there is greater need for community control because the agency of law alone is relatively weak to repress the rising trend in criminality in modern times. It must, however, be emphasised that crime is an index of social pathology. Crime and violence reoccur when society is disorganised, floundering and beset with social, cultural and psychological problems. Social disorganisation is reflected by the conflict in social values which interrupts the harmony of society. Therefore, crime must be understood on the basis of human behaviour and the social and emotional needs of the person.

India being a land of diversity, people of different castes, creeds and community live together. The divergence in norms customs, taboos, traditions, values, and moral standard of the people belonging to different groups often leads to frequent clashes which provide fertile ground for the
Incidence of crime Regular bloody incidence of Jahanabad District of Bihar state where "Ranveer Sena" killed most of the dalits and consequently the Dalits took revenge by killing so many members of so-called high class people. These types of incidence are nothing but caste struggles due to complex social systems prevailing in the society.

It may further be added that with the growing complexities of modern life, many anti-social acts which are hitherto considered to be immoral and offensive and receive public condemnation, have now almost become a part or parcel of every day life. Bribery and corruption are just a few examples of this change in attitude of people. Consequently the difference between criminals and Non-Criminals drastically narrowed down. That is to say both criminals and non-criminals indulge in similar activities, the only difference between them being that the former are caught in legal net because of their lack of skill and vigile while the later go scotfree being shrewed enough to manipulate their non-detection and escape. Thus it is evident that the attitude of the society towards criminality has changed with the changing pattern of Indian society.

So far as psychological factors are concerned, the role of media, mode of entertainment, and neighbour-hood associates are of great concern. Different media of information and entertainment of our present culture have been regarded as contributing to the increasing crime rate. The press has been charged with increase of crime and delinquency by playing
up crime news. News items related to war, rape, murder, and crime attract the attention of growing youths quickly and hold it for sometime. Crime stories provide vicarious emotional thrills and information about techniques of committing crime. Thus by continually playing up crime, it is likely that newspapers through suggestion, stimulate the commission of crime. Young and highly suggestible persons are likely to be encouraged in criminal acts by such sensationalism in reporting crime news.

The motion picture, television, radio and comic books all have been suspected as potent determinants of crime. Sex and crime are the two main themes of average motion picture in India and abroad.

Merill (1947), Healy and Bronner(1936) and others indicate that although both delinquents and nondelinquents attend motion pictures, the delinquents attend more often and exhibit greater interest in them. The comic books have also been held responsible for much delinquency. Comic books produced a great deal of serious delinquency is reported by Werthan(1953). It may furnish techniques and even additional reasons for committing an offence to those already delinquent has also been shown by Thrasher (1936). But no one has conclusively demonstrated that the comic books are detrimental in any way.

A number of scientific investigations are going on to demonstrate the relationship between the various forms of entertainment and Crime. I agree with the conclusion of Clinard (1964) regarding the influence of...
different media of mass communication on crime. He says that "On the whole their direct influence on juvenile and youths only serves to aggravate whatever existent deviant attitudes and personality traits may be". It seems to us a realistic appraisal of the studies.

The survey of sociological, psychological and cultural factors made above shows that any criminal behaviour is out come of environmental stresses and inner urges of the individual. No crime is entirely the result of the situation, just as no crime is entirely the outcome of individual's personality. There are doubtless personality factors in every crime situation in which an individual knowingly disobeys the laws. Therefore both the factors, social as well as psycholocial 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 system of social justice and social norms. I personally feel that some places are helpful, it may be supporting geographical situations, to criminals therefore they decide to spend their life accordingly by committing crime.

**Bundelkhand:** Bundelkhand region of U.P., which has been a land of valour and bravery, is now famous for murders, dacoities attempt 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
Bundelkhand, a backward region of U.P. and M.P. is an under-developed area and certain measures regarding its development is yet to be taken but unfortunately it has not been done by the Govt. of India so far. consequently the problems of transportation, poverty, sanitary, health, irrigation, watershed, education, and awareness are still to be solved. Fifty years of Independence have passed out but the rays of rapid development has not touched the general population of said region. Ravines of Yamuna, Betwa, Pahuj and Chambal are far away from roads where effect of flood reaches every year, therefore agriculture based residents face regular crisis in their life. Poverty, irrigation, education, and health, these are complicated issues of this particular area. Bundelkhand may be described as the tract lying between river Yamuna on the north, the chambal on the north west, the northern escarpment of Vindhyas plateau on the south and Mirzapur hills of Vindhya range on the east. The name "Bundelkhand" which is derived from that of the ruling Rajput clan, is comparatively modern. Upto the end of 12th century, the chandelas with capital at Mahoba were the dominant race in the western half of this region. Turkish invasions so weakened the chandelas that they and their country fell an easy prey to the warlike Bundelas. Then came the Marathas and after them the British gained ascendancy in this region. On the eve of the outbreak of revolt of 1857, Bundelkhand included the British districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Chenderi (Lalitpur) and
Jhansi, the treaty states of Orcha, Datia and Samthar and a number of states held under sanads and grants from British Government.

**Physiography and natural resources:** Bundelkhand (24°40' - 26°30' N and 78°10' - 81°31'E) is bounded in the North by the upper Ganga plain, in the South and East by Bindhya - Baghelkhand region and in the West by Malwa and Udaipur Gwalior region. The regions cover an area of 50,458 Km. The region include six districts of Uttar Pradesh Known as Lalitpur, Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, and Jhansi. It also covers twenty two districts of Madhya Pradesh. Chitrakut near Banda has also been declared a new district in Bundelkhand part of U.P. The Yamuna river seperates it from the Ganga plain in the North and the water division of Narmada and tributaries of Ken and Betwa Mark the Southern boundary. In the East the Vindhya hills, the Sindh and Chambal river flowing south west to north east ascertain the western limit. Thus the region is hemmed from all sides by the natural boundry. As such, since the ancient times upto the present the Bundelkhand region has an entity in itself. And till today the geographers who have attempted India regionalization, have taken Bundelkhand as a seperate region of mass level.

The region of Bundelkhand can easily be divided in to two sub regions- Upland Bundelkhand and lowland Bunkelkhand. Stamp (1922-24) included it in the central Indian fore land and divided into two subregions, northern plain and southern highland. M.B. Pithawala (1939-48) sundered
Bundelkhand in to Trans-Yamuna tract on the one hand and in Rajputana uplands on the other. In his classification of India Karzi S. Ahmad (1942) included Bundelkhand plain in the Ganga plain and the Bundelkhand upland in the Malwa plateau and central Indian ranges. R.L.Singh et.al. (1971) made a critical appraisal of Bundelkhand as a mass level region and divided it into Bundelkhand plain in the north and Bundelkhand upland in the south.

**Climate of Bundelkhand:** The regional existence of Bundelkhand, between the two monsoonal types of maritime climate of the east Coast (bay of Bengal) and the tropial continental climate of the west (India desert) imposes the features of traditonal climate. Temperature and the length of the growing season all through the year are the problems with the agricultural economy in the areas. Climate has a tremendous influence on the regional economy and man has as yet offset this disability though potentials are substantive.

The monsoon climate represents the following rhythm of season.

(i) A cool dry season of northern winds from october to February, opening way to.

(ii) A hot dry season from march to early june and a

(iii) Hot wet season of south westerly winds from july to mid-October, the season of the opening way to the dry cool season around the winter solstice.
From October onward to February, the weather gradually passes through cool and mainly dry season with average temperature varying 16 to 21 degree Celsius and by March the days and nights are getting hot in the region and heat continues to increase through April and May. The average seasonal temperature vary from 29.5 to 42.0 in the summer. The normal date of monsoon in Bundelkhand region falls in third week of June. Thereafter, it reaches towards western U.P. and Punjab about two weeks later.

The subsequent details about monsoon can be studied by tracing the forms of two branches of monsoon, namely Arbien seabramch and the Bay of Bengal branch. Orography Bundelkhand, related with the tropical depression originating in the Bay of Bengal and the Arbien sea, is responsible for rainfall over the region. The uncertainty of its arrival and fluctuations in seasonal and annual amount is a serious problem indeed.

**Bundelkhand region of U.P.**:- The Bundelkhand region of U.P. includes six districts of U.P. which are Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba. All the districts of Bundelkhand region are located in Jhansi and Chitrakut division of U.P..

The district of Jalaun forms the most of the northern part of Trans-Yamuna trac. it is situated between the parallels of 26 degree 27 ans and 25 degree 48 ans north altitude and 79 degree 52 ans and 78 degree 58 ans east longitude and forms a compact block of territory of regular shape, on the west the boundary is formed by Pahuj river and on the north flows
the Jamuna, the boundary between Jalaun and Etawah. On the south west
Jalaun adjoins the samthar state, except where that state encircles an out-
lying village belonging to Jhansi and to the south east the Betwa devides it
first from Hamirpur.

The area of District Jalaun is 4565 Sq. kilometers. According
to 1991 census, the population of Jalaun District was 1219377. population
in rural area was 950180. The density per Sq. km. is 267. The district of
Jalaun includes 5 tehsils, 9 Blocks, 942 populated villages and ten (10)
towns and municipal corporations.

The Headquarter of the District is at Orai. The number of
persons who belong to schedule caste were 333472 out of which 274178
persons belong to rural areas.

The District of Banda lies between Lat. 24 degree 53 ans N
and 25 degree 55 ans N and long. 80 degree 07 ans E 81 degree 34 ans E. It
is bounded in the north by the district of Fatehpur, in the the east by
District of Hamirpur and in the south by Reewa, Satna, Panna and Chhatarpur,
the district of M.P. According to 1991 census the district covers 7624
Sq.km. the population of the district was 18,62,139. The density per Sq.
km. was 244. The population in rural area was 16,22718.

The District Banda includes 6 tehsils, 13 Blocks 1204 popu-
lated villages and 11 town and municipal coorporations. The Headquarter is
Banda.
The District of Hamirpur has been named after its head quarter town of Hamirpur which was named after its founder "Hamir-deo ". A kalchuri Rajput in 11th century. The district lies between Lat 25 degree 7' N and 26°7' N and longitude 79 degree 17 ans S and 80 degree 21' E. It was the central district of Jhansi Division but now under Chitrakut Division and bounded by District Jalaun, Kanpur and Fatehgarh on the north, Banda on the east, the district of Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur of M.P. The area of district covers 7,166 Sq. km. According to 1991 census the population of the district is 14,66491 and density per sq. km. is 205. The population of rural area is 1211846. The district includes 6 tehsils, 11 blocks, 926 populated villages and 12 town and municipal corporations.

The district of Jhansi has been named after its city head quarter, Jhansi. The district lies between Latitude 25 degree 10 ans N and 25 degree 55 ans N and Longitude 78 degree 20 ans E. This district is bounded by the district of Jalaun of (U.P.) and Datia (M.P.), on the north, Hamirpur on the east, Shivpuri (M.P.) on the west and Lalitpur on the south. The district of Jhansi covers 5024 Sq. km. According to last census the population of Jhansi is 14,29698 and density per Sq.km. is 285. The population in rural area is 863342. It includes 4 tehsils, 8 Blocks, 760 populated villages and 14 town and municipal corporations.

The district of Lalitpur has been named after its head quarter town Lalitpur. Lalitpur had been the tehsil of Jhansi. The Lalitpur lies
between Latitude 24° 20' N and 25° 25' N and Longitude 78° 10' E and 79° 0' E. It is bounded by the district of Jhansi on the north, the district of Tikamgarh of M.P. on the east, Sagar (M.P.) on the south and district of Guna and shivpuri (M.P.) on the west. The District covers an area of 50,39 Sq. km. The population of Lalitpur (according to latest censns) is 7,52043 and density per Sq. km. is 149. The population in rural area is 646495. Lalitpur includes 3 tehsils, 6 blocks, 689 populated villages and 4 town and M. corporations.

So far as Mohoba and Chitrakut are concerned, I have taken these district under Hamirpur and Banda respectively for study purpose.

Bundelkhand region of U.P. is a great concern in this study because the criminal belts of this particular area have been taken for consideration where the factors supporting to "Crime proneness " are prevailing. It may be psychological, social and cultural. Since Bundelkhand is situated between the tracts of rivers, therefore developmental paradigm is still far away. Mostly this region is recognised and identified with criminal activities.

Crime in Bundelkhand: There are so many groups of tribes in India which are engaged in criminal or antisocial activities. They are criminal by birth, it is common understanding of our society. They have adopted 'Crime ' as their profession. These criminal tribes have been kept under the term "Denotified tribes ". They are doing their profession by way of a
special technique of crime.

According to Dr. D.N. Majumdar " Criminal tribes in India means the groups of those persons, who are related to each other on the basis of social relations and caste, and do anti social activities. theft, robbery, murder and physical torture. " It is an universal truth to all over the world. During British rule most of the studies and surveys were done to recognise the general characteristics of these denotified tribes. Mooley, Gunthorp, Hollins, Bhargava and Rao were the main scholars in this typical area.

P.R. Shukla, a renowned writer of social issues has presented the view that denotified tribes are still residing in Bundelkhand. He has presented a detailed list of criminal groups which are generally tribes, some of them are as follows-

(i) **BANJARA** :- Most of the sociologists and Anthropologists are of the view that banjaras are found in Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua, Guna, Muraina, Rajgarh and Gwalior the areas of Bundelkhand. They generally do robbery and dacoity.

(ii) **SAANSI** :- Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Reewa, Sahuol and Datia are the main Districts where "SAANSI" tribes is found and they are perfect in Railway theft, Animal theft and robbery.

(iii) **SINAURIA** :- This criminal group is famous for its activities on the basis of intelligence. They do not adopt robbery, dacoity and
serious crime like murder but using their intellect they use to thug the masses. they still resides in Datia, Orcha and Bilaspur region of M.P.

(iv) **BADAK** :- Originated from chittor (Rajasthan) the BADAK tribes is famous for kidnapping and robbery through marriage parties. They put their personality like Holy Brahman having Ganga water. Main area of operation is still found in Ujjain, Mandasaur, Bhind, Shivpuri and Indore districts of M.P.

(v) **KANJAR** :- The male members of this particular tribes are not engaged in anti social activities but the females whether daughter or wives, are more active in criminal intents like looting and animal theft. They belive in "Gang" forming the female leader of particular group is called "PATELAN". They are generally inhabitants of Bhopal, Guna and Bhind districts of M.P.

(vi) **KUCHBANDIA** :- This is subtribe of KANJARS and is found in two groups KALKHA and MALAHA. They perform their criminal activities like robbery, and theft by way of religious rituals. This subtribe is found in Jabalpur, Gwalior, Hoshangabad and Sehor districts of M.P.

(vii) **BEDIA** :- The female members of this particular tribe is famous for " Raai Dance " the famous flok dance of Bundelkhand the male members use sword and gun openly during several occasions. They are habitual of agricultural theft, doctitory on contract basis. They live in Hamirpur (U.P.), Datia, Dewas, Dhar and Shajapur.
(viii) KABUTARA:– Kabutara tribe is found in whole part of northern India. There are some groups of this tribe in Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh. They do dacoity and theft in rainy season. Most of the KABUTARAS of M.P. are playing role of messengers for Dacoits who are operating their work in remote areas of ravines.

The above tribes have significant role in criminal intents. They are either doing as their profession or helping the hard criminals of Bundelkhand.

Criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of U.P. (Main area of research):– It has been made clear earlier that this study based on survey work is limited to Jalaun, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Lalitpur and Mahoba. Out of which Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur along with Mahoba are of great importance due to regular antisocial activities and serions crimes like murder, attempt to murder, Docoity and Kidnapping. During my visit to these areas, it was found that this particular belt can be divided into two sub belts as follows-

Dacoit belt:– (uneducated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Main areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JALAUN</td>
<td>(a) Husepura, Rampura, Jagamanpur, Pachnada in Rampura block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Randheerpur, Jugrajpur, Kuthaund, and Patrahi in Kuthaund Block.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[88]
(c) Gurha, Sirsa, Mahewa, Nyamatpur, Khargoj and Simara in Mahewa block

(d) Gulauli, Dhamna, Basrehi, Chandarshi and Parason in Kadaura Block.

**BANDA**: Karvi, Manikpur forest, Baberu, Jaspura, Nareini and Pailani are dacoit belt.

It may be concluded here that Jalaun is the biggest centre and shelter place in Bundelkhand region of U.P. for docity and most of the criminals are uneducated and belong to so-called backward castes such as Kurmi, Gujar and Mallah.

**Educated criminal belt**: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Main areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>(a) Rath, Gohand, Muskara, Kharela and Kurara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahoba</td>
<td>(b) Kabrai, Charkhari, Soopa, and Galiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhansi</td>
<td>(a) Moth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalitpur</td>
<td>(a) Marawara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This belt is governed by educated and intelligent persons of this area who indulge themselves in kidnapping and looting as their profession.
In Bundelkhand, there are different types of traditions, customs and life styles. Geographical situation of this area, helps those persons who are trying to get shelter and trying to commit crime. Ups and downs of the places, narrow shaped roads and dustful area, these are the features of remote area of Bundelkhand.

So called lambardar, Daadic, Daadu, and mehte are known as prestigious persons of Bundelkhand. They generally solve their day to day problems by way of breaking the prescribed rules and law and such types of anti social activities have become the social life of these persons. The general illiterate class salutes them due to powerful position and support them other than Govt. machinery. They (illiterate persons) want to be persons of these prestigious personalities and later on they become criminals under the leadership of said prestigious persons and therefore a group of criminals emerge in the rural areas of Bundelkhand.

So far as "Crime Proneness" is concerned, it lies in child rearing practices and prevailing conventions of society. It has been observed that there are various traditions and conventions in Bundelkhand. In some castes, there is a convention amongst the women to take revenge from those persons who have killed their husbands unless and until they are murdered by their family members specially by youths of family. Till that time, they (women) do not break their bangles and instigate the male members of the family. This situation propagates "Crime Proneness."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>जनपद</th>
<th>वर्ष</th>
<th>हत्या</th>
<th>डाकखेल</th>
<th>लूट</th>
<th>सोडहोल्डिंग</th>
<th>फिरोज़ी हेतु अपहरण</th>
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Criminal behaviour is no doubt a antisocial behaviour and harmful to society, but in some tribes and creed, crime has become a fashion or profession. Kabutara, Kunchbandia, Khanger and nut, these are such types of groups which believe in antisocial activities. All male and female members involve themselves in criminal intents. According to rural inhabitants of Bundelkhand, they are criminal by birth. Psychologically we cannot accept this view, but this is considerabale that when a child passes the running life in such a situation of criminal activities, He or She will be more susceptible in antisocial working.

During my visit in different areas, It was also found that due to unawareness and unemployment, there is a tradition of Gambling amongst the youths, whenever a person increases financial gain in this game, the opposite group or member can kill him inorder to snatch the collected money. So Gambling is also one of the prevailing causes of crime in this area.

**The Problem** :- A man is known as criminal on the basis of Crime committed by him. It may be either wrong or law lessness to some people or may be right for some ones. It depends upon the situations which occur before the man. Therefore, this question arises that what are factors behind "Crime" prevailing in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, which make a man susceptible for crime and what are the suggestions for betterment of criminal belt of this region.

After considering the whole situation of this particular area and
crime rate, it was decided to do some research work, therefore the proposed problem of research came into existence. Area adopted is criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of U.P. which covers six districts which are Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, along with Mahoba, Jhansi and Lalitpur. According to available resources and to the best of my knowledge, It has been found that there are some groups of Dacoits such as Lalaram, Hari kaachi, Kusurna Naain, Nirbhay Gurjar, Rajjan Gurjar, RamAsre Fakkad, Shiv Kumar alias Dadua and Seema Parihar who are originally residents of this region.

Similarly members of notorious group of old Raju Bhatnagar and Suresh Soni are existing in the region of Rath and Hamirpur famous for kidnapping and murders. This area presents the data that mostly the Gurjars, Kurmees, paals and Khangars are such castes who have hereditical calender of criminal activities.

It is considerable that some revengeful feelings excite the next generation in which parents and fore fathers have been killed, and new generation is trying to maintain its prestige by adopting the measures of crime. What are the basic reasons? Why some particular castes involve themselves in crime? What are basic factors responsible for that, these are questions arising day by day. Then as researcher decided to work on this area. Therefore the topic - "A study of psycho-social Explanations of Crime Prone-ness". Came into existence in this research.

**Significance of the study:** - Thus inspite of certain develop-

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mental projects and several others measures taken up for betterment of "Dacoit Belt" or "Criminal Belt" of Bundelkhand region by Government. One basic reason for poor results is a lack of psychological approach.

A thorough knowledge of the psychological as well as socio-cultural factors of crime have a important role in framing different welfare policies of criminal belt and presenting such situation so that crime rate may be reduce.

A long term scheme is better than a short term, one for bringing any change in the attitudes of criminals or people of that area. A report by panel of psychologists appointed by U.G.C. in 1982 reveals that there is least work in the field of criminal psychology. Therefore 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 by their enemies or by police.

With the help of psychological approach, this study will present certain considerable factors which are still far away from Government and therefore developmental and betterment policies are still suffering from several factors.

**Objectives of Present Study**

Following are the objectives of the present study :-

1. To study the significant difference between normal and crimi-
nal 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.

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.

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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.

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 Low) on attitude towards Authority.

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.

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.

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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
mal 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 (nor-
mal 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

[101]
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.

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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 Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

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 criminal 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.

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) on attitude towards Family.

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 and Criminal) and personality factor as Social desirability (High and Low) on attitude towards socio-cultural environment.

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