CHAPTER - II
(Review of related Studies)
There are several areas common to sociology and criminal psychology. Both the disciplines are so closely interlinked that it is sometimes neither possible nor desirable to isolate one from other. It has become a serious problem for sociologists as well as psychologists to present the existing variables in a single conceptual framework. Criminal and delinquent behaviour can be understood in the context of psychological and social factors. There has been some studies, less than other field of psychology, in the field of criminal psychology, which should be presented here. It would be better to throw some light on the studies on crime and its supporting variables.

In India, most of the psychologists have done remarkable work under this area.

**Personality and crime** - Shanmugam (1965+1969) conducted a series of studies on the personality aspects of delinquents. Using his personality inventory he found delinquents to be more emotionally unstable than non-delinquents. Shanmugam also found delinquent boys to react aggressively to stress situations as compared to normal boys who manifested anxiety under similar conditions (1957). It was found that delinquents generally manifested hatred, rebellion, violence, suicidal tendencies, insecurity and sense of failure in contrast to non-delinquent boys who manifested traits of hope, courage, confidence and faith.

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During 1960, Sundari and shanmugam compared delinquent boys with normal boys in Inhibition and disinhibition using word Association test. They found delinquent boys to be lacking in disinhibition (the ability to break a set of habits already developed) as compared to the normal boys. In another study by Shanmugam and Govindarajan (1967) on motivational rigidity, it was found that delinquents were characterized by greater rigidity than the Non-delinquent boys. Simply Rajeshwari (1967) studied the level of aspiration pattern of delinquent boys using Rotter's level of aspiration. She found no difference in the overall performance of two groups. However delinquents were found to have greater rigidity and less goal tenacity than the normal boys.

Mukherjee (1960) studied the personality characteristics of a group of criminals with Rorschach, Szondi and Semi structured biographical Interview. The criminals, as opposed to the control subjects, were found to be characterised by an Id-dominated impulsive pattern, a weak ego and a defective super ego structure. Basically ego centric, the criminals judged things only by their personal standards. They were found to show signs of intra-psychic conflicts emanating from the oedipal stage such other variables as aggressive tendencies, feelings of insecurity, poor self concept, feelings of guilt and paranoid ideas were found among criminals.

**Family and Crime** :- In 1964 and 1966, There has been some studies on role of family and family background. Muthayya, Bhaskaran and
Govind Rajan have revealed order of birth and position in family to associated with delinquency. T. Mukherji, Raychowdhari and Manas have studied influence of Father absence during early socialization process in 1967 by using a sample of 25 criminals and 25 noncriminals aged between 25 to 30 years. Rorschach test, picture frustration and majumdar personality inventory were used and it was found that 13 criminals had their fathers absent during early years, in non criminals group father absent ss were 7. Father absent criminals and noncriminals differed significantly on all the five personality factors responsible for Insecurity and aggression in the criminal group.

In another study, K. Mukherji found that there in correlation between crime and order of birth.

Ganguly and Maitra (1966) were able to relate the parental role and family dynamics to the inadequate socialization of delinquent children. In 1969, Mukherji, Raychaudhari and Maitra examined the impact of father-absence in early childhood upon personality functions and resulting criminal behaviour in a group of criminals with the help of biographical Interview. Findings revealed that personality development depends more on the total personal social situation rather than on any isolated variable such as father-absence or presence.

During a study made by Mischel in 1998, It was found that the absence of father affects socialization process of children and they may
adopt aggressive behaviour.

Chauhan and Dixit (1965) studied delinquents and found that those delinquents who had been truants were characterized by home involvement, Oedipus feelings and insecurity. In another study Pati (1966 a, 1966 b) who investigated the personality traits of delinquents, found delinquents to be aggressive and in a pathological condition possessing neurotic and Psychotic symptom.

Mukherji and Kundu (1961) studied the birth order and family positions of criminals. They found order of birth to be related to different types of crimes.

Ray Chaudhari, Maitra (1968) examined some of the social environment correlates of indisciplined behaviour. They found that such variables as crowding in home, uncomfortable home condition, Poor family discipline and Parental discord predominate the early life of the indisciplined subjects.

As discussed earlier that size of family is also important factor in assessment of criminal behaviour. T.N. Govindarajan (1966) adopted a sample of 111 cases of delinquents and found that in two child families, the chances of the first born to become a delinquent were greater. In 5, 6, -8 child families, the chances of second born to become a delinquent were greater. As the family size increased the chances of first born and last born to become a delinquent were more. It means there is a relationship between
family size and delinquent behaviour.

**Personality of criminals**: K. Mukherji in 1966 studied the personality of criminals in which 20 criminals and normals (10 in each), matched on basis of age-range, Sex, religion, language spoken, geographical location and education were studied by using Rorschach test.

Out of 8 variables only two variables pertaining to productivity and emotional maturity failed to differentiate the groups adequately. The experimental group was most significantly differentiatated from the control group in regard to the control of emotional impulsiveness, ego integrity, Intra psychic constricton and aggressiveness. The nature of drive score, colour content indicated that the control group had a tendency toward contractive adaptation but the experimental group displayed a potentiality for destructive acts. The experimential group was relatively unsound in ego strength.

H.N. Murthy during 1966 studied the relationship between crime and temperament, using a sample of 26 male criminals with an age range of 22 to 50. The group was heterogeneous with persons from different castes, persons being married end single, belonged to joint families and single ones.

Murthy used "Cyclothymic -schizothymic" questionnaire and found that ambiverts constituted the bulk of the population examined, and next in order schizothymes and last the pyknics and only one cyclothymia
was found in population. Considering the relation of type of crime and temperamental type, ambiverts dominated the different categories of crime. The cyclothymes were prone to offences affecting property, prompted by a tendency to acquisition. On comparison between cyclothymes and schizothymes, the scizothymes appeared in every category of crime.

During a study in a personality pathology of delinquents, G. Pati in 1966 used a sample of 75 delinquents and 75 non delinquent Juveniles and adopted Rorschach Test and It was found that most of the delinquents -66% of the offenders, 80% of the recidivists and 60% of the murderers appeared to manifest tendencies of unstable, neuortic and Psychopathic personality.

Similarly Pati by using a questionnaire developed by himself for testing aggression Proneness, found in 1966 that by the plus or minus test that no delinquent group was more aggeression prone than the corresponding matched control group and also that variations between different groups were not significant.

S. Rajeshwari, studied the level of aspiration of delinquents and nondelinquents. She used a sample of 100 adolescent Boys (50 delinquents and nondelinquents) of the age group 13 plus to 15 plus with Bhatia Battery and Rotter's level of aspiration board.

It was found in 1964 that non-delinquents showed greater rigidity than the delinquents. No significant difference existed between the
performance score of delinquents and nondelinquents.

Several studies in the field of crime and delinquency show that the most of the studies are specially in the field of delinquency.

A.B.Ray during 1963, studied the Juvenile delinquents by Rorschach Ink blots and found delinquency pattern in terms of (a) confused or loose succession (b) total number of responses lowered (c) decrease in W responses, (d) high A% and low H% (e) Low intelligence. T.E. Shan mugam has presented an article on Psychology of murderer by saying that "The Psychologists consider the act of murderers as a Pathological behaviour and the difference between the 'normal behaviour' and 'Pathological' is one of degree rather than of kind. The article deals with the approach of the Psychologists to the behaviour of murder. Sigmund Freud spoke of two components of psychic-energy, the masochistic and sadistic tendencies in the normal and pathological Individuals. The channels of outlet of these tendencies are dealt with in detail and sadistic-masochistic tendencies often find expression in killing their wives, children, parents or brothers. Gibson and Klien's book on murder gives sadistic approach on the above. The article then deals with the study of somasundaram on cases in the psychopathic ward in Govt. Mental Hospital Madras. The pavlovian approach deals with the problems of murder from the neuropsychological point of view. The two kinds of potentials excitatory and Inhibitory are dealt with in the article. Another kind of murderers were found to possess
either epileptic or epileptoid personality. Gibson, pond and stafford Clark's studied the record of E.E.G. of 94 murderers and 5EEG Classification groups are discussed. The third kind of murderers are brought under the category of insane. It was found that depression which was a subjective experience felt in the nerves and felt along the heart was related to the offence of murder. G.M. Woddis's study was mentioned.

U.P. Singh in 1967 studied the criminals and their attitudes towards family, Parents and authority by using a sample of 100 criminals and 100 non-criminals.

A likert type five point attitude scale was developed for this study. It was found that mean scores of noncriminals were greater than that of the criminals on attitude scale towards family, Parents and authority. The difference were significant. The result showed that the criminals as a group had more unfavourable attitude towards family, parents and authority.

Dr. Durganand Singh and Udai Pratap Singh have studied the self concept of criminals by using a sample of 100 criminals (experimental group) from Bhagalpur central Jail and 100 non-criminals were taken for the study. Both the groups were mathed with respect to age, education, economic conditions, employment, marital status and residence.

It was found that criminals had lower self esteem than the non-criminals and the criminals had a strong tendency to perceive themselves as possessing more of undesirable traits and it was concluded that the crimi-
nals had more 'social conflict' than the noncriminals.

Regarding aspects of Interest in delinquent, A.B. Roy has studied by using a sample of 75 Literate delinquents and another group of 75 non delinquents. Both groups were matched for ages, racial origin, residence, education level and sex. A check list of Interest was used. The result showed that scale was cross validated on 65 other delinquents and 65 non delinquents. Only one of the delinquents scored below the mean of non delinquent groups, only 4% of the Non-delinquents scored above the mean of the other group.

In a study of Aggression and maladjustment of Indisciplined Boys by using a sample of 30 Indisciplined and 30 normal school Boys of class VI to X. For this study Raychaudhari, Mukherjee and manas have used Rorschach test during 1969 and found that - Indiscipline group had significantly higher aggressive score.

In India most of the tests have been constructed, out of them verbal projection test (VPT) is of great importance.

In a study in 1956 T.E. Shanmugam studied the analytical aspects of personality of criminals by using a sample of 20 criminals and 20 Non criminals in which VPT was used as tool. It was found that delinquency or crime is due to imperfect adjustments to demands of life, the result also showed that VPT is able to discriminate criminals from Noncriminals in the categories of needs, influence of Environment on the Individuals and
dominant Personality traits.

Shanmugam again in 1967 along with Govinda rajan has done some valuable work in the field of Motivational rigidity in delinquents and Nondelinquents. The sample consisted 50 Ds and 50 NDs, Both were matched for Age, SES and Intelligence. It was observed that success and failure significantly affected the choice of distance of NDs but not of the Ds which is interpreted as supporting the hypothesis that 'D' would show more motivational rigidity than NDs.

**Environment and Crime:** Recently a new trend has developed in applied psychology, known as Environmental Psychology in which Environmental factors are being studied.

Rajiv Kr. Sihna and S.C. Prasad Both have done a Pilot research on "Ecological Disaster" in 1985 and found that air pollution cause both physical and Psychiatric damage in man. However man tends to adapt to pollution Psychologically.

During 1955, mehendale studied physical Environment and adolescent crime and found that physical environment acts as an indirect factor determining nature, extent and time of the committing of crime.

Among the air pollutants, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, Fluoride lead and potent health hizard. OZONE have been found to cause emotional disturbances in man.

Psychological air pollution tends to illicit a negative emotional
and behavioral effects in man and this creates aggressive behaviour.

Donnerstein and Wilson in 1976, found that prolonged exposure to noise likely to make people more aggressive in behaviour, the primary part of crime. Similarly Anderson and Anderson in 1984 reported that acts of criminal violence increased in Frequency as the temperature rose.

Regarding Negative Ions in Environment, Sulman found in 1974 that suicides, and crime increased in frequency as level of Ions increased in Atmosphere.

Sumitra Pathak studied Environmental conditions of Juvenile delinquent in 1963 and found that poor economic and physical conditions and bad neighbourhood conditions are responsible for delinquency.

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

Similiarly montesquieu in his book "spirit of laws" has presented the view that whenever we proceed to Equator, there is increase in rate of crime.

The ecologists attempt to explain crime as a function of social change that occurs along with environmental change. Studies based on environmental factors were abundant during 1920s and 1930s by Mayhew and Fletcher in England.
In India some psychologists are doing work in the field who are S.N. Sinha, G.S. Nathawat, Usha Goel, V.B.L. Saxena, M.N.L. Mathur, K.N. Sharma etc.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth Centuries, Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, and Gustav Aschaffenburg, all studied crimes rates of Italy, France, Germany and other countries and found that crime against property are greatest in winter and crimes against persons are greatest during the summer. Crimes of violence were most numerous during warm months and during low humidity and low barometric pressure (Edwin Dexter). According to "1976 uniform crime reports", Crimes against persons are highest during the summer months and with the exception of robbery, crimes against property also reach their peak during the summer months. U.C.R. has explained the differences in crime in terms of months. According to it Murder and forcible rape increase during the hot summer when people are more visible and less clothed, specially in July and also high in December and January. Crimes against property peak in December or August.

Crime and Intelligence: Recent researches show there is hardly any relationship between intelligence and criminality. In cases of fraud, Forgery, Smuggling etc, There may not be any relationship between intelligence and criminality but in the case of murders and sex offenders least intelligence is required.
S.K. De in 1970 has found that Sex offenders have below normal intelligence or it may be that mostly the mentally deficient offenders get caught.

B. Kishore, H.E.Verma and D.K. Shah have analysed 380 criminal mental patients in 1970 and found that the incidence of crime consulted was significantly higher in male patients and in the age group of 18-40 yrs (81%). Nearly 95% of the patients committed crime below the age of 50. Number of patients falling under class I was highest 70% followed by 23% in class III and 7% in class II.

Similary C.L. Kundu studied the relationship between Intelligence and tribal delinquency by using a sample of 100 students evenly drawn from tribal and non-tribal population. Bhatia Battery was used in measurement of I-Q. It was found that delinquents and Non-delinquents regardless of cultural differences differed significantly in intelligence test scores.

G. Pati in 1965 studied by using sample of 3 groups of delinquents, criminals, Normal Juveniles of 75 each.

The sample showed black of significant differences between the Intelligence test scores of Juvenile delinquent, adult criminal and Normal groups. However, the adult recidivists had a significantly highst score compared with adult murderers.

There has been too researches on crime and intelligence in
abroad 'Herbert C Quay' in 1966 proved that mental deficiency is a major cause of crime. This theme was dominant in the studies of the Jukes and the kallikaks, which postulated congenital pathology as the root of crime.

Goddard in 1923 contended that at least one half of all criminals were mentally defective. But some psychologists are against the view regarding relationship between intelligence and crime. Woodward in 1955 observed that low intelligence plays little role in delinquency on the other hand Giagiari reported in 1971 that low intelligence is cause of crime.

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

Werner in 1945 reported that out of 1250 criminals examined from 1900 to 1924 in the psychiatric hospitals of Munsingen, 321, ( 25.6% )were feeble minded. Grigg in 1948 found the same results. But there is a difference in the above results, most of psychologists are of the view that impact of mental deficiency on criminal behaviour have declined in importance . Sutherland, ( 1923 ) and Pinter ( 1923 ) and Carr 1950 supported the above finding.

Lowery ( 1944 ) and Levy 1954 also concluded that mental deficiency did not appear to play an important role in the causation of criminal behaviour.

T.R. Shukla in 1968 studied the intelligence among adolescent
criminals by using a sample of 36 criminals and age was between 15 to 22 years. It was found that majority of the group was below average in intellectual capacity.

U.P. Singh in 1967 observed the intelligence in criminals by using a sample of 200, 100 from criminal group and the other from a noncriminal group. I. Q. was found with the help of WAIS. It was found that (i) criminals had a lower I-Q. than non-criminals,

(ii). Criminals did more poorly on picture completion.

(iii). Criminals were superior on object assembly.

(iv). There was no difference on block design and

(v). Criminals were significantly inferior in their performance on the 3 part sub test combination.

**Crime and mental Disorder**: As discussed earlier that mental disorders are psychological in nature and present the inner state of personality of patients. There are mainly two types of criminal disorders-(1) Neurotic and psychotic in which Neurotics are minor in nature and other one is complicated.

Psychoses include schizophrenia, manic-depressive disorders and paranoia in which the patient manifests severe decompression (exaggerated and deviant defensive patterns), marked distortion of reality and loss of contact with reality.

During 1962, M.S. Guttsmacher reported that normal criminals
comprise 70 to 80% of all criminals. He defined these criminals as criminals who identify with a social elements in society. He is of the opinion that 20% of the criminals posses a group of accidental or occasional" criminals, who have essentially healthy super egos but succumb to a particular set of circumstances.

During 1968, Thomas S. Szasz Presented a psychosocial model of mental illness. He has been prominent among psychiatrists who criticize the arbitrary equating of mental illness with organic disease. On the ground that mental illness cannot be a deviation from the social expectations derived from socio-cultural system. As part of the labeling perspective it is argued that likelihood that a given behaviour will be evaluated as a mental disorder depends in part on whether or not that behaviour seriously upsets the familiar routines in the person's daily life in the family, the work group, recreational activities and so on. The chances that a person labelled as a mental case are magnified when the deviant behaviour interpreted by others as constituting a threat to the security and general welfare of the community. This interpretation illustrates the convergence of the social problems of mental illness and crime.

A.P. Patkar in 1969 studied the mentally abnormal offenders and found that various mentally abnormal offenders roughly fall in the following groups: Functional psychotic states, organic psychotic states, psychopathic personalities, high grade mental defectives, neurotic personalities
and epileptic disorders.

P.K. Paul in 1969 presented the following history of a criminal, verifying the role mental disorder in crime.

Raman Raghav, the man who claims to have killed mercilessly 42 persons, has been sentenced to death by court in Bombay. He belongs to Nodar community in Southern India. His father was a hardened criminal who taught Raman how to steal and to kill. He left his home at the age of 18 and became a mawali. He married twice and tested the taste of sex at the age of 14 years. He came to Bombay in 1950 and committed murder while stealing in 1966. In 1967 he was described as a "border line case". In August 1967 he was declared an "aggressive type, abnormal". He had logical mind but without moral values. For him killing of man is like killing in war. He believed that he has a wireless set inside him receiving messages about lives of people around him, and he runs the world. Raman's illness appears to be grandiose persecutory type of paranoid behaviour.

J.M.Sen in 1937, studied the certain characteristics of criminals by using a sample of 211 boys in the Institutions (143 in the reformatory +68 in the Industrial Section) Survey was done and found that most of the delinquents were Hindus or muslims and they spoke primarily Hindi, Bengali or Urdu. They came mostly from Bengal or Bihar. The percentage of feeble mindedness was from 40 to 50. Heredity and bad home condition seemed to be factors in delinquency.
Shanmugam in 1969 described the Psychology of murder and said that Every one of us is a Potential murderer as we all certain the idea of murder in one way or other. Frend explains it as sadistic masochistic tendencies which some times results in killing of near relatives, Pavlovion explanation takes into account the balancing mechanism of excitatory and Inhibitory potentials of the brain which when disturbed results in aggressive behaviour.

U.P. Singh in 1967 studied the role of neuroticism in criminals by using a sample of 200 (100 criminals + 100 Non criminals), and found that mean neuroticism score of the criminal group was greater than the mean neuroticism score of the Non criminal group. The difference between the two mean scores was found to be significant at 0.02 level.

A number of empirical investigations reveal that anxiety, self esteem and neuroticism are inter correlated (Quereshi and Akbar 1979). It has been found that individuals with higher self esteem have a lower level of anxiety.

L.P. Varma B.K. Iha in 1966 studied the characteristics of murder in mental disorder by using a sample of 1011 criminal Patients admitted to Ranchi Mansik Arogyasala from 1925 to 1963 in which 486 mental patients were charged with murder. It was found that 80% crimes were committed between 20 to 40 yrs. The ratio between male and female was 10:1. Some of salient features are absence of apparent motive, action impulsive
in nature. complete emotional indifference and amnesia for crime.

Eysenck (1958) has found the recidivist prisoners to be significantly more neurotic than the normals.

Neuroticism is associated with criminal behaviour gets further support from the work of Fitch 1962, Metfessel and lovell 1942, Sigman 1962,Syed 1964 and war burton 1964).On Indian sample, Agrawal 1961,Hoch 1962,Luthra 1957 and shanmugam 1962 all have confirmed the presence of Neuroticism in delinquents and criminals.

Crime class and area :- Every class is determined by socio Economics status (SES) of that class, By which we distinguish between Higher and lower. Poverty a main characteristic of lower class, has often been related to crime.

Gluecks in 1960 compared 500 Institutionalized Juvenile delinquents with 500 Non delinquents and found that in most respects that delinquents were economically handicapped. However, the contrast between the two groups with regard to economic status was not necessarily great.

Healy and Bronner in 1926 and Burt in 1938 found that poverty is not a very significant factor in the development of crime. If it is so, How we can account for white collar criminals committed by well to do persons such as Business men, Politicians, doctors and Lawyers.

The social class system operates as a ranking device that has great influence on social experiences. Each person is assigned a status at
birth, derived from family status, place of residence, nativity and race. In an open class system, status can be changed through personal achievements as evaluated on the basis of relative wealth, occupation, talent, or memberships in power groups.

W.G. Runciman in 1966 said that a millionaire may feel underprivileged if he loses all. So only poverty can not be linked with crime. The members of high class society may reveal deviant behaviour in order to fulfill their desires "while collar crimes" are suitable examples of higher class society.

Socioeconomic status affects the likelihood that a deviant will be included in official rates of delinquency and crime. Many studies by R. Shaw and D. Henry assumed that official statistics reflects the extent and distribution of crimes among the social classes. This conclusion is highly questionable, because arrest, judicial and Jail statistics are distorted by the reason of greater visibility of crimes that characterize the lower classes by reason of the deficient resources of lower classes for evading. Punishments, infractions of the middle and upper classes are grossly underestimated by the official rates.

Most of the studies have concluded the fact that crime is linked with lower and higher class. The members of both the classes, struggle for their existence, if fail then follow aggressive or deviant behaviour.
**Miscellaneous Studies** :

S.C. Tewari in 1962 studied the offenders from correctonal Institutions in Uttar Pradesh by using a sample of 328 cases. There was a higher rate of recidivism in cases below the age of 30 yrs.

B. Krishnan in 1964 has made 'D' scale in M.P.I. for detection of delinquency among the students at university level. Family maladjustment and social maladjustment have high positive correlation with the scale. Other factors having influences on delinquency are father's occupation, order of birth, and urban living.

A. B. Ray has made Delinquency Proneness scale in 1964 in which defiance, ambivalence to authority, feeling of resentment and hostility was found to discriminate between delinquents and nondelinquents.

P. K. Majumdar and K. Mukherji studied in 1969, a factorial study with criminal population by using a sample of 50 habitual offenders from Alipur central Jail in which Rorschach test was administered. It was found in the result that four factors were identified.

Intensity or depth of psycho-social responsibility vs extensity or breadth, Affective vs organisational maternity. Organised or planned vs spontaneous or Impulsive need satisfaction and index of tolerance under stress situations.

H. S. Brar in 1973 tried to study the delinquency Proneness of rural and urban youths of Punjab by using a sample of 60 male students.
between the age range of 20 to 23 years.

It was found that mean scores of rural group were lower by 3.5, when compared with the mean score of urban group which showed that urban group was significantly more prone to delinquency than the rural group. The young man coming from unitary type of families were comparatively more prone to delinquency than the young man from joint families.

B.S. Sethi in 1971 studied the pattern of crime alcoholism and parental deprivation by using a sample of 500 prisoners. For alcoholism 500 psychiatric patients and for parental deprivation 300 psychiatric patients were used as controls.

It was found that there was high occurrence of parental deprivation and alcoholism among prisoners as compared to psychiatric patients.

During 1975, H.C. Varma, Gurmeet Singh used 50 consecutive subjects convicted of Murder and attempt to murder at central Jail Amritsar between the age group of 21 to 30 yrs.

It was found that among the motives for the murder, the commonest was an act of retaliation, disputes over land and family quarrels over division of property. Mental disorders were also watched in 16% criminals.

B.B. Sethi et al again 1976 studied delinquents with special reference to aggression by using a sample of 52 adolescent delinquents. Rorschach test and Bhatia Battery test was used.

It was found in result that aggressive delinquents were signifi-

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cantly more often from unitary families and poor SES.

B.R. Luthra in 1957 did some work on some convicts in the central prison Naini by using a sample of 11 prisoners. He used the test of T.A.T., Rorschach and word association.

Only two significant features emerge out of the comparison of the records of convicts and probationers.

(i) Indication of Neurotic trend
(ii) The high % in both the categories of persons occupying extreme ordinal position among siblings.

Y.S. Mahendale in 1955 tested the records of 4500 offenders between 16-25 years in poona and found that prominent factors responsible for criminality appeared to be: aggravated home conditions, companionship, Jealousy and revenge, intoxication, adolescent disturbances and social heritage. Methods of preventing adolescent crime are discussed, these include improvement of home conditions, spread of education, provision of whole some facilities for recreation, more effective police supervision, Improvement of penal system and making justice cheap, speedy and fair.

V.S. Srivastava analysed the delinquents after probationary treatment in 1962 using a random sample of two delinquents out of 1897. It showed that about 1/2 the subjects came from broken homes, most of them had no house to live, were poor and illiterate, had no employment, and had bad companions. As a result of various kinds of assistance provided for
them, financial help in getting employed, help in social rehabilitation, recreational facilities and medical assistance 78% successfully rehabilitated and did not revert to crime.

Sumitra Pathak studied community and the delinquent child in 1963 by using a sample of 60 delinquent boys of Agra who were either uneducated or meagerly educated.

It was observed that 43% felt that the teachers were good and lenient, while 18% felt that teachers were tyrants 28% had difficulty in two subjects, while 29% had difficulty in one subject. Going to films seemed to be the main recreation for delinquents (63%) followed by games (33%).

Nirod Mukherji tested the relationship between crime and society in 1955 with special reference to type of crime to age groups, social class and educational status. As a consequence of the many changes in India during and since world war II, young people have lost social and moral orientation, crimes specially sex offenses are more frequent in middle and upper class.

Y.C.Simhadri in 1978 administered a study on denotified tribes on the basis of Edwin souther land's theory of differential association. He found that:

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

2) It occurs with intimate personal group.

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Learning includes techniques, motives attitudes etc. and
A Person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favourable to violation of law over definitions unfavourable to violation of law.

S.L. Mishra has studied the attitude of criminals and Noncriminals towards law, crime, Judiciary and police authority by using a sample of 100 subjects (50+50) selected from New Delhi. An attitude scale with 9 areas was used and it was found that the difference between criminals and normals with regards to their attitude towards law enforcement, police authority, Judiciary and crime. The criminals showed less favourable attitude towards these and more favourable to crime activities.

A.Sen in 1978 has stated in his paper that mental retardation leads to criminality.

O.Soma Sundram in 1979 studied 53 patients admitted under section 471 C.P.C. in to Government mental Hospital, Madras. These were the subjects who were acquitted of the crime charged against them by reason of insanity at the time of commission of the act. It was found that 7 cases were of depressive illness which ultimately gave rise to criminal intent.

Regarding mental illness and its relation with crime, Y. Vikram Kumar, M.S.Keshavan and S.M.Channabasavanna in 1980 tested the relationship between criminality and mental illness by using a sample of 199 admitted patients through Magistrate to NIMHANS Bangalore from 1971 to
78, 42 who had committed one or the other criminal offense 36 of them were males.

It was found that majority were in the age range of 21 to 40 years, 4 were below 20 years and 1 above 60 years. Schizophrenics formed the largest group of class followed by epileptics and mentally retarded. Murder was the largest group, half of which were committed by schizophrenics. Among these criminals, definite delusions of persecution were noted. There were no cases of depression, psychopathy alcoholism or drug addiction and there were no cases of sexual offence. These results reveal that mental illness and crime, both are related to each other.

V.B. Bhatia in 1960 found that caste community, broken houses, number of family members, earning members in the family, treatment of parents, husband wife relationshhip, housing conditions, education, movies and economic conditions were the main ecological factors in crime.

Y.S. Bhadauria (Narain College Shikohabad, U.P.) in 1982 made a survey of 439 Children of top history sheeters through case histories, diaries and Interview records. It was concluded by him that 439 children from these families live mostly from hand to mouth.

15.73% children were addicted to smoking followed by 15.73% who indulged in gambling, 15.49 used abusive language 12.98% took part in gondagardi. Crime background of family influenced the children who were in impressionable age. They fall in bad company and began to start
thefting and abusing.

A.K. Maitra studied the differentials of delinquents in 1981 by using a sample of 100 delinquent boys and 100 nondelinquent boys.

It was concluded that delinquents differ from the non delinquent in body image and self concept, which represent the expression of self or body in the environment. It also showed that delinquents internalize their experience in environment much differently and consequently, often to recourse to non-conforming and socially deviant behaviour to meet their needs and urges.

A.Sivamurthy in 1981 studied the temporal and reasonal variations in occurrence of crime contrary to expectations, the dark nights have no influence on crime including house burglary. Similarly the first week of month has no influence on property offences in general, prostitution and gambling and in particular season has significant influence only on the occurrence of house burglary, hort and gambling. It is worth noting that burglary is the only crime in the family of property offences which has seasonality and that the offences against property are a winter season phenomenon, and are not applicable to all property offenders.

Most of the psychologists have tried to link up the relation between mental retardation and criminality but M. Addad of Israel in 1981 stated that the percentage of mental retardation among criminals is only slightly higher than among the general population. This conclusion contra-
dicts the present prevalent assumption.

He is of the opinion that criminality may be due to difficulty in adjusting with the immediate environment, suggestibility etc. Due to retardation their ability ( of criminals ) to evade apprehension is also low. Therefore it is difficult to establish direct relationship between mental retardation and criminality.

N.Mohammed in 1983 made on object to find out the relation between slum houses and crime by using a sample of 500 respondents from slum areas of Kanpur. He concluded that 51.2% have the worst possible housing conditions, Slum dwellers. Not only have large size families, they have also to accommodate them in small size houses. The incidence of drinking, thieving, and sex offences were very high.

M.Q.Hussain in 1983 studied the personality correlates of criminal behaviour in young offenders by using a sample of two groups, one of 150 university students and 150 adolescent criminals of 15-21 years age group.

Hussain used Bernreutics personality, Inventory adaptation by Ray chaudhri and found that there is significant difference between criminals with regard to F2-5(sociability) scale of Inventory. with regard to other scales there is apparent differences between the two groups but it is statistically insignificant.

Dr. A.K. Singh, Department of psychology, Ranchi university
has stated in his study of criminal guilt that "crime is cursed by nature and trapped by life".

P.K. Rao in 1985, while studying crime in an urban society stated that control of crime is possible by providing alternative occupations to the so-called, identified criminals. Rehabilitation of a criminal is the vital aspect to eradicate crime from urban area. He concluded that law enforcing agency should see that criminals are reformed and should be given legally acceptable work for their livelihood.

J.P. Mishra, T.R. Shukla and A.N. Agnihotri in 1984 have studied criminals with the help of T.A.T. by using a sample of 40 criminals (murderers and dacoits) and 40 normal controls. T.A.T. by Uma Chaudhari was administered.

It was found that criminals were less optimistic less happy and less secure compared to normals. Further criminals had more sex desire and aggressive feeling than control.

S. Mohanty, S. Das and S. Pujari in 1981 studied the aspects of murder by using a sample of 193 convicted male murderers.

It was found that 75% were agriculturist, illiterates 53.33%, urban 92.5%. In majority cases murderers were confronted with adverse situations, out of them land dispute has been the major issue.

An I.P.S. Officer (Retd.) P. Parmaguru in 1987 found a conclusion after the detailed study of crime and film, that film is a powerful media
which influences the mind of viewers.

A research in U.S.A. has shown that the people remember 20% of what they hear but 30% of what they see.

Delinquents exhibit more interest in the movies than Nondelinquent. It is to a large degree an escape from unpleasant situations however temporary. Most of the psychologists, psychiatrists and criminologists assert these views. Other studies report the importance of these themes as in delinquents acts, Evils of sin, corruption and villainy have existed from time immemorial. If a little of these happens to be projected on the silver screen, it is only to depict ultimately triumph of good over evil. While other forms of mass media like newspapers and magazines simply serve to report in detail instances of crime, rape etc. the movie depicts rationally the causes and effects the central theme. It appears that those who are phychopaths or emotionally maladjusted are adversely affected by certain scenes in movies, which may lead to criminality.

Malviya (1969) conducted a study on 203 college students of different age, sex and education coming from rural and urban areas, through an open ended questionnaire consisting of 26 Frustrating situations. Great variability was observed among the responses outward threat aggression 'E' was found to be most frequent response in the group and the passive problem(m) as the least Frequent. Male, adolescent, Lower status and Neurotic Ss were found to be comparatively aggressive.
Most of the psychologists are of the view that criminal behaviour is disorganized form of personality and it occurs due to several social factors. In a study by S. Mathura Das in 1982, conducted in Haryana, it was held that poverty, neglect, over protection as well as maltreatment at home, broken home and maladjustment in school, bad company, exploitation, temptation, unemployment and revenge are the factors leading to criminality.

The criminal is looked upon as a victim of defective social handling, poverty, which is detected as the root cause of delinquency, is as much poverty of mind as economic want, manifested in many ways such as defective school life lack of discipline and recreational facility. Dr. S. Saraswati (1982) has stressed the importance of environmental factors in cultivating criminal's disposition after a study of 120 cases of delinquent population in Assam which concludes that the problem in the state is related to various changes in economic, social and moral life brought about by migration of people, rapid increase of population, depression in rural economic growth, lack of proper social and official control.

This study shows that delinquency is a socially acquired behaviour and its causative factors lie mostly in the social structure in which the criminals are born and brought up.

Hargreaves (1967) and Sugarman (1967) have found that a school can influence a delinquent career. He has argued that school is one of the most important places in which addolecents from lower class back-
ground may fail to accept values regarded as legitimate by his teachers and thereby become the object of invidious comparison with other. He may then become increasingly negative towards teachers, school and what the school stands for. He may subsequently drift in to association with delinquent groups.

Dr. G.P. Prakash and Rachna Srivastava have studied the effect of home environment on reaction to Frustration among criminals and noncriminals in 1996 using a sample of 20 criminals of Jhansi (U.P.) (convicts of murder only) and 20 noncriminals.

It was found by them that there is a significant difference in respect of home environment among two groups, but no significant difference between criminal and non criminals.

Dr. Satya Chaudhary and P. Malhotra have also studied criminals in relation to Anxiety, self-esteem and locus of control in 1988 using a sample of 60 male adults - a group of 30 criminals (first arrested) and 30 non-criminals in the age group of 24 to 32 years. It has been observed that criminals do not have a long self esteem as compared to non criminals. All the criminals have been found to be more self conscious, more guilt prone, and more suspicious than the non criminals.