CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY
SUMMARY

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. Crimes always ranks high when a public opinion poll asks what social problem are most troluble some. Crime generates excitement as a personal and social problem. All 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 of playwrights, movie producers and newspaper publishers who need large audiences. Weather 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 many 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 personality of many people. Problems of unemployment, housing and problems relating to economic conditions are prevailing in our Indian society, Therefore a person who can not adjust with adverse situations, tries to snatch something in order to satisfy himself by violating the existing rules and regulations of society. In simple term, he is named as criminal.
Crime is harmful to society which damages the smooth running of societal situations. All societies recognize and distinguish between behavior believed to be harmful to the group and behavior believed to be beneficial and respond emotionally with blame or approval proportioned to the assumed importance of the behavior. The acceptance and evaluation of the any particular behavior 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 low 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.

A man is known as criminal on the basis of crime committed by him. It may be either wrong or law less ness 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 (convicted and non-convicted), it was decided to do some research work, therefore the proposed problem of research come into existence. Select the criminal belt of Bundelkhand region of utter Pradesh which covers six districts which are Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, along with Mahoba, Jhansi and Lalitpur. According to available resources and best to my
knowledge it has been found that there are some dacoits such as done the criminality for the reason of their socio-economic status. In these criminal, there are two type of criminal convicted and non-convicted criminal. Some criminal do high severity crime and some do low severity crime. This area presents the data that mostly the gurjar, kurmees, paals and khangars are such castes who have hereditical calendar of criminal activities.

In these types of criminal (Convicted and non-convicted), types of severity (High and low), we select the mental health, Self-concept and their Socio-economic status for this study. It is considerable that some revengeful feelings excite the next generation in which parents and fore father have been killed, and new generation is trying to maintain its prestige by adopting the measures of crime. What are the basic reason? Is Socio-economic status responsible for the criminal behavior what type mental health and self concept of these type of criminal What are the 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 effects of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on Mental health & self-concepts.”

**Importance of the Present Study** :-

Thus inspite of certain developmental projects and several others measures taken up for betterment of ‘Criminal belt’ of Bundelkhand Region by govt. one basic reason for poor results is a lack of psychological approach.

A thorough knowledge of the psychological as well as socio-economic and socio-cultural factors of crime have a important role in forming different welfare policies of criminal belt and presenting such situation so that crime rote may be reduce.
This study will present some beneficial results in order to change disorganized 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 criminal 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 the present study :-**

1. To study the significant difference of mental health between high and low severity of crime.
2. To study the significant difference of mental health between convicted and non-convicted criminal.
3. To study the significant difference of mental health between high and low socio-economic status.
4. To study the significant difference of self-concept between high and low severity of crime.
5. To study the significant difference of self-concept between convicted and non-convicted criminals.
6. To study the significant difference of self-concept between high and low socio-economic status.
7. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health.

**7.01.** To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic.
7.02. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as joyful living.

7.03. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as autonomy.

7.04. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as emotional stability.

7.05. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) mental health as social maturity.

8.00 To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept.

8.01. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as intellectual abilities academic status.

8.02. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as self-confidence.

8.03. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health physical appearance.

8.04. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as sociability.

8.05. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of
criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as emotional stability.

8.06. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health.

8.07. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as temperamental qualities.

8.07.1. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept temperamental qualities as ascendant.

8.07.2. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as vigorous.

8.07.3. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as placid.

8.07.4. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as responsible.

8.07.5. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as persistence.

8.08. To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority.
HYPOTHESIS OF THE PRESENT STUDY :-

1- There is no significant difference of mental health between high and severity of crime.

2- There is no significant difference of mental health between convicted and non-convicted criminal.

3- There is no significant difference of mental health between high and low socio-economic status.

4- There is no significant difference of self-concept between high and low severity of crime.

5- There is no significant difference of self-concept between convicted and non-convicted criminal.

6- There is no significant difference of self-concept between high and low socio-economic status.

7- There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health.

7.01. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as realistic.

7.02. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as joyful living.

7.03. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as autonomy.

7.04. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as emotional stability.
7.05. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health as social maturity.

8.00 There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept.

8.01. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as intellectual ability academic status.

8.02. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as self-confidence.

8.03. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as health physical appearance.

8.04. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status on self-concept as sociability.

8.05. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status on self-concept as emotional stability.

8.06. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as mental health.

8.07. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as temperamental qualities.
8.07.1. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept temperamental qualities as ascendant.

8.07.2. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental qualities as vigorous.

8.07.3. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as placid.

8.07.4. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as responsible.

8.07.5. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on temperamental quality as persistence.

8.08. There is no effect of severity of crime (high and low) Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept as feeling of superiority.

**Methods and Procedure :-**

The Methods and procedures of the study have been discussed with regard of the following heads-

(a) Population
(b) The Sample
(c) Design and variable involved
(d) Tools of the present study
(e) The Collection of data
(f) The statistical technique used

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(a) Population

The present study was confined to the convicted and non-convicted criminals of Bundelkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh. There are six district in the Bundelkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh. These are (i) Jalaun (ii) Hamirpur (iii) Jhansi (iv) Banda (v) Lalitpur (vi) Mahoba.

(b) The Sample

In the present study 200 subjects were selected through purposive sampling technique in the age range of 18 to 40 years. The subject were also selected in the range of high socio-economic status and low socio economic status. In the present study 100 convicted and 100 non-convicted criminals were selected. Both type of criminals are related as 50 high SES and 50 low SES and also have types of crime 25 severe and 25 non-severe.

Showing the plan for sample selection

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200 Criminals
     ↓
  100 Convicted  100 Non-convicted
      ↓  ↓
  50 High SES  50 Low SES      50 High SES  50 Low SES
      ↓  ↓  ↓  ↓
  25 Severe  25 Non Severe      25 Severe  25 Non Severe
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(c) Research Design and Variable Involved

The present study is concerned with the effect of severity of crime of convicted and non-convicted criminals on mental health and self-concept, 2x2x2 factorial design is considered suitable with the present study.
The variable of the present study are as follows-

**Independent Variable :-**

"Independent variable is a condition in a scientific study that is manipulated so that its effects may be observed - Rathus"

"An Independent variable is that factor manipulated by the experimenter in his attempt to ascertain its relationship on the observed phenomenon" - Townsend

"The variable over which the investigator has control are called independent variable." - Edwards

"In general, then an independent variable is any variable manipulated by experimenter, either directly or through selection order to determine its effects on a behavioural measure (dependent variable)".- D, Amato

**Dependent variable -**

"A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears, or varies as the experimenter introduces removes as varies the independent variable" – Townsend

Any measured behavioural variable of interest in a psychological investigation in called a dependent variable- D, Amato

There are two types of variable in the present study.

**Independent variable:**
- Types of criminal (convicted & non-convicted)
- Socio-economic status (High & Low)
- Severity of crime (High & Low)

**Dependent variable:**
- Mental Health
- Self-concept

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Data Analysis and Discussion-

PART-A Overall comparison of severity of crime (high and low) mental health of convicted and non-convicted criminal.

PART-B Overall comparison of mental health of convicted and non-convicted criminal.

PART-C Overall comparison of mental health of (high and low) socio-economic status criminal.

PART-D Overall comparison of self-concept of severity of crime (high and low).

PART-E Overall comparison of self-concept of convicted and non-convicted criminal.

PART-F Overall comparison of self-concept of (high and low) socio-economic status criminal.

PART-G To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on mental health.

PART-H To study the effect of severity of crime (high and low), types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) on self-concept.

D- The Tools used - The following tools were for the data collection.

(i) Mental Health Scale (MHS)-By Dr. Taresh Bhatia &
    Dr. S.C. Sharma
(ii) Self-Concept Scale (SCS)-By Dr. Taresh Bhatia & Dr. Suman Tripathi
(iii) Socio- Economic Status- By Dr. S.P. Kulshreshtha

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(e) The Collection of data :-

In the present study, researcher took 200 subject (100 convicted and 100 non-convicted criminal) have high and low socio-economic status.

For the data collection of convicted criminal, we went to district jail of Bundelkhand Area of U.P.. Which is situated in Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Naini Jail Area of U.P. Which is situated in Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi Lalitpur and Naini Jail Allahabad.

For the data collection of non-convicted criminal researcher took the help of criminal lawyer, employee of district court, Personal knowledge and many journalists of Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh.

(f) The Statistical Technique Used :-

The first purpose of the present study was to compare the mental health and self-concept of convicted and non-convicted criminal. type of crime and high and low socio-economic status. Mean and standard deviation of each group were calculated. The comparison between different groups were made on the basis of the critical ratio with 0.05 and 0.01 levels of confidence considered significant. Hypothesis were tested by applying critical ratio.

CONCLUSION

1. The Persons related with low severity o crime have more realistic Joyful living social maturity than high severe crime.
2. The non-convicted criminals have significantly high realistic, Joyful living, autonomy, emotional stability than convicted criminals.
3. Low socio-economic status criminals hae significantly high mental
health as realistic, joyful living, autonomy and social maturity than high socio-economic status criminals.

4. The person related with how severe crimes have high self-confidence, sociability, mental health, themperamental qualities as placid persistence than high severe crime persons.

5. Non-convicted criminals have significantly high intellectual ability & academic status. high self-confidence, good physical appearance, high sociability, high emotional stability, good mental health, high temperamental qualities as vigorous, placid, responsible persistence and high feeling of superiority than convicted criminals.

6. How socio-economic status criminals have significantly high self-confidence, good health & physical appearance, high sociability, high emotional stability, good mental health, high temperamental qualities as placid, responsible and persistence than high socio-economic criminals.

7. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health.

8. Severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as realistic.

9. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as joyful living and autonomy.

10. Interaction effect between types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as autonomy.
11. Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) significantly affect mental health as emotional stability. Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low), Types of criminal (convicted and non-convicted) and socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect mental health as emotional stability.

12. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect mental health as social maturity and self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status. Socio-economic status (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as intellectual ability & academic status.

13. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as self-confidence. And interaction effect between everity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as self-confidence.

14. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significant effect self-concept as health & physical appearence and sociability.

15. Severity of crime (high and low) significantly effect self-concept as emotional stability and mental health. Socio-economic status (high and low) significant effect self-concept as mental health. Interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self-concept as mental health.

16. Seveiryt of crime (high and low) significantly effect temperamental qualities as placid, interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect temperamental quality as placid.
17. Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) and socioeconomic status (high and low) significantly affect temperamental quality as responsible interaction effect between severity of crime (high and low) and types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted significantly effect temperamental quality as persistence.

18. Severity of crime (high and low) and Types of criminals (convicted and non-convicted) significantly effect self concept as feeling of superiority.