

Biological Oriented Theories of Criminality: Explanation and Criticism

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Abstract: Criminality a specific type of behavior of human being, manifested and emerged out of particular biological given tendency system multiplying and interacting with series of events after birth. Biological inherited constitution of a person contributes a pivotal role in setting his behavior type and personality by procuring raw material for basement and foundation which constitutes his propensity and proneness, even then an individual starts learning and living with relying on parent's injected capabilities. The theme of the constitutional theories that deviancy is a transmitted tendency appeared at or after birth which is physically and genetically measurable. Born criminal thought has endured great criticism but stands still, critique doesn't diminish importance and validity of any idea, it helps for removing the deficiencies and shortfalls for producing and promoting refined approaches and lead towards perfection. These theories are result of sifting and painstaking research of biological positivist, are inviting and appealing intellectuals and academicians for further contemplation and research.

Key words: Theories of criminality, human being, tendency system

INTRODUCTION

Crime and Deviancy is a phenomenon affixed with the inception of life of human being on earth, since that people have been considering it as Evil, Sin, Devil's effect, or punishment of God and result of social disorganization. Some are holding responsible man himself: others blame his environment. A sign of interrogation has been remained the focal point that "Why, How and who people commit crime? Before the appearance of the scientific concerning disciplines such as Sociology, Psychology, Anthropology and Criminology, criminality was viewed as unique cruel abnormal human behaviour but researches and studies changed this notion and helped in perceiving that criminality is a behaviour like other normal social behaviour. A number of explanations have been presented and many are on anvil for unfolding the complexity and entanglement of deviancy and criminality. In this article only those studies or explanations are included to explain which illuminate that biological constitution of man determines his tendency toward normal and deviancy, with the aims of assessing their limit of application and providing intellectual and academic help for those who want to understand the phenomenon and frame the punishment system for welfare of human being.

In 19th century, the thinking was started to study man or human being by his natural constitution and

Psychology, Anthropology and Sociology as behavioural sciences were emerged. When the Darwinian theory was applied on society and an attempt was made to perceive that survival depend on being fittest to social conditions, was the starting point of the thought of biological explanation of criminal behaviour. Darwin made the point that human and animal species were fundamentally related rather than uniquely different. Inherently natural deficiencies were emphasized, led to crime. This idea was enhanced more when few other theories or studies appeared with claim that criminals are different inherently and innately from non criminals, but in what respect is still disputed. Born criminal approach got more significance with the appearance of Cesare Lombroso's Physical Shape Theory.

Several theoretical explanations before to Lombroso physical theory already had been appeared basing on the same ideas that criminals possess unique physical characteristics, two of them were famously known as Physiognomy and phrenology.

Physiognomy was presented by Johan Lavator in 1775, who published his book in 4 volumes Physiognomic Fragment which based on an old idea that unique Physical appearance or facial expression attracts every body to look on, breaded woman and unbreaded man were looked upon with suspicion, such as Totting of body, shifty eyes, weak chin and arrogant nose.

Phrenology another doctrine worked by Franz Joseph Gall later in 1791, who an anatomist stressed on extensive



evil for its own sake, the desire not only to extinguish life in the victim, but to mutilate the corpse, tear its flesh and drink its blood.

According to this explanation people possessing five or more of these signs are criminals. He had also examined a number of convicted and imprisoned criminals for skull anomalies and matched them with a sample of non criminal soldiers. For the existence of the anomalies Lombroso examined a number of punished criminals, 21% had one anomaly and 43.5% showed five or more. Later on he extended his theory by clearing and explaining that Born criminal was one category other could be Insane, Epileptic and occasional criminal backed by Atavism, a variety of environmental factors, such as lack of education, association with criminal.

Lombroso referred six types of criminality that were not compulsorily based on biological and physical factors, as presented below:

Habitual [or career] criminals had chosen crime as their occupational niche (i.e. mafia soldier) Lombroso believed imprisoned criminals acted as breeding ground of crime for many.

Judicial criminals were those who acted impulsively.

Criminals of passion acted criminally for noble reasons.

Criminaloids were weak natured and too easily followed the bad examples of others.

Morally insane criminals did not know the difference between right and wrong.

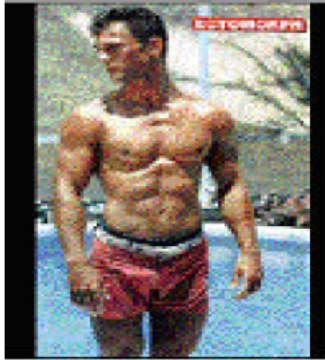
Hysterical criminals displayed psychological abnormalities.

Criticism: Contrary to plus and minus points of this explanation, it brought a great change in the field of crime and punishment. The following loopholes against the Lombrosian thoughts are raised.

The great criticism posed upon Lombroso's explanation was his research methodology that was considered unscientific for not following the strict scientific procedures for investigation.

Lombroso's statistical techniques (reflecting the level of development in the mathematics of his time) were totally inadequate. His results have been shown repeatedly to be statistically insignificant^[1].

It is easy now to criticize Lombroso's theories, for instance his research methodology was not rigorous (he did not use a proper controlled group, often relying on large groups of soldiers and his criminal samples contained large numbers of mentally disturbed persons) and his conclusions sound bizarre. Perhaps the most important criticism, however, is Lombroso's failure to recognize that correlation does not imply causality. Simply because his criminal subjects shared a significant number of physical anomalies does not mean that this made them criminal. It could be that poverty and deprivation had produced physical defects, rather than the defects being the result of genetic transmission. There are a large number of people with unpleasant looks in the prison population. However, this may be caused by the stereotype of an unpleasant looking person being a criminal. If from an earlier age less attractive individuals have been rejected by others then they might turn to criminality. A study that involved giving prisoners plastic surgery in America, found that they were less likely to commit crimes upon release.



His findings derived from selected sample of criminals consist on large number of mental deficient and a group of soldiers did not make correlation with causality, simply physical abnormality is not enough evident for one to become criminal. There could be other factors involvement than biologically transmission of genes.

One more potential point for criticizing this approach can be leveled that he had located certain physical characteristics by examining soldiers that may be result of particular social and physical environment in which soldiers remained prepared for war and live.

It has been often remarked and demonstrated, that physical stigmatization is of the result of social environment, for example, of poor nutrition. Tattooing, which is perhaps Lombroso's most laughable example, is clearly the result of cultural fashions which have tended to have been concentrated in the lower classes (i.e. amongst those most at risk, of Criminal apprehension).

Another objection was imposed that specific gene presence for crime was not supported, as Row 1990 said no specific gene existed for crime as specific genes could be located for Huntington's disease or eye color.

Somatotype: In the footprints of Lombroso explanation that criminal are born not made and were identified by physical appearance, Kretschmer and William Sheldon introduced two famous Body Type theories. They perceived that Body Type and human behavior or temperament had a inter relationship. Kretschmer, a German psychiatry published 'Physique and Character in

1921 in which he signified a relationship between body shape and type of mental illness after having examine 400 criminal cases applying his 3 body type's models;

Leposome; or Asthenic; (tall and thin)

Athletic ;(well developed muscles)

Pyknic ; (short and thin)

He observed that a large number of violent criminals were matched with Athletic type of body, those who belonged to Asthenic body were discovered involved in petty theft and fraud and in crime of deception and fraud Pyknic were found indulged but sometimes they were caught up in violent crimes.

Sheldon with the assistance of SSS levens and W.b Tucker forwarded an approach in his book; *The Varieties of Human Physique* published in 1949, that Criminality and body type had relationship. He classified people into three body type referred to as Somatotypes and showed that people of specific body type were predisposed to different kinds of mental illness. He described three basic body types with specific temperament Sheldon theory Somatotypes was not same to Kretschmer's and named differently but both kept some similarities. Sheldon^[2] classified the people into three categories linking with certain personality traits to each type of category.

Endomorphs; Soft, relaxed or comfort, food, affection. Love and being around people; even tempered easy to get along with non deviant, introversive.

Mesomorphs; Hard, active, risk taking adventure, seek vigorous physical activities, more likely to be indifferent to pain and aggressive, callous, even ruthless in relationship with (Mesomorphs).

(Endomorphs) others, extroversive, on more risk to become criminal and delinquent, however he also found some relationship between Endomorphs and delinquency. ECTOMORPH: thin frail, self restrained or conscious and afraid of people, introversive.

After extensive study of their family background, he monitored their growth for 8 years and claimed that each type of body shape corresponded with specific behavior type and personality. An individual was rated on seven point scale in respect to each dimension, this rating being known as his somatotype. The procedure for measuring and identifying the body type in which dimension one fall and seven points scale for each was used for knowing personality tendency as result index of temperament could be known. Sheldon was of opinion that Somatotype and index of temperament had close relationship. The subject of this study was given rating between 1 and 7 to indicate the extent to which they possess aspects of each of the different types. So on basis of his characteristics possession from each of the body types would be given him (Fig. 1, 2 and 7). Sheldon compared such realities for

a group of 200 males' delinquents against those for 200 students who were regarded as non delinquent. He noted that the delinquencies were significantly higher in Mesomorphy and lower in Ectomorphy. Concludingly Mesomorphy was the commonest criminal body building.

In the pursuit of Sheldon body type theory Klaus Conrad (1963) researched that with the grow up of a child percentage changes appeared in body building by assessing and calculating head to body length against age. His research showed children and adult were more mesomorphic and Ectomorphic, respectively. Conrad concluded that Mesomorphs were on lower level of ontogenic development than Ectomorphs. This idea of ontogenic development is reminiscent of Lombrosian atavism. He further said Mesomorphs were more immature psychologically and by this way his idea goes close to Eysenck's explanation who took help of body shape and Conrad results.

However research has found a significant association between mesomorphy and criminal tendencies in sample of borstal boys and female delinquent (Epps and Parnell 1952).

Criticism: Sheldon was also criticized for the way of selecting sample of delinquent and criteria used that was not legal, as such his concept of delinquent had not been legally defined. No connection was found between Mesomorphy and delinquency when his collected data were rechecked by using official criteria. One bigger shortcoming of somatotype category of explaining criminal behavior is complication and difficulty to measure who falls into which body type.

Blackburn^[4] concludes that, although many such studies suffer from methodological problems, particularly in the way that Mesomorphy is assessed, there is a degree of support for the idea that criminality and body build are linked. What remains unclear are why this should be so. Among the possibilities identified by Blackburn is that mesomorphy may reflect higher testosterone levels and hence higher aggressiveness^[5].

One methodological failing is common to all of the research on which the physical type

Theories described here are based. All of the criminals tested had been convicted and in most cases imprisoned. This is problematic for a variety of reasons. First, if there is such a thing as a general criminal population, convicted criminals are not necessarily typical of it as they might represent only the most persistent (or unlucky) offenders, secondly, the sample of non criminals fall into that category because of a lack of convictions.

Yet they might have felt inclined to offend, or even have committed crime with out being caught. Thirdly such a process of selection assumes that activities prohibited by the criminal law have some objectively defined quality of deviance. It also ignores any shifting processes with in the criminal justice system which might result in certain categories of person being over represented among convicts^[6].

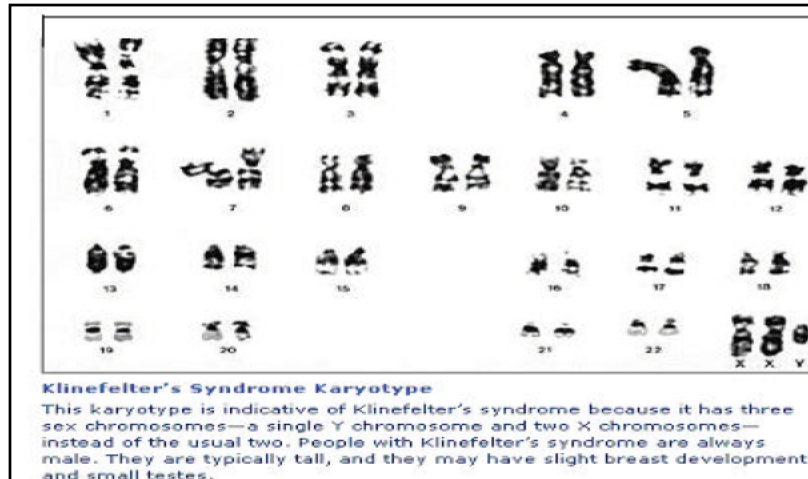
Physical type theories can be criticized for ignoring different aspects of the interaction between a person's physical makeup and environment. At a fairly simple level, people from poorer background will tend to have poorer diet and thus be smaller in stature.

Youth in manual jobs are more likely to acquire an athletic build. The over representation of such people among convicted criminals may be explained by a variety of socio-cultural, rather than biological factors. This casts doubt on early claims that physical inferiority and criminality are connected and on later findings of an association between Mesomorphy and delinquency^[7].

The criticism of this school centre around the social origins of body type: the way in which a particular somatype is to be explained. It may well be that lower working class children, who are more likely to be found in the criminal statistics, are also by virtue of diet, continual manual labor, physical fitness and strength, more likely to be Mesomorphic than Ectomorphic. Further, it is probably also the case that admission to delinquent subculture is dependent on body appearance^[8].

YYY Chromosome Theory: Or Chromosomal Anomalies:

Chromosomal anomalies and Genetic theory of crime was not an earlier development, it attempts to establish a connection between criminality and possession of a xyy chromosome complement. So the normal complement of chromosome for female is xx and for male xy. But some times in rare cases, a chromosome may be added or absent. The research in this area showed most of the male who manifested the abnormal chromosomal complement such as xyy, xxy, or rarer xxxy, xyyy were additionally studied delinquents and criminals. First time the interest in this research was emerged when chromosomal abnormality was investigated and xyy chromosome's presence was located and termed Klinefelter's syndrome. This special chromosomal combination was seen to be associated with the degeneration of testies during adolescence, with the low intelligence and to be over represented among inmates of institutions for the subnormal. The traits or signs resemble to Klinefelter syndrome were generally believed manifested due to



existence of xxy chromosomes and who with combination of xxy and xxy had mild mental defect;

Court Brown (1962) discovered the rate of delinquency among patients, who had sex chromosome abnormalities significantly high.

Casey^[9] following these findings checked mentally abnormal patients for sex chromosome abnormalities, institutionalized in special security conditions and thought to be potentially criminal. He traced double as many sex chromosome abnormalities among this population as among normal defective and ten times as many as in the normal population. Since this study of sex chromosomes abnormalities in these institutions could always wholly be accounted for by the xx yy cases, it seemed that such patients had special tendency to be delinquent and they were also found unusually tall.

W.H.Price^[10] on the same thought made an observation for chromosomal abnormalities existence in all available patients in a special security institution in Scotland and xxy male were identified of having normal physique except height, well developed genitalia (opposite to Klinefelter's syndrome) and slight mental deficiency.

As result extra y chromosome was met responsible for increasing an individual height. W.H.Price's team tested in a later research that extra y chromosome possessing

Patients included being severe psychopaths, to be convicted at younger age than other psychopath, to commit crime against property rather than against the person and to come from a background where there was no real evidence of crime. This is unique theory in its nature and subject matter which emphasizing to link delinquency and mental deficiency with abnormal chromosomal complement but this extra ordinary xxy sex chromosomal theory was remarkably pinpointing the way for genetical basis for criminal tendency.

Criticism: The matter of fault finding with chromosomal anomalies is the same as with Lombroso and Body type theories. This sex chromosome theory extraordinarily claimed that particular Criminal disposition had genetic foundation, but unable to locate the mechanisms where by these genes produced and characteristics converted into behavioral differences.

The limitation of Sex Chromosome Abnormality Theory is similar to the limitation of body type theories. As Hunter pointed out following:

Even if their behavior was no more aggressive than xxy males, it might be that because of their great height and build they would present such a frightening picture that the courts and psychiatrists would be biased to direct them to special hospitals for community safety. The bias might be further aggravated by the associated intellectual abnormality. This factor might find expression in the raised incidence of xxy (and xxyy) males in special hospital groups.

Sarbin and Miller^[6] had pointed out the failure of the chromosomal theories, to distinguish between the efficient causes of crime (the antecedent of the individual's performance of the illegal act) and the formal cause (the reasons for particular acts being stamped as illegal in the first place).

This type of biological explanation is open to similar criticism to other level against physical theories for example, Hunter^[11] has suggested that the abnormal size of xxy male might give them frightening image which encourages courts and psychiatrist to place them in institutions in order to protect the public. Theories of crime connected to chromosome anomalies have generated considerable discussion. However, since they can only be applied to very small proportion of the population, they are of limited value in explaining crime^[7].

Genetic Theory: Genetics inheritance placed near to xxy sex chromosome theory on the theme of that criminality can be transmitted genetically like many other characteristics. The idea stress on normal transmission, it is not due to effects of atavism and of mutations at the time of conception. Lombroso and Sheldon as well presented their explanation on the same idea of criminal behavior causes depended on criminal gene or single inherited characteristic.

The prisoners who had background of long frequent sentence as serious criminals were studied by Goring^[1] and observed inferior to other people in physical size and mental ability. No doubt environment effects growth and abilities but he claimed it was due to inheritance. A clear cut interrelationship of criminality among children and their criminal parents and among brothers was studied which was not result of environmental factor. He dismissed the objection raised against his explanation that criminality can be transferred through learning by observing others families members.

Goring^[1] on the ground of such instances claimed that criminality is injected genetically rather than scaley transferred because such children were observed who were separated at their early age from their parents because of their imprisoned, were as or more likely they become criminal as compared to other children who were not separated, so contact with criminal parent was not compulsory element for an offence.

The study for genetic contribution to criminality has entered into scientific methodology and concentrates on three main components, Family, twins and Adoption studies. It should be existed in families if criminal behavior is born and inherited, criminal parents will produce criminal children. It was coming since Lombroso study along with other, that criminals parents born offspring's had more risk of becoming criminals themselves. Osburn and West 1979 report that 40 % of the sons of criminal fathers go on to get a criminal record compared to only 13% of the sons of non criminal fathers.

West^[12] and Cloninger *et al.* (1978) reported similar findings.

Although early researchers argued that such evidence strongly hinted at a genetic contribution to criminality it is clear that such a conclusion is unjustified. There are a number of other possibilities beside genetics that might explain why criminal families tend to produce criminal offspring. First a correlation can not be used to prove that two variables are casually linked. Although there is a correlation between the criminality of father and son this might be due to a third variable which affects both, such as social class, unemployment or poor education^[14].

Twin studies: Genetically two different terms are used, identical twins and fraternal twins. When a single fertilized egg produces two embryos are known as identical twins (Monozygotic) fraternal twins appear when two eggs being fertilized at the same time, who are not genetically twins (Dizygotic). Genetically twins often exhibit same tendency of behavior and similarities in their characteristics. Identical (Monozygotic) and non identical (Dizygotic) pairs are compared by procuring similar environment then if any difference in the average similarity of MZ and DZ twins must be due to genetic influence. If one studied there is genetic contribution to the characteristics (MZ) identical would be expected to be more similar then DZ twins. The degree of similarity between twin's pairs is used concordance rates. A concordance rate is the degree to which member of twins pair display the same characteristics, expressed as percentage. Therefore if it is claimed that MZ twins are 50% concordant for criminality this means that in 50% of MZ twins pairs studied, both twins showed evidence of criminality where as in remaining 50% of a twin pairs only one of the twins showed signs of criminality.

Looking at a number of studies the average concordance rate is 55% for MZ twins and 17% DZ twins (Bartol 1999).

A number of early studies claimed results that supported the genetic hypothesis. However, these tends to be flawed, as in the absence of genetics tests, there was no reliable way of deciding whether twins pairs were mono- or dizygotic. More recent researches have examined less obvious differences between MZ and DZ concordance rate.

However they apparently support the suggestion of a genetic contribution to criminality.

Dalgard and kinglen^[15] discovered concordance rates of 26% in MZ and 15% In DZ by conducting a similar study in Norway.

Adoption Studies: Another component helps studying genetic contribution to criminality, adoption studies means those people who have been born by one pair of parents and brought up by another. If the adoptees resemble in characteristics to their real parents than adoptive then they will be strong influence of genetic on behavior and if adoptee characteristics are matching with their adoptive parents then it will be environmental effect. Crowe(1972) tested if the real biological mother of adoptee had a criminal record, then about 50% of adoptee by age of 18 year were come a crossed in criminal activities where mothers had no criminal records only 5% of their children were caught in delinquency.

Hutchings and Mednick^[16] showed figures after study in both real and adoptive fathers for examining

criminality, 36.2% sons become criminal whose both parents were remained criminals, 21.4% sons did so if only real father had involved, 11.5% sons learned criminal behavior whose neither father was convicted for an offence.

Criticism: Lack of the scientific research methodological application and ignoring environmental factors contribution are the major problems of all biological factor involving theories of criminality. This Genes blaming theory for character determining is creating confusion and ambiguity, because as yet no specific Genes were noted that caused to become criminal.

Ainworth^[17] points out, we are unlikely ever to find specific gene that causes someone to become certain type of criminal. The variety of different types of crime and the fact that legal definitions of criminal acts change over time means that it would be pointless to try to identify a gene for, say, burglary or financial fraud. However, there remains possibility that certain heritable behavioral traits, such as aggressiveness, contribute directly to violent crime.

One difficulty about twin studies is lack of clarity about the sorts of hereditary factors which are supposed to be passed on. This is important, as variation might manifest themselves in quite different forms of behavior (Trauser 1962).

A Norwegian researcher studied 139 pairs of male twins, where at least one twin per pair had been convicted^[15].

It should be noted that Christiansen did not use his findings to claim that heredity was the sole or even the dominant factor leading to higher concordance for identical twins. It was his view that twin studies could increase our understanding of interaction between environment and individual characteristics. Indeed, he used variations in concordance rates between urban areas and rural areas in his study to suggest that environmental factors might play a greater part in an urban set^[7].

Intelligence and Crime: Mental deficiency is also an important determinant other than physical inferiority in biological explanation of constitutional criminality. It has been controversial since long that criminal's level of intelligence is low or high to non criminals. Undoubtedly criminality and level of intelligence link each other. But to determine the level of intelligence is a difficult task. Intelligence is an innate and inherited ability which perceived a real part in individual personality and IQ test is reliable measure of intelligence. Goddard tests reviewed studies of criminals' intelligence revealed that 70% of the criminals were feeble-minded.

Wilson and Herinstein argue that constitutional factors are not necessarily genetic, they may be i. e. intelligence and temperament.

Intelligence is surely an aspect in personality, often considered as an innate or inherited ability.

West and Farrington were also in opinion that delinquent possessed low IQ, as a number of other social factors. Hirschi and Hindelang (1977) examined various studies and concluded that low IQ was as important in predicting delinquency as were social class and race. Within different race and social classes they found a consistent relationship between low IQ and delinquency.

Woodward (1955) strongly believed on low intelligence and delinquency connection. Goddard gave final opinion that majority of the criminals were feeble-minded.

Tennant and Hindelang (1970) reached on result after viewing of various studies that low IQ was an eminent in foreseeing delinquency as were social class and race. They observed a stable relationship between IQ and delinquency in different race and social classes.

Criticism: Trying to explain the correlation in complicated by uncertain about what IQ scores actually measures. It appears that performance in IQ tests may be influenced by a person's social class, race and other environmental factors. It is also possible that some factors lead to delinquency. If there was the case, any, association between low IQ and delinquency might be coincidental, I prefer to compromise, by seeing intelligence as a partly innate characteristics which develops through interaction with environmental factors and which through that interaction may itself influence behavior (Doherty 2003). Another source of objection to the use of IQ Tests, as a basis for suggesting a connection between low intelligence and criminality is that IQ tests do not measure innate intelligence anyway. It can be argued that a person's performance in such tests is effected by his cultural bias^[18].

Eysenck's personality theory: This particular presentation of Eysenck hinted and led to criminality emerged from particular personality traits and claimed that originally these traits are biological based. The Eysenck's dimension of Personality Theory is difficult to include in the inventory of biological oriented theories, it also considered learning and control theory, but he, Eysenck conceived that Inherited tendency play a very strong and long lasting role and external stimuli influence behavior. He claimed that each of the personality dimensions has a genetic origin. In relation to Extroversion and Neuroticism, he declared that each has biological basis^[9], In 1959, he

suggested two dimension of personality, 01) Neuroticism (N) 2) Extraversion consisting of impulsiveness and sociability, both are not depending to each other, which were not only dividing the people into various types, they could vary beside to belong to these dimension, depression, unstable mood and anxiety are connected with high N, where as a person with low N looked emotionally stable. E dimension is considered responsible for motivation that a person needs from his surrounding.

When the tendency is toward both excessive Extraversion and Neuroticism, criminality will be the out come. The extreme of Neuroticism is characterized by emotionality and instability, being either monarchic moodiness, including depression and anxiety or excitability and aggression^[13,19].

The extreme of Extraversion termed extraversion and introversion. the person scoring high in Extraversion, displays sociability, activity, optimism, outgoing and impulsive behavior, the low score being opposite of that.

Eysenk invented a psychometric test (Eysenk Personality questionnaire (EPQ).for measuring these traits and distributed among the people and studied maximum people fell in neither very high nor very low.

Later in 1968, for extending his two dimension system to trace the link between personality s' dimension traits and crime, Eysenck^[19] introduced Psychoticism (p) a 3rd dimension with claim that this led directly from psychosis through psychopath to normality.

It is allegedly characterized by various traits:- Solitary/troublesome/cruel/lacking feeling/sensation-seeking/hostile/liking oddity/disregard for danger upsetting and making fool of others^[19].

Uncertainty has been expressed about what the P scale measure, (Howarth, 1986).

However the following traits are taken to correspond with Psychoticism: insensitivity to other; a linking for solitude; sensation seeking; and a lack of regard for danger (Eysenck, 1968). A similarity has been noted between this description of Psychoticism and psychopath^[20].

Eysenck claimed that the efficiency and performance of human nervous system related with E and N traits. E is concerning to autonomic arousal and cortical ability of a person. . If E is lower then he need more motives and stimulation from his environments for doing compulsory activities. Central nervous system s' stability connected with N dimension of personality; N high score is evident of a person s; nervous system get up powerfully in an opposite movement because of their instability of mood. These people hardly adjust with new environment, so conformity of behavior does not take place easily.

Eysenck originally suggested that criminal's behavior were more likely in people with high E and high N scores.

The combination of these two traits would result in a person who constantly sought excitement and stimulation (because of their high E) but who did not learn from their mistakes or punishments (due to high N). Thus the normal processes of socialization would fail to work properly on such an individual, resulting in a high probability of criminal behavior. Eysenck later suggested the existence of a third personality dimension; Psychotism, (P) high P scores characterize people who are cold, uncaring, solitary and aggressive. As with E and N, Eysenck^[19] believed that p is largely genetic and that individuals with extreme p scores are highly likely to engage in criminal behavior.

Critique: The great problem with theories of Dimensions of Personality that its foundation is not right down, neither it is fish nor flesh, it is a mixture of Psychology and Biology,therefore ambiguity and confusion creating explanation unable to measure co-relation between crime and personality traits.

Eysenck^[19] studies techniques were greatly criticized for having many flaws which tarnished the validity and creditability of findings. Error of computation, uniquely biased sample which forbid any generalization, scale with built in bases which do not measure what they purport to measure, unexplained inconsistencies with in the data, misinterpretations and contradiction of the relevant research of others and unjustifiable manipulation of the data. Any one of Eysenck s' many errors is sufficient to raise serious questions about the validity of his conclusions, in toto, absurdity is compounded upon absurdity, so that where the truth lies is impossible to determine (Richard chrishe 1965).

Crime is a relative term; society and Culture determine what is right and wrong. To break the circle of social norms is a crime. Sometimes Social condition and Cultural situation push someone to break the social criteria with out having any born defect; therefore biological variations are insufficient to explain the reason of crime commission. So Eysenck constructed a false notion of interconnection of biology and society in regard of crime.

Another more rigorous back hole with the claimer and preacher of biological factor for crime is that before the conviction by the court no one is criminal even though a person plan for a crime is proved but not acted. The perditions guessed on base of specific behavior type are not reliable and trustworthy. Only display of aggressive behavior is not enough evident for a person to become a criminal."

Eysenck^[19] s' theory has stimulated a great research and there is some support for his claims. However a number of important criticisms have been made on it. First there is inconsistency of the findings relating to the E scores among offenders. One possibility is that the E

scale actually measures two different things, impulsive and sociability. There is some evidence that offenders groups score higher than controled on impulsive but not sociability. Secondly some researchers have taken issue with Eysenck s' concept of P, because it is unclear exactly what it is measuring. It appears to be related to psychopathic tendencies but not in a consistent way^[4].

Thirdly some researcher have criticized Eysenck s' notion of personality as a set of traits that are consistent across situations.

CONCLUSION

Biological positivist argued that origin of criminality is based on inherited characteristics. Cesare Lombroso and his fellows Ferri and Garofalo member of Italian school, attracted great amount of attention for their work that there was a category of born criminal's throwback to a less fully evolved form of human being. Ferry and Garofalo also recognized importance of environmental factors influencing human behavior. Lomboroso also latter on had accepted the effect of environment on behavior. The discovery of inter relationship between criminals and specific body type and genetically explanations supported and forwarded the idea of criminals were physically defected. The following explanation supports innate criminal's idea.

Biological Inherited Constitutions means: physical and biological make up and all other qualities including human body working systems and mechanisms which provide perception, understanding, cognition for decision making and acting.

If no defect in Constitution: No error in perception? understanding cognition ? calculation and decision making and implementing ? action- appropriate ? no mistake ? no crime

If Deficiency or Shortfall in constitution: Deficiency and error in perceiving? understanding? cognition? miscalculation, indecision making and implementing? misappropriate action ? mistake ? crime.

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