Chapter-2

Review of Studies
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REVIEW OF LITERATURES

It would be now worthwhile to review some of the studies relating to criminal behaviour. It is one of the most urgent and burning problems of the day and the government is now very burning problems of the day and the government is now very thoughtfully pressing effective checks and control of unwanted acts.

The problem of dealing with mentally disturbed individuals who committed criminal acts was studies by the great philosopher. Plato. He made it clear that such person were obviously not responsible for their acts and should not receive punishment in the same way as normal persons. Someone may commit an act when mad or afflicted with disease, (if so) let him pay simply for the damage and let him be exempted from other punishments. Many studies have been done in this field, which are given chronologically as below:

(i) Studies in Relation to Crime

According to hedonistic psychology, man governs his behaviour by considerations of pleasures and pains, the pleasure anticipated from a particular act may be balanced against the pains anticipated from the same act, or the algebraic sum of pleasures and pains form another act.

Three schools of criminology (Italian or Lombrosian's, Mental Tester Schools and Psychiatric School) which have been called "typological" or "bio-typological" have been developed. They are similar in their general logic and methodology, all of them are based on a postulate that criminals differ from non-criminals in certain traits of
personality which promote unusual tendencies to commit crime in situations in which others do not commit crime.

Prichard (1842) threw light that instability, egocentricity and aggressiveness are the main features of the sociopaths. He said that sociopath and antisocial are unpredictable.

Westermarck (1906) told a system of revenge is "not inconsistent with a high degree of culture."

Glueck and Glueck (1930) discussed that sexual wishes constitute a causative factor in deterioration of character and in criminality.

Healy and Brunner (1936) concluded that Delinquency was a substitute for positive ways of satisfying needs. The immense amount of discoverable emotional discomfort has been part of the story of the origin of delinquency.

Werthem (1941) stated that Freud once remarked after reading an analysis of a murder case, "Now we know every thing except why the murder was actually committed."

Adler (1942) described that criminal is a coward, afraid of cooperating with social beings. a maladjusted personality due to faulty development in childhood.

Heavy (1943) in a study of 40 male psychopathic personalities emphasized the influence exerted by faulty parental modes-typically a mother who over-indulges her son and a father who is highly successful in criticising the child's behaviour.
Curran and Mallinson (1944) reviewed that impulsive behaviour is socially undesirable and the present state of knowledge is unmodifiable. The salient feature of the psychopathic personality is stressed as essentially consisting of persistent or repeated disorder of conduct of an antisocial type.

Norwood (1949) discussed that the criminal fails in his duty to society. Glueck and Glueck (1950) compared 500 delinquents with 500 non-delinquent controls from the same area of Boston. They found that a much higher proportion of the delinquents had habitual associations with delinquent peers.

Oper (1950) found that the marriages have been broken by separation or divorce.

Bovet (1951) stated that insecurity is the psychological common denominator of all crimes. This insecurity arises out of a lack of needed Competencies to deal with the criminal world.

Bennett (1952) concluded that at least 33 to 60 percent of the prisoners living in prison today will return within five years. "In some places the recidivist rate exceeds 70 percent."

Doctor (1954) found that delinquents have much emotional problems.

Cohn (1955) in his classic study of delinquent boys found that the members are rejected by the larger society.

Glueck and Glueck (1936) found that 60 percent of 500 persistently delinquent boys from a disorganized urban area had a mesomorphic physique, as constructed with 30 percent for a matched non-delinquent control group.
Cleckley (1956) has suggested a psychological theory which claims that the psychopath fails in social adjustments because of inability to grasp emotionally any of the ordinary components of feeling implicit in the thought, which we express, or in the experiences he appears to go through. The psychopath is unaware of the meaning aspect of the human life and has a specific dissociation involving mainly emotions.

Sctme Taer (1958) included that the psychopath did not differ in respect of neurotic reactions.

McCord and McCord (1959) reported that when a family pattern combines rejection with a socio-pathic father, there is often early and prolonged delinquent behaviour on the part of the son.

Yablonsky (1959) has referred to the typical delinquent gang, as a 'near-group' in the sense of the shifting roles of its members, its low cohesiveness and its instable leadership and organization.

McCord, McCord and Jola (1959) found that consistent discipline, either punitive or love-oriented, tends to prevent criminality while erotic, punitive punishment was correlated with almost every type of crime.

Bondura and Walters (1959) say about 3 to 5 percent of delinquent behaviour is associated with a psychotic disorder. In such cases there is often a pattern of prolonged emotional and social withdrawal, culminating after long frustration in an outburst of violent behaviour. Guttmacher (1960) studied 175 murderers, 53 were found clearly psychotic at the time of the murder and 170 others manifested such disorders as alchoholism, psychopathic personality and drug dependence.
Wilkins (1961) has pointed out that antisocial personalities, much like college professors or politicians (or anyone else) seem to have a 'career' or 'life-style' a consistent, learned pattern of living that tends to be self-perpetuating.

Bennett, at. al. (1961) have found a high incidence of sociopathic traits in the fathers of delinquent boys. These included alchoholism, brutality, antisocial attitudes, frequent unnecessary absences from home, and other characteristics that made the father an inadequate and unsociable model.

Clarke (1961) in a study of 500 delinquent boys found that in about a third of the cases it was possible that an unfavourable event preceded the delinquency such as death of parents, disruption of family life or discovery that they had been adopted,

Shulman (1961) pointed out that non-delinquents tend towards abettr capacity for conceptualization and delinquents tend towards somewhat better concrete performance.

Gynthor (1962) investigated a definite relationship between type of crime, age, intelligence and degree of psychopath.

Andrey (1962) found that the great majority of delinquent boys felt rejected by their fathers but loved by their mothers, while the non-delinquents felt loved equally by both parents.

Nice (1962) told true motivation in murders of passion is frequently unconscious. At the best some apparently trivial overt motive lies at the bottom of unconscious hostility. The victim may represent a reproach to the murderer, he may be sacrificed for the murderer's sins, or the murderer may be projected upon the victim.
Mailyour (1963) suggested that the position of criminality in relation to psychopathology should be re-examined.

Yablonsky (1963) noted the growing prevalence of individuals who turn to crime primarily for ego-satisfaction and 'kicks'.

Bacon, et. al. (1963) found a much higher incidence of theft and personal crime in societies where the family typically restricts opportunities for the young boy to identify with his father.

Berkowitz (1964) observed that anger and learned habits separately or together create a readiness to act in a hostile manner.

Arthures and Cahoon (1964) summarise a multitude of studies which show that a greater proportion (31 to 58 percent) of individuals with psychopathic personalities have abnormal electrical activity in the brain than the population at large (usually about 15 percent).

Tach Hans (1964) concluded that the commonest criterion of delinquency is the dichotomy of "confined vis non-confined". Individuals in prisons, jails and reformatories are assumed to be more delinquent than those more fortunate in their place of residence..." Yet differences in most personality traits are probably no greater between confined and non-confined persons than they are within each group.

Tach Hans (1964) says imprisonment of the psychopathic criminal has not aided in rehabilitation.

Jacoba and her colleagues (1965) published their findings on 197 mentally abnormal inmates of a special security institution in Scotland. All were considered to have violent and dangerous criminal tendencies.
Quay (1965) concluded that psychopathic behaviour is an extreme form of stimulation-seeking behaviour.

Buss (1966) concluded that two types of parental behaviour foster psychopathy. In the first, parents are cold and distant toward the child and allow no warm or close relationship to develop. If the child imitates the parental model, he will become cold and distant in his own later relationship, although he learns the formal attributes and amenities of social situations, he does not develop empathy for others or become emotionally involved.

Small (1966) reported a high incidence of abnormal EEG’s and other indications of central nervous system impairment. Interestingly enough, it was found that felons with abnormal EEG’s were less likely to engage in 'skilled' criminal behaviour but were usually guilty of repeated thievery. Moreover individuals with organic brain disorders of later life accounted for the most serious crimes, such as assault, murder and sexual violence.

Erikson and Roberts (1966) detected anti-social traits, criminal tendencies of mal-adjusted individuals.

Tobias (1967) revealed that crime is a social factor that goes along with poverty.

Shanberg (1967) in a study of 1500 young 'military delinquents' reported that 90 percent of them 'had severe difficulties with their fathers, whom they perceived as vague, lacking in warmth and difficult to communicate with.

Scharfman and Clark (1967) found evidence of serious psychopathology in one or both parents of 22 of the girls, including 3
cases of incest and many other types of early sexual experience. They reported a high incidence of broken homes (only 11 of the 30 lived with both parents) and harsh, irrational and inconsistent discipline.

Gordon (1967), Hoover (1968) concluded that "It appears that the incidence and types of delinquents' behaviours vary between lower and middle class youth, particularly between those from urban ghettos and from relatively well-to-do urban families, the incidence being higher and the severity of offence being greater for those from the slums."

Hare (1968) reported that these individuals operate at a low level of arousal and are deficient in autonomic variability.

Anderson (1968) concluded that the loss of the father and lack of a father surrogate was of crucial importance in the socialisation failure of these delinquent youths, the youth being particularly vulnerable to parental loss from the ages of 4 to 7.

Davis (1968) concluded that young offenders are subjected to sexual assault by tougher convicts and may be sent back to society filled with confusion, shame and hatred.

Case, Goodwill and Crane (1969) found that the types of psychopathology most often associated with serious crimes were antisocial personality, alcoholism and drug dependence.

Twomey and Hendry (1969) indicated that offenders were lacking in behavioural controls as well as displaying some serious misperception and an appropriate emotional relation to their surroundings.
Blackburn (1969) studied sensation-seeking impulsivity and psychopathic personality traits in 183 male psychiatric offenders, the sensation-seeking scale correlated positively and significantly with MMPI measures of impulsivity, extra-punitiveness and psychopath and with the scale of covert and overt association of sensation-seeking with impulsivity and psychopathic personality traits.

Warder (1969) concluded that murderers have more adjustment problems.

Skraypek (1969) said that individuals who are unsocialised delinquents are largely at the mercy of their inner impulses; seek stimulation and excitement and live in the present with little thought of future.

Culbert and Martin (1970) suggested that the murderers groups have significantly more adjustment problems in emotional area than the normal group.

Sergovich (1970) found significantly more XVY males among those who were tall and criminal as well as those who were tall and criminally insane, tall and mentally retarded, and tall and mentally ill.

Drummond (1971) concluded that Racial Conflicts among prison inmates may result in stabbing and other acts of violence.

Henley (1971) has noted many crime victims carry unseen and long lasting psychological scars.

Fenz (1971) found that psychopaths seem to have an insatiable need for stimulation.
Rutter (1971) concluded that the rate of antisocial behaviour is likely to be higher for children from unbroken homes in which there is great parental discord than for children who live in harmonious but broken homes.

A Police Research Report (1974) on delinquent behaviour in Maharashtra has suggested that factors such as over-crowding, unemployment and poverty are responsible for a large number of children being included within the purview of section 40 of the Bombay Children’s Act. This statistics, published in 1973, also revealed that high percentage of juveniles arrested belonged to parents whose monthly income was less than As, 150 and also that about 48% of the juveniles were illiterates.

Bourdourne, Susanne (1975) found that psychopaths are incapable of learning proper social behaviours because they do not learn the conditioned responses of fear or anxiety.

Jones and Rees (1975) concluded that psychological factors do play a role in criminal behaviour.

Brown, et. al. (1975) suggest that it is better to build in safeguards for the prisoners rights than to discard such programmes.

Broady, Jeffrey (1976) studied the fluctuating emotional states of the referred offender sample due to the influence of situational factors on the personality and emotional functioning of referred offenders and that these findings are not to be generalised to non-referred misdemeanants.

Rees (1976) concluded that a psychopath is a person who, from an early age, shows abnormality of character marked by episodes of anti-
social behaviour and tendencies to do acts on impulse to satisfy the need of the moment without giving due regards to the consequences of such action.

Gupta and Shukla (1976) said the murderers have psychologically disintegrated and emotionally disturbed personality. whereas normal group has well integrated and emotionally matured personality.

Das and Nandt (1976) found that many of the parents of the delinquent boys and girls were got to inconsistency and instability in their disciplinary practices.

Whitehill and Gapin (1976) spoke that sociopathic behaviour has been interpreted as 'pathological stimulation seeking' engaged in to compensate for the sociopath's diminished responsiveness to available stimulation.

Gupta and Shukla (1976) said that the murderer and normal subjects differed significantly from each other in regard to emotional adjustment.

Tomer (1976) concluded that the family members of long term prisoner were facing hard economic difficulties, personal and family disorganization, lack of affection and security and problems of social adjustment. Criminal activities by adult members were found 45.5%. Also 70.5% children of the prisoner's family were involved in antisocial and criminal behaviour.

Yadav (1977) concluded that criminals are found to be extroverted as conipared to the normals and neurotics.

Sehgal (1977) pointed out that the Indian educational system as well
as Indian child rearing practices have often being criticized for cultivating dependency in thought and action and not encouraging the spontaneous expression of inner impulses.

Eysenck and Eysenck (1978) in his study of personality difference between prisoners and controls concluded that prisoners show predictable differences in personality as compared with controls.

Lewins, et. at. (1978) discussed that both schizophrenics and personality-desordered patients were significantly less agreeable in childhood than their respective controls.

Akematsu and Farudi (1978) said that immature, inadequate and gang-oriented offenders viewed videotapes of models who were either stringent and who were either staff members of peers.

Dhammi, et. al. (1978) found that youths and their mothers as 'well as fathers seem to clash with regard to being responsible.