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Prasanna S,

Chairman of Institute of Legal Education (Established by I.L.E. Educational Trust)

No. 08, Arul Nagar, Seera Thoppu,

Maudhanda Kurichi, Srirangam,

Tiruchirappalli – 620102

Phone : +91 94896 71437 – info@ilededu.in / Chairman@ilededu.in



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CORRELATION BETWEEN CRIME AND PSYCHE OF HUMANS

AUTHOR—SANA PARVEEN, Student of MAHARAJA, SURAJMAL INSTITUTE, Department of Law, DELHI

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ABSTRACT

In one culture, state, province, or legal system, an act may be regarded as a crime; in other cultures, it may be regarded as a disease, which is also a reflection of enlightened cultures. Psychology provides the factors which works behind the person who is forced to commit a crime. By studying psychology, we can open all doors to understand the mindset of such people to eventually prevents other people from following the same path. Although the interactions between the two fields have received little attention, the relationship between psychology and law can be traced back to the 19th century. In order for the criminal justice system to win the war against crime and criminality, the existing relationship between these disciplines needs to be nurtured and developed. The interface between these disciplines has grown tremendously over time. This paper provides insights about the differentiation between crime and criminality. Further this paper talks about various prestigious theories related to personality traits of humans. Moreover, the paper discusses the factors which influence the mind of individuals to commit such crimes. Also, it provides suggestions for the betterment of the

individuals and talks about their corrective techniques. The paper concludes on a positive note, that the mentality of individual and their past experiences can be rectified at the very beginning, it is the duty of the parents and their environment to look for a healthier and prosperous life for their kid.

KEYNOTES: Crime, Criminality, Psychology, Justice, Law

INTRODUCTION

The psychology of humans and the situations are intermingled which results in the occurrence of the crime. Psychology is derived from Latin word 'psyche' means the 'soul' and 'logos' means the 'study of subject'. It studies the experiences, biological activities of body and the cognitive processes of a person. Criminality And Crime Individuals tends to confuse between 'criminality' and 'crime' both of them are the two interdigitated facets of same aspect. According to The International Journal of Indian Psychology, the researchers stated that, while criminality denotes the desire to engage in criminal behaviour and attitude. Crime is an offence against the law. It can be challenging to define crime as such. Since it is situation-based as well as contextual in nature. When a soldier is in a combat environment kills another counter-army soldier, it is regarded as a proud and valiant act. It is ambiguous to classify an act as a crime because there is no clear definition of what constitutes a crime. Only in relation to the social culture, legal system, and context of the conduct can the meaning of crime be grasped.

Criminal Behaviour

Crime is the specific action that exemplifies criminal behaviour, which is any behaviour or



act that violates the criminal law. Criminal behaviour, especially aggressive and antisocial behaviour, is viewed as a significant social issue having multiple root causes. Numerous environmental, social, and psychological elements are known to increase the likelihood of this form of criminality being convicted. Poverty, inadequate housing, high levels of social inequality, low educational achievement, a bad diet, low self-esteem, and impulsivity are all interrelated variables.

Criminal Psychology

Criminal psychology offers remedies for criminality with the goal of controlling crime. Criminal psychology is the study of criminal behaviour, and by criminal behaviour we mean Personality, Attitude, Physiology, Learning, Motivation, Thinking, and other cognitive Factors that contribute to the commission of a crime or the intention to commit a crime. Understanding criminal psychology is crucial because it allows us to characterise, explain, anticipate, and manage such behaviour.

Theories Of Personalities

Psychodynamic Theory – The first complete theory of personality was put out by Sigmund Freud. Additionally, he was the first to realise how much of our mental life occurs unconsciously. He argued that our personalities are made up of the id, ego, and superego. The ego's role is to strike a balance between the superego's moral ideal and the sexual Id's and aggressive impulses. According to Freud, personality changes through a sequence of psychosexual stages. Pleasure concentrates on a distinct erogenous zone during each stage. Inability to move past a stage might cause someone to become fixated on it, which can result in harmful personality traits. A healthy

adult result from the stages being successfully resolved.

Lombroso Theory – According to Lombroso's (1876) biological theory of criminology, a person who is "born criminal" can be identified by their appearance. Italian criminologist Lombroso proposed the atavistic form as an explanation for criminal behaviour in 1876. The idea that criminals have physical characteristics that set them apart was the focus of this explanation. He proposed in *The Criminal Man* (L'Uomo delinquente), which he first published in 1876, that there was a distinct biological group of people who were more likely to commit crimes. These people had characteristics that were "atavistic," or primitive. Atavistic comes from the Latin word "avatus," which means an ancestor. He argued that these atavistic traits indicated that offenders were at a more primitive evolutionary stage than non-offenders; They had "genetic throwbacks" in them. According to Lombroso, this made them wilder, untamed, and unable to fit into society in the 1870s, so they would unavoidably turn to crime. This suggests that criminal behaviour is inherited and can be recognized by physical flaws. In addition, he asserted that the "born criminal" favoured tattoos, wicked games, and their own language composed of primitive slang—a nod to their barbaric ancestry. Lombroso argued that criminals were not to blame for their actions because of their physical characteristics. Darwin's theory of evolution had an impact on this theory. In 1859, the book *The Origin of Species* was published.

Big Five Model – The "Big Five" (five broad dimensions) of psychology are frequently utilized in personality research. These five factors have been used to measure and gain a deeper understanding of personality



differences among individuals since the late 20th century:

- Conscientiousness
- Extraversion
- Agreeableness
- Neuroticism
- Openness to Experience

The acronym "OCEAN" makes it simple to remember the five factors. They are scored on a continua, which indicates whether a person is highly extraverted, low in extraversion (introverted), or somewhere in between. The idea that a person's temperament and behaviour can be understood in terms of individual traits (such as self-confidence, friendliness, or melancholy) was the foundation of early personality research. A lexical approach to personality is taken by trait theory, which holds that traits can be described with a single adjective or phrase. According to the lexical hypothesis, a term will be created so that a trait can be considered and discussed with others if enough people regularly exhibit it and no language term exists to describe it.

Factors Influencing Criminal Cognition

Biological factors - According to biological theories, a flaw in a person's biological makeup is the root cause of their criminal behaviour. The Raine Study suggests that genetics, neurotransmitter dysfunction, and abnormalities in the brain either the first two or trauma may be to blame. Biological approaches are shared by many theories, including: Lombroso's Theory, psychodynamic trait theories, and others.

Childhood Trauma - "People who have contact with the criminal justice are not necessarily more likely to stop offending than those who do

not. In fact, for some people, justice system contact may act as a catalyst for continued offending into adulthood." Said Professor Lesley McAra from Edinburgh Law School. It has been found that childhood experiences like poverty, abuse, exclusion from school, and contact with the police are linked to serious crime and frequent adult convictions. People's ability to avoid crime was also impacted by a history of negative childhood experiences and adult trauma, such as losing a loved one, ending a relationship, or being seriously injured or ill.

Faulty Parenting - Children who are raised by only one parent are significantly more likely to engage in criminal activity. Parents must provide a healthy and progressive environment to the child. Child abuse and family violence have a significant impact on a person's likelihood of engaging in criminal activity across generations. According to a 2004 study conducted by Cowan and Cowan, a disturbed home environment has a negative impact on children's psyches and is reflected in their interactions with other children. This suggests that children's parents' marital status is a significant factor in their rejection by peers.

Poverty - Poverty has long been identified as a "root cause" of crime or, at the very least, a significant "risk factor" by public officials and social scientists. The Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius, who reigned from 121 to 180 A.D. and declared, "Poverty is the mother of crime," made such a causal connection. Unemployment has the same effect on crime as poverty. It goes without saying that poverty and unemployment are linked; However, it is difficult to comprehend how these articles explain the connection to crime.

Impact of Peer - As a child grows older, the effects of one's friends and peers become more



significant. During the adolescent period, the influence of peers prevails over that of parents. This is due to the ease with which adolescents connect with their own age group. In addition, deviance and antisocial behaviour are more likely to occur if a person experiences social rejection from peers at this stage.

Lack of Empathy – When the child is raised with lack of empathy, the child exhibits discrimination towards other people based upon gender, race, caste, because of the family environment and upbringing.

Preventive Measures

- We must encourage the creation and implementation of an objective moral code in order to combat deviance in society.
- The police are of and for the people. A significant amount of crime is cleared through reports from members of the community.
- The police must ensure two conditions in order to successfully mobilize the community.
- We must gather together all existing community resources to address issues facing the community.
- We should establish a variety of local organizations, such as block associations, that would eventually serve as a resource for the police to carry out its duties by forming joint strategies and consulting with others.
- Problem-oriented policing is a comprehensive plan for improving policing in which the police agency is shaped by the high priority given to addressing substantive problems, influencing all personal, organizational, and procedural changes.

- The people are more likely to make decisions based on opportunities that are influenced by the immediate physical and social characteristics of the area in question. As a result, the likelihood of offensive activities occurring will decrease with any positive institutional change regarding these factors.
- Technical surveillance using closed circuit television (CCTV) or the promotion of "eyes on the street," as Jane Jacobs advocates, are two methods by which surveillance can be carried out.
- The first is through land use to maximize the presence of pedestrians throughout the day and night.
- The prevention of trees and shrubs from interfering with street lighting is a concrete illustration of design that facilitates natural surveillance.
- The interactive website Secured by design provides additional examples of design that achieves natural surveillance.

CONCLUSION

The convicts are not born such, they gradually evolve to be one. The positive parenting plays a very important role at that impressionable age. According to research the two baby plants, were given same conditions. One was provided negative comments and visa versa. At the end of three weeks the plant which received hate comments died. Thus, the same thing was observed to happen with young children. The people commit crime because of their childhood, which died somewhere due to past trauma or frightening environment. At the end, it is advised to encourage positive parenting to every child, to avoid the psychological



suppression which later force them to commit such heinous crimes.

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