

Opening Page



## Presenter

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# Psychological Theories of Criminology-

-Pushkar Ghimire

-Shiva Prasad Acharya (Roll No. 9)

9(2078, Jestha 20, Thursday)

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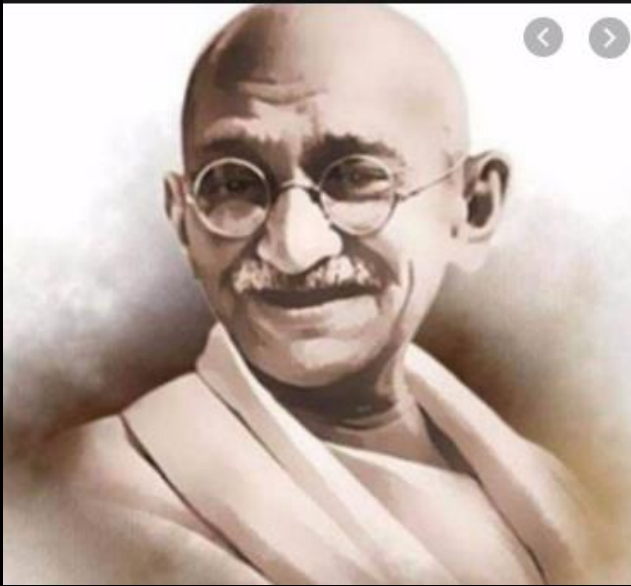
## Sacred Quote

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• ALL CRIME IS A DISEASE AND  
SHOULD BE  
TREATED AS  
SUCH;



-Mahatma Gan-  
dhi

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# Introduction



## PTC:Definition

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

### PTC:Definition

*It refers to the theories that attribute criminal behavior of individuals to psychological factor, such as emotion and mental problem*

## Introduction PTC:

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### Introduction to Psychological theory of criminology

- *Psycho= soul*  
*Logy= Study*
- *Psychology is the study of human behavior.*
- *Crime is committed because he/she has personality disorder or mental ill.*
- *Criminal=patient*  
*Jail= Hospital*

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## Introduction PTC(contd)

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### Introduction (contd)

- *Crime is the result of some form of personality.*
- *Destructive family and Poor moral development results to criminal behavior.*
- *Nature Vs Nurture: Nature is close to hereditary and Nurture means which is developed later (culture)*

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# Pillars of PPsychology

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**Pillars of Psychology:**

**The 5 Pillars of Psychology**

**BIOLOGICAL**  
Biopsychology /Neuroscience  
Sensation  
Consciousness

**COGNITIVE**  
Perception  
Thinking  
Intelligence  
Memory

**DEVELOPMENTAL**  
Learning  
Lifespan Development

**SOCIAL & PERSONALITY**  
Social  
Personality  
Emotion  
Motivation

**MENTAL & PHYSICAL HEALTH**  
Abnormal  
Therapies  
Stress, Lifestyle, and Health

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## Causative factors for Crime according to PTC::

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### Four Major aspects of PTC

*Causative factors of Crime according to Psychological Theory of Crime are:*

1. *Failure in Psychological Development*
2. *Learned Behaviors of Aggression Violence*
3. *Inherent Personality Traits*
4. *Mental illness*

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# 1.Failure In Psychological Development

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

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## Failure In Psychological Development:

1. Lack of normal growth as others.
2. There are many reason like family, nutrition etc.
3. Failure in psychological development can make someone rigid and impulsive in his/her approach.
4. Individual might have underdeveloped conscience which leads to irrational thinklngs and difficulties in differentiating about right or wrong.

## 2. Learned Behavior of aggression and violence:

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

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### Learned Behavior

- *Surrounding environment*
- *Abusive Household*
- *Violent Parents*
- *Peers influence*

भक्तपुर घटना प्रकरण : श्रीमती र छोराको हत्यापछि विष सेवन !

राष्ट्रिय प्रहरी, काठमाडौं

HP Hamro Pharma  
सिंहदरबार चोक, काठमाडौं



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### 3.Criminality &Mental illness

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

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#### **Criminality & Mental illness**

- *Psychological disorder*
- *Mental illness*
- *Personality disorder*

# Psychopathic Personality

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

## Psychopathic Personality

- *Antisocial personality, psychopathy, or socio-path are terms used interchangeably. (Siegal, 2009)*
- *Some common characteristics are:*
  - *Absence of conscience*
  - *Emotional instability*
  - *Absence of a life plan*
  - *Inability to form social relationship*

# Personality Theory

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## Personality Theory

- Personality is something that makes us what we are and also that which makes us different from others.
- This theory believes that criminal activity is the result of a defective, deviant, or inadequate personality.
- Delinquents and criminals have abnormal, inadequate, or specifically criminal personalities or personality traits that differentiate them from law abiding people.

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# Frustration

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## Frustration:

- *Frustration is caused from the obstracle that arises in the way of reaching goal.*
- *Gap between Real Self and Ideal Self causes frustration and leads to crime:*
- *Case: Nayur, a third year MBBS student at*

PANAJI: Mayur Gupta, a third-year student at the Goa Medical College (GMC), and a native of Agra, shocked his colleagues when he was arrested and booked for attempting to [rob](#) at knifepoint a bank close to the institute at Bambolim.

- *Source: Times of India (Jan 13, 2013)*

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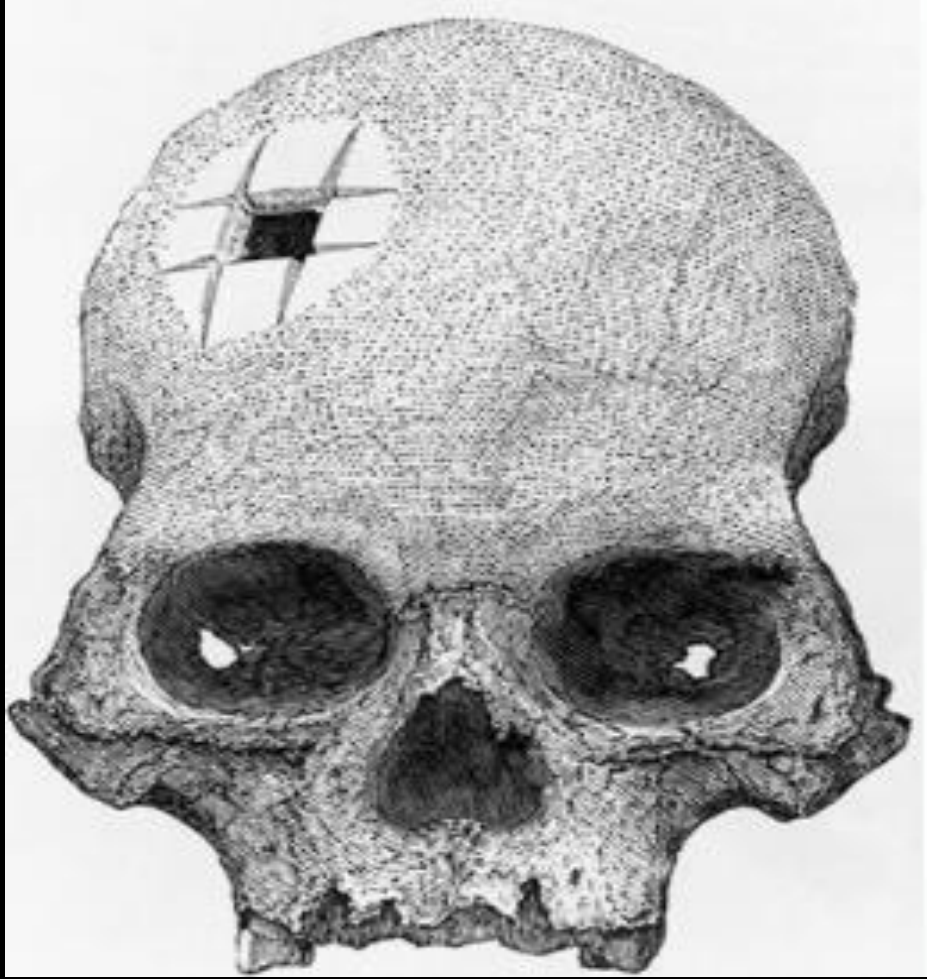
## Cranial Hole: A way out for evil spirit:

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### Cranial Hole: A way out for evil spirit:



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## Story of Tell Tale Heart

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### Story of Tell Tale Heart:

- Inspired by a real-life murder committed in 1830 in Salem, Massachusetts
- Here the Edgar Allan Poe shows that the narrator has disorganized schizophrenia. Who killed his master only because he doesn't like his eyes.
- Narrator was successful in 8<sup>th</sup> night. In other nights his eyes were closed and was unable to kill him.
- Narrator compared the tickling of watch with the heartbeat of dead master and reveal the truth.



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## Major Theories of PTC:

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

*Major Theories*

## Three Major theories related to PTC

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

### Three Major PTC:

When examining psychological theories of crime, one must be cognizant of the three major theories.

1. The first is psychodynamic theory,.
2. The second is behavioral theory. Behavioral theorists study behavior modeling and social learning.
3. The third is cognitive theory, the major premise of which suggests that an individual's perception and how it is manifested affect his or her potential to commit crime.

PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORY

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PSYCHODYNAMIC  
THEORY

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## A. Psychodynamic Theory

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

### Psychodynamic Theory

- This theory holds that Human personality is controlled by unconscious mental processes developed in early childhood.
- Those who experience miseries, lack of love, lack of happiness, lack of nurture and other experiences which make their ego weak. If a person has weak ego then he is likely to commit crime

# Psychodynamic Theory-Sigmund Freud

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

## Psychodynamic Theory-Sigmund Freud

- Individual Personality is controlled by unconscious mental processes that are grounded in early childhood.
- The person is constantly drawn to past events that occurred in their early childhood.
- This result to weak (or absent) ego- weak ego is linked with poor or absence of social etiquette immaturity, and dependence on others

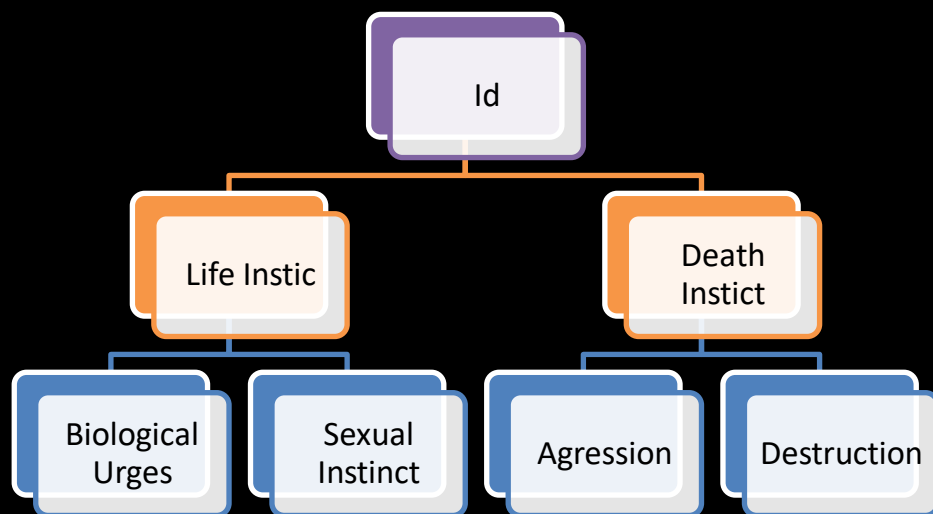


# ID

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## ID:

- It dictates needs and desires
- It is pleasure principle.
- It is unconscious biological drives for food, sex and other necessities which is concerned with instant pleasure and gratification
- It has two parts:



## Ego:

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### Ego:

- It is reality principle
- It evolves from id. It is art of possible  
It is guide to compromise.
- It compensates for demands of the id  
by guiding a individual action or behavior to keep him/her within the  
boundary of the society.
- Conscious part
- Rational part
- Responsible part
- Self control

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# SuperEgo

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

## SuperEgo

- It is morality principle
- It counteracts the id by fostering feelings of morality.
- An individual commits crime because he/she has underdeveloped superego.

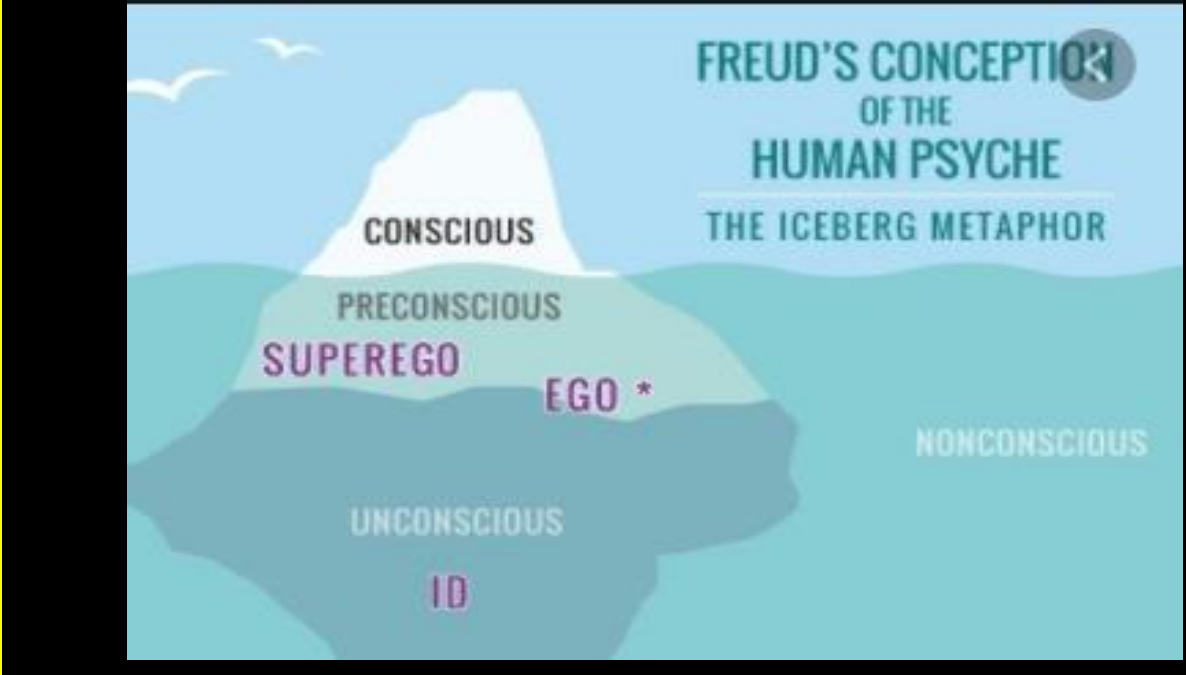
For eg: X found a mobile found in a classroom and took it and didn't tell it to anyone. This is because he has underdeveloped Superego

- SuperEgo consists of two parts:
  - A) The conscience consists of all the behavior from which we have been punished .
  - B) The thing for which we felt guilty.

# Id, Ego and SuperEgo: Iceberg Metaphor

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

## Iceberg Metaphor



# Psychosexual Development: Intro

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

## Psychosexual Development

- The most controversial of Freud's assumptions
- Believes personality is shaped throughout childhood during the psychosexual stages of development child has a desire for sensual pleasure from birth
- In each stage the child must get enough gratification to be able to move to the next stage
- Too much gratification can cause problems
- Too little gratification the child becomes fixated in the stage and can not move to the next

# Psychosexual Stage of Human Development

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

## Psychosexual Stage:

- *Most controversial Freudian theory.*
  - *It is called psychosexual stage because it represents Sexual Energy (libido) of particular part of body*
1. *Oral Stage (Birth-18 months):*
  2. *Anal Stage (18 -36 months):*
  3. *Phallic Stage (3-6year):*
  4. *Latency Stage (6- puberty):*
  5. *Genital Stage: (Begins with puberty):*

# 1: The oral stage ( from birth – 18 mth)

श्री गणेशायः नमः श्री सरस्वत्यै नमः श्री राधाकृष्णाभ्याम् नमः

## 1.: The oral stage:

- *Erogenous area is focus on the mouth*
- *Pleasure is gained through sucking*

*e.g. Breast feeding*

- *If child stays fixated in this stage in adulthood can be Smoker, Bite fingernails.*



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## 2: The anal stage 18 mth – 3 years

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### 2: The anal stage 18 mth – 3 years

- Erogenous center is the anus.
- Pleasure gained from through defecation. In this stage child learns to control this bowel and bladder.
- If child stays fixated in this stage in adulthood can be Anally retentive – fussy, overly tidy, OCD (if punished during potty training)



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## OCD:Click to view Video

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### OCD:

- Click here to view the video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ua9zr11Gm10>



[understanding-obsessive-](#)

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### 3: The phallic stage 3 – 6 years

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#### 3: The phallic stage 3 – 6 years

- Focus on the genitals
- Exploration and interest in genitals
- The child realises the differences between male and females and became aware of the sexuality.
- Go through either:
  - The Oedipus Complex (for boys)
  - The Electra Complex (for girls)



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# Oedipus Complex

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## Oedipus Complex

- Boy starts to desire his mother.
- Boy sees father as a rival for his mother's attention.
- The boy is in a state of conflict. He resolves this by internalising and identifying with his father.
- This leads to the development of the superego. The boy substitutes his desire for his mother into desire for other women.



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# Electra Complex

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## Electra Complex

- She starts to sexually desire her father who has a penis.
  - The girl begins to develop penis envy. She blames her mother for removing her penis.
  - The girl sees her mother as a sexual rival for her father.
  - To resolve this, the girl represses her feelings for her father and begins to identify with her mother
- The superego develops, she replaces penis envy with desire for a baby.



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## Oedipus and Electra Complex

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### Oedipus and Electra Complex

- *Oedipus Complex means the male children wants to possess his mother exclusively and wants to get rid of his father.*
- *Electra complex the girl has desire for her father but later she realizes that she doesn't have penis and want to possess it to become a boy*

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## 4.The Latency Stage (6 years – Puberty)

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### The Latency Stage

- *The child continues his or her development but sexual urges are relatively low.*
- *Sexual drive remains dormant*
- *Focus on explorations and developments of skills.*



## 5.: The genital stage

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### 5: The genital stage



- Focus on genitals
- Begin to become attracted to the opposite sex and get pleasure from sexual relationship with opposite sex.
- If one became fixated during a this stage, will have a greater difficulty with opposite sex relationships in the future.
- If all stages have been successfully completed, an individual should be able to have well-developed, caring relationships with people of the opposite sex.

Lorena chop off her husband penis with a kitchen knife (1993)/ after acquittal she remain 5 weeks in pyschiatric hospital.



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## Psychoanalytical Theory:

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### Psychodynamic Theory:

*According to Freud, when the three primary structural elements of personality (ID, EGO and SUPER EGO) are not in harmonious relations conflicts and anxiety develops which leads to crime*



# Psychoanalysis: Example

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## Psychoanalysis: Example



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# Maslow Hierarchy of Needs

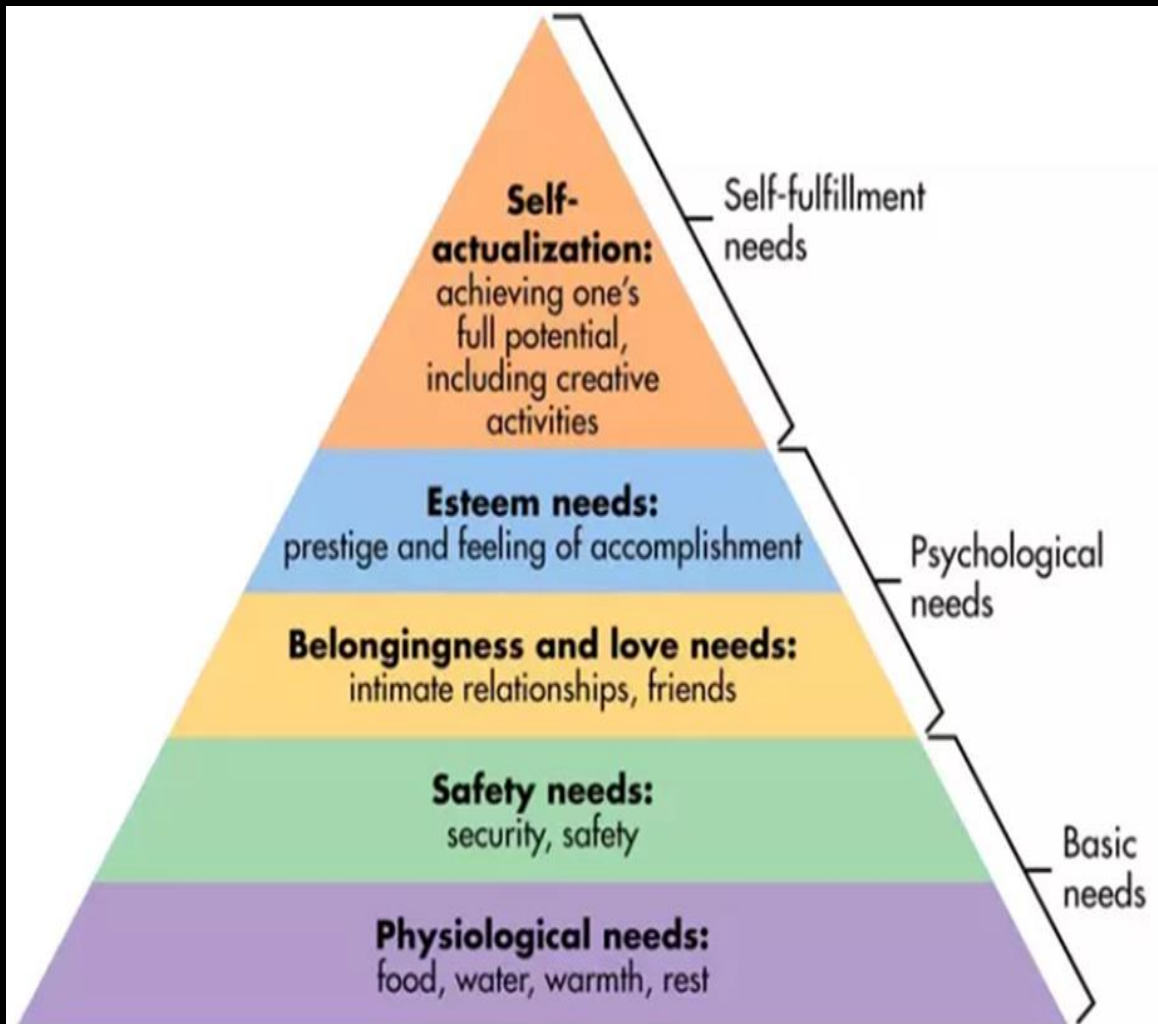
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## Maslow Hierarchy of Needs

- *Crime is caused due to the inability to satisfying one's need.*



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# Low Self Esteem

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## Consequence of Low Self Esteem:

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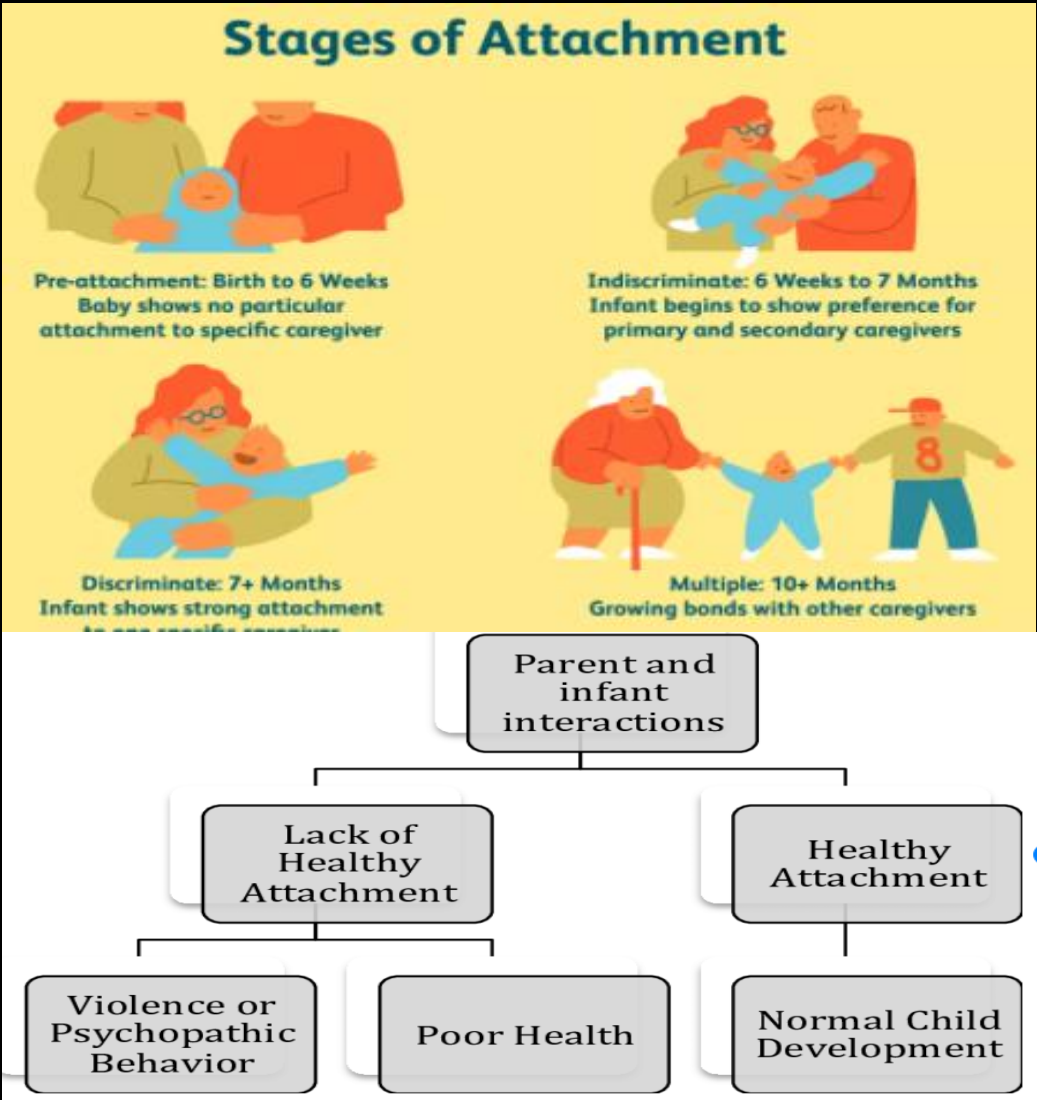
Bowlby Attachment Theory:

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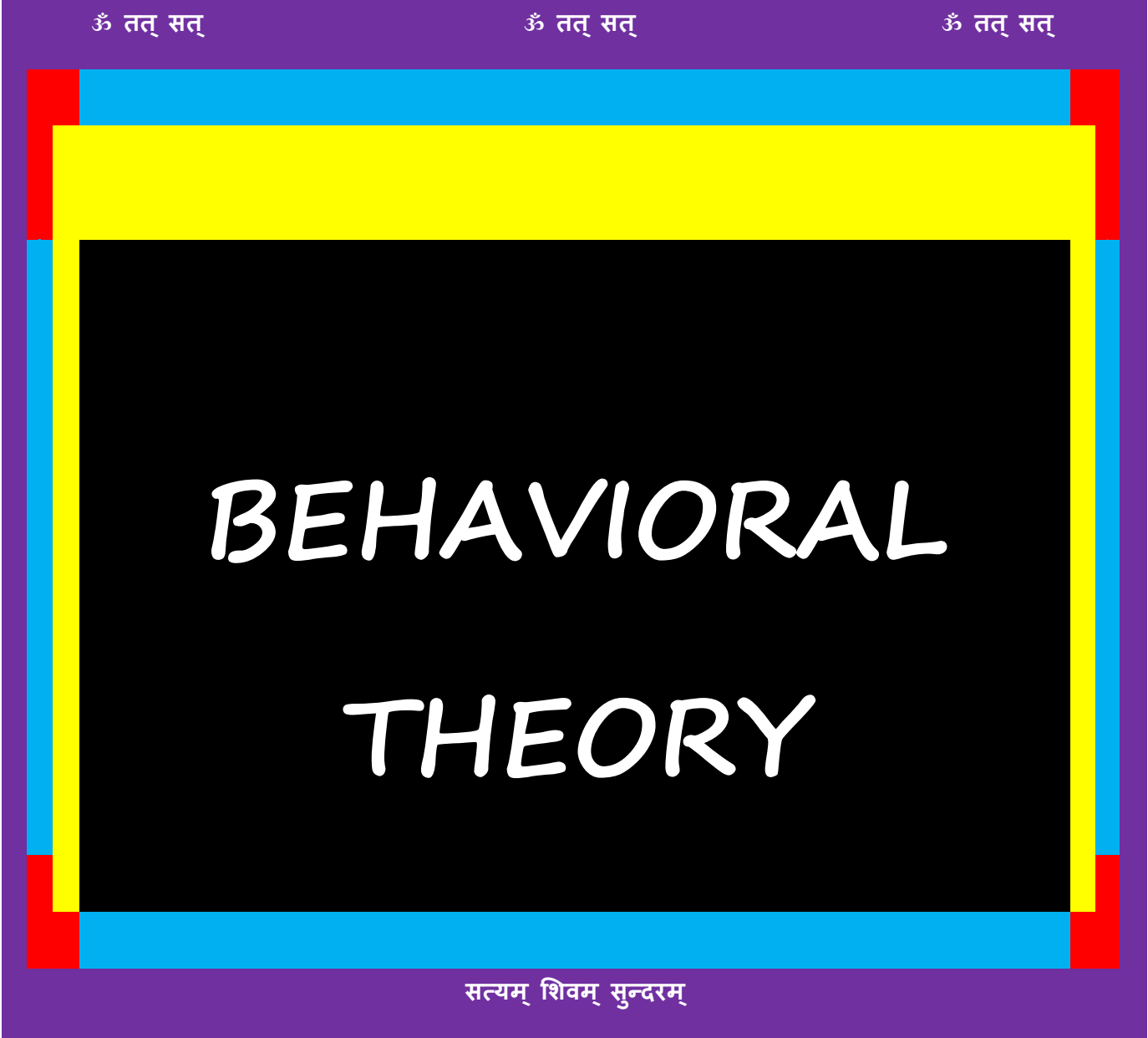
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Bowlby Attachment Theory:



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C.BEHAVIORAL THEORY



## Behavioral Theory-Albert Bandura

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### Behavioral Theory-Albert Bandura

- This theory maintains that human behavior is developed through learning experiences.
- Behaviorism deals with the actions of people based on external environmental influence.
- People commit crime when they model their behavior after others they see being rewarded for the same acts.
- Behavior is reinforced by rewards and extinguished by punishment even by observing others receiving it.

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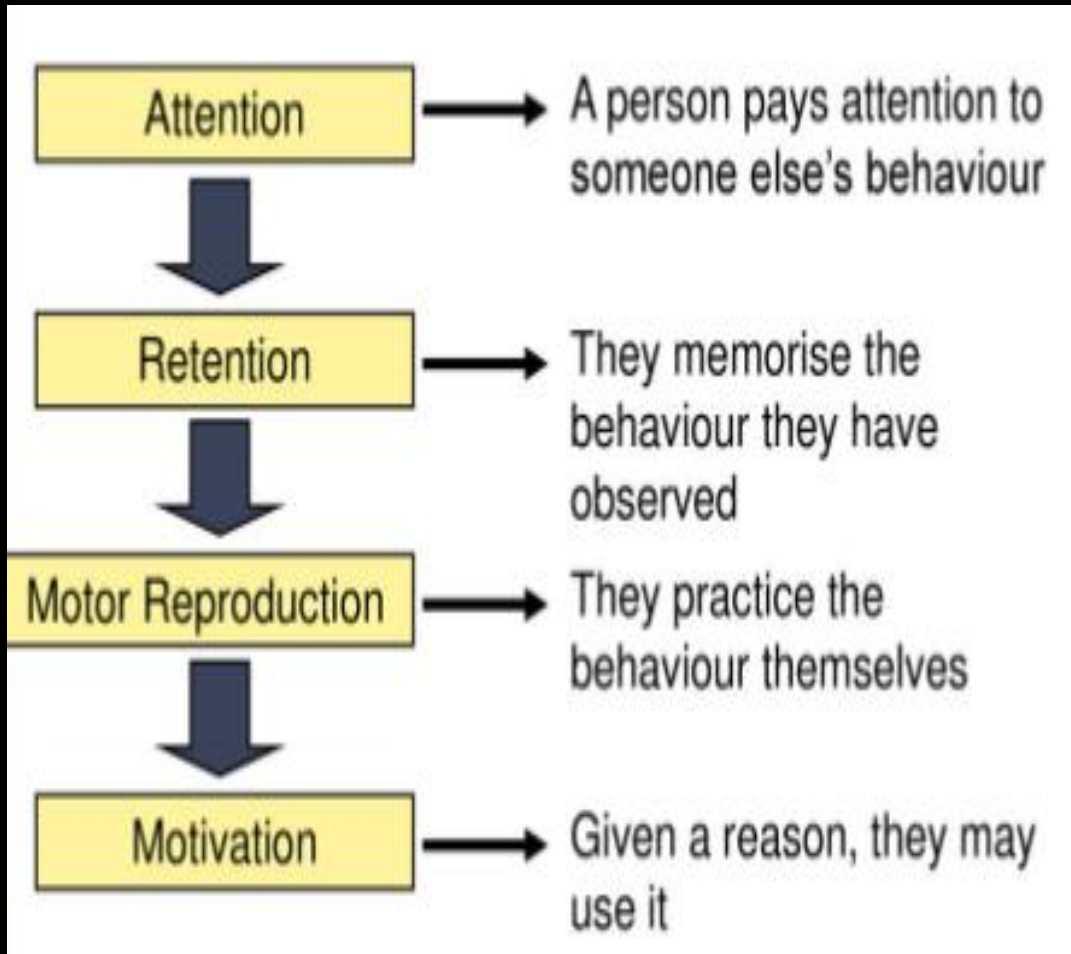
## Bandura's 4 stages of observational learning:

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### Bandura's Social Learning Theory:



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# Erikson's Theory of PsychoSocial Development:

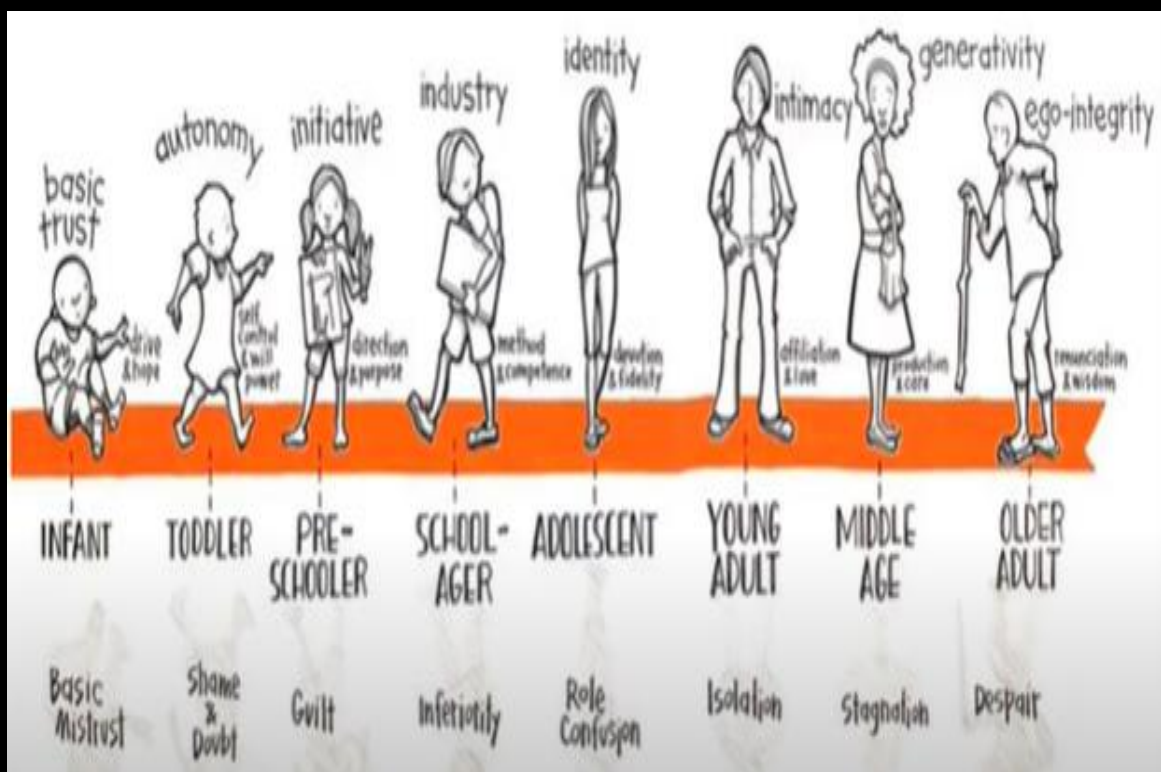
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## Erikson's Theory of PsychoSocial Development:

- According to the theory, successful completion of each stage results in a healthy personality and the acquisition of basic virtues



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# Pavlop Experiment of Classical Conditioning:

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## Pavlop Experiment :

Before conditioning			
<b>FOOD (UCS)</b>	<b>SALIVATION (UCR)</b>		
<hr/>			
<b>BELL</b>	<b>NO RESPONSE</b>		
<hr/>			
During conditioning			
<b>BELL + FOOD (UCS)</b>	<b>SALIVATION (UCR)</b>		
<hr/>			
After conditioning			
<b>BELL (CS)</b>	<b>SALIVATION (CR)</b>		

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# Skinner Experiment: Operant Conditioning:

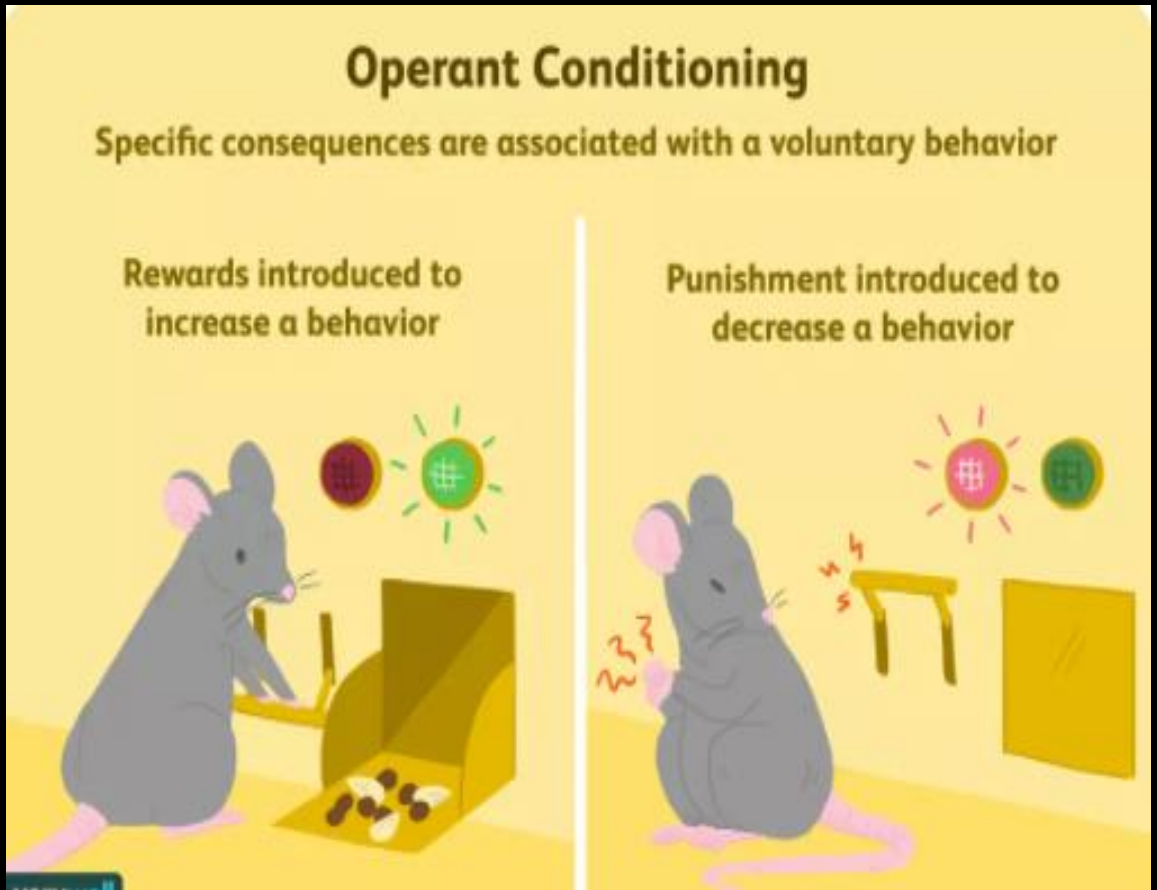
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## Skinner Experiment

- *Rewarded behavior is reinforced and punished behavior extinguished*



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# Insight Learning Kohler

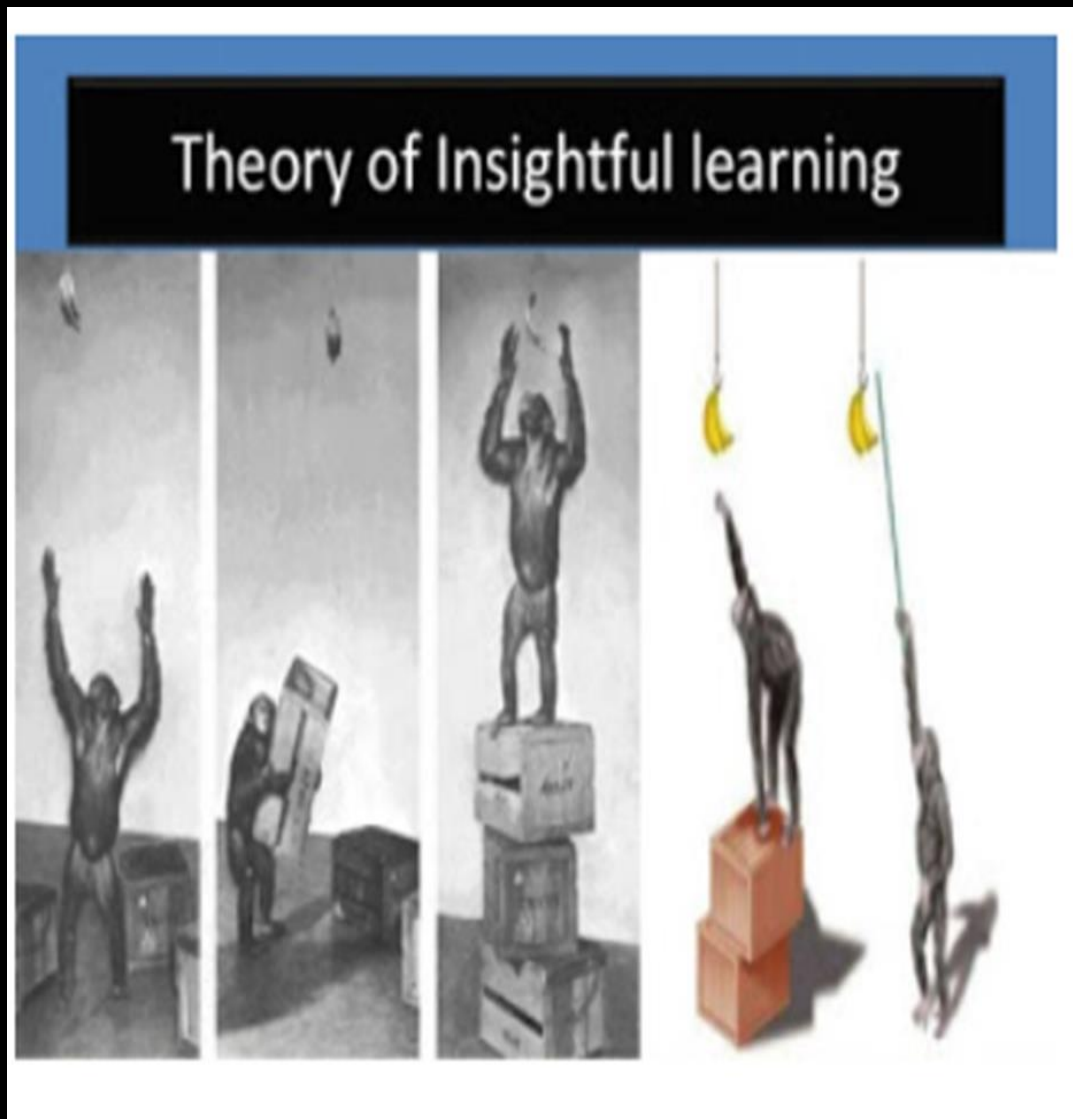
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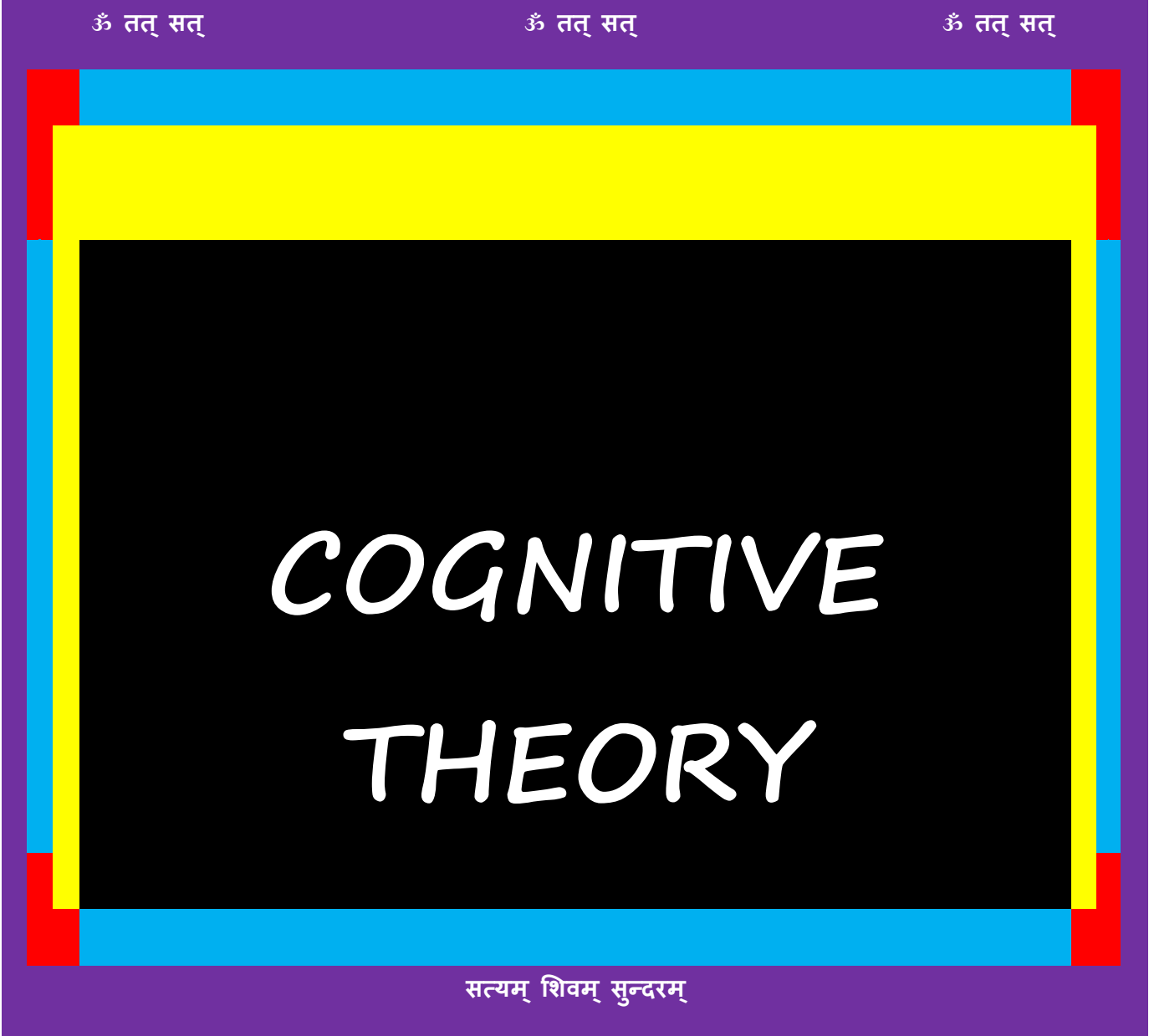
## Insight Learning: Kohler

- Sudden realization of solution of a problem based on mental abilities.



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D.COGNITIVE THEORY



# Introduction to Cognitive Theory

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## Cognitive Theory-

- Here, psychologist focus on the mental processes of individuals.
- Cognitive theories attempt to understand how criminal offenders perceive and mentally represent the world around them

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# Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development:

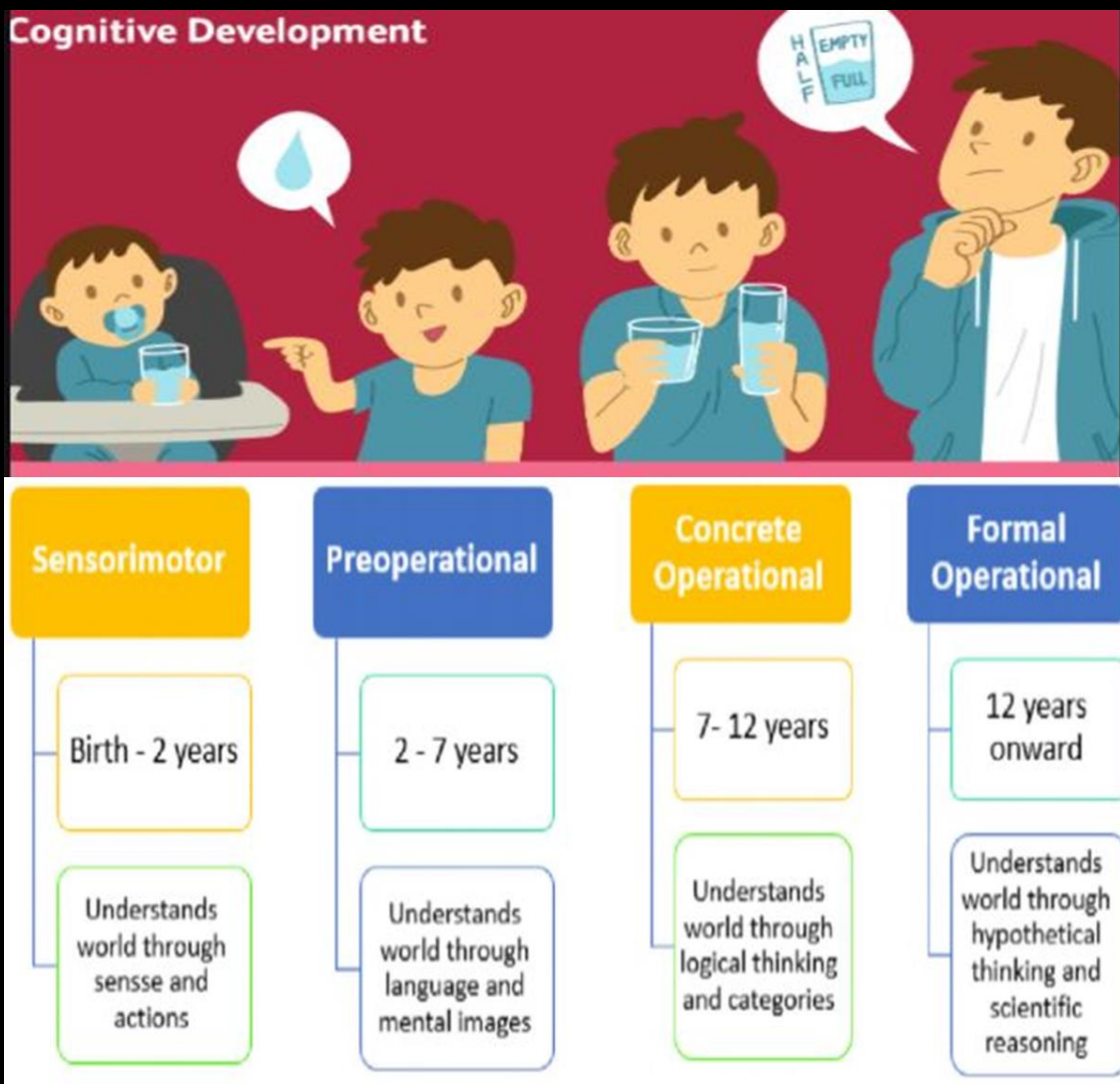
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## Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development:

- Piaget theorized that individual reasoning process is developed in orderly fashion.



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# Kohlberg theory of Moral Development

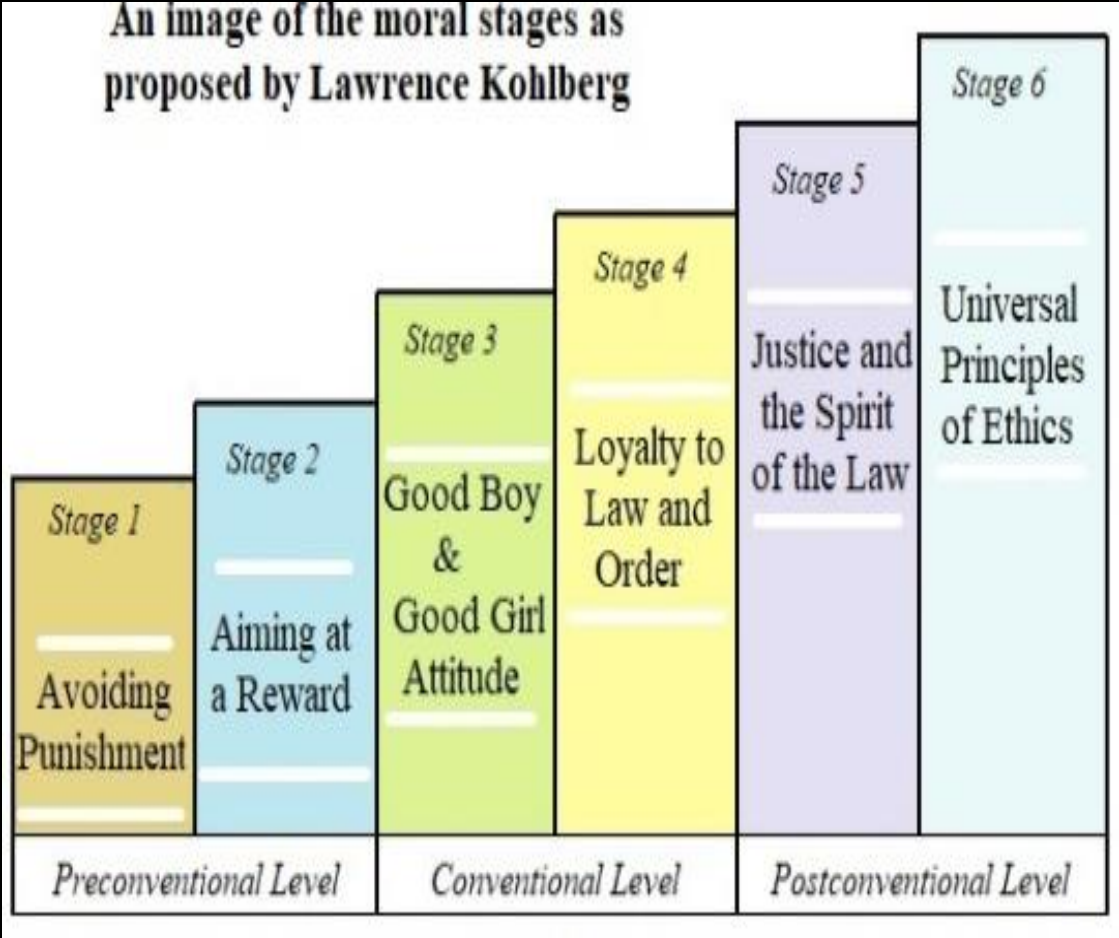
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## Kohlberg theory of Moral Development:

- He applied the concept of moral development to criminological theory



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E. Criticism:

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:

Criticism

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# Problems with the Freudian Theory

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## Problems with the Freudian Theory

- Several studies show that most criminals are not physiologically different than the rest of society.
- Even if someone who is disturbed physiologically , it does not mean the illness caused the crime.
- The theory does not consider any outside circumstances where the crime occur.
- Psychotherapy is scientifically untestable. The emphasis of the therapy is to rehabilitate the individual offender. It leaves out the offender in the environment in which criminal behavior occurs. The assumption that criminal behaviors are a symptom of those problems is most likely wrong.

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## Criticism of PCT:

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### Criticism of PCT:

- It doesn't study all cases. It only study relatively a small no. of cases
- They have focused on failures in psychological development--an overbearing or weak conscience, inner conflict, insufficient moral development and are thus study is extremely individualist
- It is sophicasted to test
- It is difficult to make generalisation, as there is individual differences.
- It doesn't have strong theoritical and emphirical basis

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## F. Court Cases

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# Court Cases

सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम्

## Court Case: NKP:3178 Vol8.2044

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### Court Case: NKP:3178 Vol8.2044

- HMG Vs. Abdul Fatte Musalman, Case:Muder
- २ पक्ष बीच भइरहेको प्रेममा बाधा विरोध गर्ने जाँदा कमजोर मानसिकताको कारण दुवैले आत्महत्या गर्ने निधो गरी इन्द्राले आफ्नो घाँटीमा छुरी प्रहार गर्दा आफूले समेत मद्दत दिई निजलाई मारी आफू पनि मर्न प्रयत्न गरी पेटमा यत्रतत्र छुरी प्रहार गरेको देखिँदा र वारदातको स्थिति समेत विचार गर्दा यी प्रतिवादीलाई सर्वस्वसहित जन्मकैद गर्दा चर्को पर्ने ।

सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम्

### Court Case: NKP:2071 Vol 1. D.NO.9101

- *Sarita Poudel Vs. GoN, Case Murder*
- चरम गरिबी, असहाय अवस्था, सहयोग र समर्थनको अभावले मनोवैज्ञानिक दुर्बलताले विवेकहीन कार्य गरेको देखिन आउँदछ । बराबर विरामी भइरहने र त्यसको भार थेग्न नसक्ने अवस्थाले विचलित भएर एउटा महिलाले आफ्नो प्रियजन कै उपर साङ्घातिक बल प्रयोग गर्नुपर्ने परिस्थिति मानवता र समाजका लागि पनि चेतावनी दिने खालको कुरा छ । यस्तो कार्य र परिस्थिति अवाञ्छित र विडम्बनापूर्ण त छ तर त्यस्तो स्थितिबाट उम्कन सक्ने राहतजन्य व्यवस्थाहरूको अभावमा त्यस्तो जघन्य र सम्वेदनशून्य अवस्था आई नरहला भन्न पनि सकिँदैन । समाज र राज्यले यस्ता कुराको कारक तत्वहरूको अध्ययन र पहिचान गरी मानवीय सुरक्षाका किल्लाहरू ठेकेदारहरूले मजबुत पार्ने प्रयास गर्नुपर्ने ।

**Court Case: NKP:2071 Vol 9. D.NO.9242**

- *GON Vs. Radhika Shrestha*
- धेरै जसो BWS सुविधा खोजिएको विवादमा वर्षौंदेखि प्रताडीत, घरेलु हिंसाको सिकार भएकी महिला जो पतिबाट दुर्व्यवहारको सिकार निरन्तर भएका हुन्छन्, चोट, प्रहार, धक्का (Trauma) बराबर पाउँछन्, बारम्बार परपुरुषको लान्छना, दुर्व्यवहार पाउँछन् वा ज्यान मार्ने धम्कीसमेत पाउँछन् । निजले उक्त पीडक पति, प्रेमीको हत्या मौकामा गरेको नभई कैयौं दिनपछि ज्यान जोगाउन वा पीडक निदाएको वा नशा सेवन गरेको बखत मौका छोपी गर्ने गर्दछन् । यस्तो हत्याको एकमात्र कारण आवेश, घृणा, प्रहारबाट मुक्ति वा पीडकले मार्ने डर, त्रासबाट मुक्ति रहेको हुने ।

## Conclusion

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### Conclusion

- Psychological Theory of Criminology has introduced a new dimension in the study of crime
- PTC is sufficiently successful to make use of psychology to help explain criminal behaviour
- Despite its limitations PTC is very successful to provide genuine answer to the questions Why do people commit crimes? And what criminals different from rest of us?
- The person commit the crime because he is psychologically unfit- Enrico Ferri
- Pleasure and Pain Principle of Bentham are also related to PTC
- General Happiness principle of J.S. Mill

is related to Social Psychology.

- Marx's Class conflict is the conflict between Id and SuperEgo in Social Footing
- Balancing of Interest theory of RP is parallel to the balancing of Id and SuperEgo.
- CLS & Feminist Movement is also consequence of Identity Crisis
- Morality Concept of Fuller and Finnis is connected with the Moral Developmental theory proposed by Kohlberg.
- Thus we see no theory and idea can escape from the gravitational pull of the Psychological theories.

# Thank You

