tion of subjects is ramified bilaterally:

(i) Selection of subjects for the Experimental group,

and (ii) Selection of subjects for the Control group.

4.1.1. Subjects for experimental group:

In view of the fact that study of all possible groups of offenders, classified according to their age as well as offences committed, would be virtually impossible owing to the enormous time it would consume and labour the task should entail, only the juvenile offenders convicted for crime against property and against person detained in Prison and Detention Home of West Bengal had been considered in the present study. The total number of subjects drawn from a Calcutta Prison-population were twenty-five, and fifty convicted individuals were from the Juvenile Detention Home (the Borstal). Prior to selection of the subjects a list of the inmate convicts detained in the Borstal was obtained. That list also consisted of a generalized statement of the offence categories — as per section-wise descriptions in the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code — in respect of each individual convict-prisoner, and thus the respective class of offences for each subject was known. A similar list of the jail detained convicts was also available. From these two available lists a total of 250 juvenile delinquents serving sentences were drawn.
in pursuance of the technique known as systematic sampling. In systematic way of drawing the sample from the population universe, every nth individual (or nth event, as the case may be) is required to be polled. In the present work, every second individual juvenile convict, out of the total Prison and Detention Home strength of convicted juvenile, were initially considered.

Preliminary screening was done on the basis of age. Those inmates came under the age range of 12 yrs. to 16 yrs. were considered in the present investigation. Moreover the list for types of offences were made in such a fashion so that most of the delinquent categories available were included in the list in order to obtain proper representation of all the categories of offenders in the sample. As such 125 juvenile delinquents were drawn from the Borstal and the jail. Interview and test-administration work were done in an individual fashion, i.e., each individual was approached one by one. At the initial stage workable rapport was formed with each of the subjects considered in the study and thus their confidence was earned. At the same time any possible apprehension, fear and tension on their part to take the tests were eased out by letting them known that the work undertaken was purely academic in character.

1 Every third or every fourth or fifth of the detained juvenile convicts also could likewise be taken, but as the strength of the juvenile prisoners in the jail or in the Detention Home was not so sufficient to cover the target number of cases, selection of every second convict was considered appropriate.
and their personal identities will be kept confidential. Moreover, the subjects were given to understand that the information gleaned from them will not be used for any purpose detrimental to their interest.

Following some free and frank conversation with each of the subjects when the investigator could conjecture that the subject sitting across the table had become communicable by succeeding a breakthrough of his inner resistance and inhibitions, the Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices (RSPM) Test was administered upon the concerned individual. Though the medium of instruction prior to taking of the test was Bengali, in essence the standard instruction as laid in the test manual, was followed. The test performance of each subject was thus scored with the help of the scoring key available in the test manual. Thus, a total of 125 juvenile convicts were examined with the help of RSPM test and their individual scores were obtained. From the RSPM test performances of 125 subjects, it was evident that maximum number of individual's score stood in between the range 36 and 40. So from them 75 subjects were selected for final study whose score stood in between the range 36 and 40.

4.1.2. Subjects for Control group:

The control group in the study has obviously been the comparison group. Ostensibly, the subjects in the control
group should have been in contrast with the subjects in the experimental group in so far as delinquent behaviours by the later group of subjects are concerned. The subjects in the control group should essentially be the non-delinquents. Since the microbe of delinquency has been claimed to thrive in the soil of surroundings (Channabasavanna et al., 1981; Deb, 1968) attempts had been made to match and control different societal variables while selecting the subjects for the control group apropos of the subjects in the experimental group. De facto, from sample procedural point of view, the subjects for the control group were polled more or less along the same procedure as were adopted for the subjects in the experimental group. While going to sample the subjects for the control group main emphasis was laid to find out the subjects who ought to be essentially non-delinquents. The term 'non-delinquent' was operationally defined here as the young persons (below 18 years age) who were definitely known to have no record of cognizable offence participation, and that they have had caused no occasion to present themselves on the dock of any criminal court under conditions of arrest by the police for the purpose of their facing trial. Obviously, save and except display of any form of delinquent conduct, the subjects for the control group required a matching with the subjects in the experimental group along a set of variables, so that the groups under study could be equated with each other. As such, demographic conditions, educational attainment,
Table 4.1. Places of stay of the experimental and control groups of subjects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Places of stay</th>
<th>Number of Experimental Subjects</th>
<th>Number of Control Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta and Urban areas</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Parganas</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial areas</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural areas</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

religion, sex and language spoken were the specific variables along which the control and experimental subjects were equated. In going to put this principle into effect the subjects intended for the control group were polled from more or less the same localities (as mentioned in the Table 4.1), wherefrom the delinquent subjects were known to be hailed. At first, a list of 250 young individuals were prepared; those individuals were residents of same or similar localities and/or areas wherefrom the subjects of the experimental group hailed. The list was prepared through personal visits by the researcher herself and thus making a field survey. Help from the local official dignitaries like the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and the police station in-charges were taken as and when
establishing the bonafide as well as the purpose of the study were required. After that, following the same systematic sampling procedure (as discussed in the selection of experimental subjects) 125 non-delinquent subjects were taken. Then RSPM test was administered individually to the subjects. But it was found that only 50 subjects were scored in between the RSPM range 36 and 40. This number of non-delinquent subjects (n=50) was well short in compare to the experimental group (n=75). To equate the two groups (experimental and control) in number second polling was done by administering RSPM test to 60 new subjects, those were selected through systematic sampling from same or similar localities, wherefrom the previous non-delinquents subjects were drawn. From that 60 subjects 25 subjects were selected for final study, whose score stood in between 36 and 40,

4.2. MATCHING THE GROUPS

To match the experimental and control groups in their intellectual capacity and age level statistical test was done separately for these two variables. The 't' test shows non-significant difference between experimental and control subjects in these two variables (e.g., for age t = .38, df = 148, p>0.05; for intelligence t = .2, df = 148, p>0.05).

Considering the matching procedure in age, sex, educational attainment, religion, language spoken and intelligence.
a total of 33.33% of Detention Home and 25% of the Prison juvenile population was covered in the present investigation\(^2\).

Table 4.2. Number of delinquent and non-delinquent subjects in different matching variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matching variables</th>
<th>Number of delinquent subjects</th>
<th>Number of non-delinquent subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-yrs.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-yrs.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-yrs.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-yrs.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-yrs.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex - Male</strong></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational attainment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary level</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary level</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language Spoken</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) The population of juvenile convicts detained in the central prison in Calcutta was 100 and juvenile convict strength in the Detention Home was 150 at that period wherefrom the sample was drawn. Following that principle of sampling 25 cases from the jail and 50 cases from the Detention Home were taken.
4.3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE AND
TEST BATTERIES

During the test session cooperation from the delinquents
were, in general, more warm and positive in comparison with the
non-delinquent subjects. The later group of subjects were mainly
evasive, especially during the initial phase. The subjects
belonging to both the groups, of course, were curious to know
about the ultimate motive of the study, and also the utility of
such investigation. The delinquents, possibly due to their
confinement behind the bars of the institutions, were more eager
to open their minds to the investigator than the non-delinquents
who seemed to be very much critically disposed toward their
taking part in the investigation. However, the researcher
enjoyed their confidence after a prolonged period of conversa-
tion with each of the subjects, and they became cooperative.
Over and above, initially it was a challenging task to the
researcher to bring the subjects in appropriateness to testing
situation. The subjects, specially the delinquents, were very
much apprehensive whether their stigmatized identities could
come out in mass-media, like books or newspapers. However,
they were assured of the confidentiality and anonymity of their
responses.

The present experimental session was executed in several
sub-sessions as stated in chapter 3.
3.1. Interview Schedule:

In the first session of interviewing the subjects, rapport was established with them to gain their confidence. It was clearly stated to the subjects that their answers would remain strictly confidential and their identity would in no case be disclosed. Biographical information about the subjects of both the experimental and control groups were elicited only when rapport was perfectly workable. In the initial stage of the interview session, general informations, viz., information about the subjects' age, number of siblings, birth order, family structure etc. were extracted. In the next phase, the interview was directed more to their personal fields involving information about the subjects early dynamic of socialisation, interpersonal relation, occupation and educational level of the parents, personal feelings and emotions regarding the family, development of habits and practices, associations with peer group, types of neighbours (as mentioned in the section of previous chapter "Final status of the variables").

3.2. Socio-economic Status Scale:

In the second session socio-economic status scale was administered to the subjects of experimental and control groups separately so that it is possible to extract the socio-economic level i.e., the educational level, occupational level and income level of the subjects' parents and guardians.
4.3.3. Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory:

Third session was engaged in administering Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory (Bengali version of JEPI) to each subject by giving the standard instructions mentioned in the test manual (1976). The questions were repeatedly explained so that the subject could understand the exact meaning of the question and on the basis of it he was able to respond correctly. Again the subjects were also told that if they fail to understand any question immediately he would inform it to the investigator.

4.3.4. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT):

The final session was devoted in applying the projective test, i.e., Thematic Apperception Test (TAT). This test was applied to each subject individually and necessary instructions, as mentioned in the test manual (1943), were given to them.

The verbatim of each story was written in a separate copy and the data were subjected to proper statistical treatment after obtaining the rating data from the raters.

The delinquents were interviewed and were tested in a solitary room in their respective institutions. The non-delinquents were interviewed and tested in their respective homes. The testing situations were kept similar to that of
experimental subjects as far as possible. Proper interview was conducted only when rapport with the subjects was thought workably good. The time required for administration of the test used in the investigation and also interview was 7 hours for each subject.

4.4. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The biographical informations and different test responses of each subject (both experimental and control groups) were scored one by one.

4.4.1. Interview Schedule:

All the information obtained from the interview schedule for both delinquent and non-delinquent subjects separately have been divided into several sub-heads like subjects' personal information, information about home environment, information about peers, associates and neighbours and also the habitation of the subject and his parents etc. Each sub-head contains some items. Analysis for each item was done for each subject of both the groups. Number of subjects fallen in each category of each item were counted. This number represents frequency of subjects fallen in category of each item. Then chi-square test was done for each item separately to find out the statistical difference between these two groups in their different social and interpersonal relationships, obtained from interview schedule.
4.4.2. Socio-economic Status Scale:

Scoring of socio-economic status scale has been done with the help of the corresponding manual (1972). Socio-economic status of the subjects have been divided into five grades which mentioned in the manual and according to their scores on socio-economic status scale their grade on socio-economic status was determined. Number of subjects fallen in each grade were noted as frequency. Frequencies were determined separately for both delinquent and non-delinquent groups. To explore the significant difference between these two groups in socio-economic status chi-square test was computed separately for each grade.

4.4.3. Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory:

After administration of JEPI individually response of each subject was scored with the help of the Scoring Key and the scores for Extraversion and Neuroticism were elicited separately for each subject. To find out the significant difference between the experimental and control groups in these two personality characteristics (e.g., Extraversion and Neuroticism) 't' tests were done.

4.4.4. Thematic Apperception Test:

The Thematic Apperception Test was administered to each subject separately and their responses on each card were noted.
down verbatim by the investigator herself. It was indicated earlier in the previous chapter (Chapter III) that a 6-point rating was prepared to rate the personality qualities of the juvenile offenders and non-offender groups. The carbon copies of each protocol for each subject were handed over to two expert clinical psychologists and psychiatrist for the purpose of getting the individual protocols rated by them. In brief, the procedure involving study of the subjects was so steered that more or less complete personality information of the delinquent and the non-delinquent can be obtained. The principal object of calling for the expert clinicians in the scheme of the present investigation has been to get the protocols evaluated by each of them, and thus averting the chance of any biased contamination of the researcher - the biasness which could vitiate the spirit embedded in scientific approach. Finally, ratings of delinquent and non-delinquent groups were statistically analyzed by the test of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). For each personality characteristic separate ANOVA was done so that it could be possible to find out the significant difference between experimental and control subjects in each personality characteristic and at the same time to find out the difference, if any, between Rater 1 and Rater 2 in their ratings, the difference which could suffer from subjective biasness. And their interactional effect on each personality qualities were also determined with the help of ANOVA test.