CHAPTER III

METHOD

Introduction:

The present investigation was an attempt to study the differential relationship between type of personality and type of crime. This study is in line with the theory that personality factors could have a significant role to play in antisocial behaviour.

The study was conducted on the basis of 2 x 3 factorial design. The independent variables of gender and type of crime were varied to (male and female) and there (assaultive, non-assaultive, and normal) levels, respectively. The paradigm of design was as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Crime</th>
<th>Assaultive</th>
<th>Non-Assaultive</th>
<th>Normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personality was measured by using an Indian adaptation of Lattall's 16 PF form E. It is a simple form of
16 P.F. test. The test covers sixteen independent factors of personality. Separate analysis were undertaken for each of the 16 factors. Gender differences were expected to render generalizability to the findings.

Division of crime into assaulitative and nonassaulitative category tend to reduce large variety of crimes in two types. This attempt was made for pragmatic reasons. Assaulitative type included all those criminals who had been convicted for crime against body (violent crime) and in non-assaulitative type those criminals were included who had been convicted for non-violent crimes.

Although the two groups were controls for each other, yet another control group was selected from general population. An attempt was also made to study some of the socio-demographic variables.

The personality test was individually administered to the subjects and they were requested to complete the test in one sitting.

**Material:**

1. Indian adaptation of sixteen personality factor questionnaire. Form E. (Kapoor and Tripathi) 1969.

2. Socio-demographic Data:
1. 16 P.F. Questionnaire:

Cattell constructed the "Sixteen Personality Questionnaire" (1950) around the sixteen source traits that research had yielded. The sixteen Personality Factor questionnaire (16 PF) is objectively scoreable test devised by basic research in psychology to give the most complete coverage of personality possible in relatively less time. Those sixteen dimensions are essentially independent, any item in the test contribute to the score on one end only one factor. Moreover, the experimentially obtained correlations among the sixteen scales are generally quite small so that each scale provides some new piece of information about the person being tested. At present 16 PF has the six parallel forms, each measuring the same sixteen personality dimensions including intelligence. For research and for assessment and accurate individual work with most university high school students forms (A and B) are advocated. Form C and D are used more where time resources are very "tight" and the group ranges to lower education levels, while form E and F are planned for educationally disadvantaged groups. Of course, the best extension is the full extension, i.e., all the six forms. Although a psychologist if compelled by circumstances can use a single form.
In the present study Hindi adaptation of Cattell's 16 P.F. by Kapoor and Tripathi (1969) was used (Appendix a). The Form E consists of 123 questions. The description of the factors as measured by form 'E' is common in any other form.

2. Data regarding various socio-demographic variables was collected from jail records, as well as, from the respondents themselves, for the experimental group. For the control group respondents were the only source of such information.

Sample:

Crime is an illegal act and anybody who engages in such activities is called a criminal. The sample of the study consisted of 90 s. There were two groups, i.e., criminal (Experimental) and normal (Control group). The subjects for experimental groups were selected according to category of crime from the jails situated in Rohtak, Hissar, Ambala, Bhiwani and Delhi and classified into two groups, i.e., co-assertive and non-co-assertive. Control group 30 were selected from general population by matching them on socio-demographic variables of the criminal sample.

Equal number of males and females were selected for each of the three conditions. There were 15 Ss in each of the sub-group making it total of 90 Ss. Type of crime was
determined with the help of the records of the prisoners maintained in the jail.

**Administration and Procedure:**

To start with the work of data collection communication through correspondence was established with the jail authorities to inquire about the availability of the required criminal groups as well as to seek their permission for such a kind of study. Contacts were made with the authorities of a number of jails in Haryana and Delhi. Criminals' socio-demographic data was obtained from the jail records as well as through personal interview. Nature and category of crime, having committed by each of the criminals was also verified from their records maintained in the jail. Subjects for non-criminal (control group) group were calculated out of general population keeping in view the socio-demographic characteristics of the experimental group.

The subjects were administered the 16 PF test. Adequate instructions, along with the explanation of sample items were given. At their assurance of having followed the instructions well, the test booklet along with answer sheet was given to the subject. In case of subject with difficulty in reading and writing, the items were read out by the experimenter and responses were noted down on the response sheet.
Prison authorities were very co-operative and provided a room with adequate sitting arrangement for the test administration. The test was administered to one subject at a time. The socio-demographic data was obtained from every subject.

Some procedure for test administration was used for SS in the non-criminal group, except for the difference in the place of administration.

Scoring:
The data thus obtained was scored with the help of a scoring key provided with the test. Thus, the scores on each of the sixteen factors were obtained. The data was tabulated on the bases of the groups (Appendix B).

Analysis of Data:
The Duncan Range Test (DRT) test (Appendix C) was applied to find out the significance of difference between the six groups. Each factor was analysed separately with the help of DRT test. ANOVA was the other choice test which could be applied here. The advantage of ANOVA was that interactive fixed effects could be studied. Since it is a very lengthy test and requires computation of a large number of 't' values after obtaining the F values. DRT was considered appropriate. Acquign (1975) has also considered DRT to be an adequate test for multigroup designs. Socio-demographic data was analysed with the help of statistical test of Chi-square (Appendix F).