

## **The Emotional Brain and the Guilty Mind**

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### **Abstract**

"Crime is not a thing to be appreciated; it is an act strongly criticized by society".

It is believed that no one is born a criminal, a condition that compels them to be. Crime is a stage created by law. Human criminal behavior results from a variety of social, biological, psychological, and economic factors. The criminal mind is naturally aggressive, easily distracted and acts on these traits. A criminal is a person who is guilty of a crime. Criminals have no sympathy for the lousy price system. Their minds see themselves as invincible, which attracts lies, deception as a way of life. They want quick results without effort. Family circumstances, peer pressure also play a role in their criminal behaviour. Socially, a crime includes deviant behaviour which violates social norms that define expected behaviour. This paper seeks to understand how social, political, psychological, and economic changes can change the criminal thinking process.

**Keywords:** *Deviant behaviour, mental health, Family environment, Criminal mind*

## **Introduction**

Crime can involve violence, sex, drugs, discrimination, road rage, undeclared work, exploitation, burglary; it also includes illegal selling of guns and other weapons. Whereas criminology investigates these different types of crime and the deviant behaviour to suggest ways in which crime can be prevented, they try to explain criminal behaviour and also identify them and support the victims. The dictionary meaning of crime "is an act committed in violation of a law prohibiting it or omitted in violation of a law ordering it" Etymologically, it has been derived from the Latin word *CRIMEN* which means accusation and *LOGIA* means to study. Criminology is the entire body of knowledge regarding crime as a *social phenomenon*; it includes within its scope the process of making laws, i.e. sociology of law of breaking laws.

## **Research Methodology**

This paper will examine the motivation for a person to commit a crime and examine the interpretations of the views of those people. It is an attempt to identify the relationship between social factors and personality traits and, in search of ways to improve.

## **Deviant Behaviour**

Behaviour is driven by thoughts and feelings, which give insight into the mind of every individual, producing qualities like attitudes and values. Human behaviour is formed by psychological factors, as personality types vary from person to person, reflecting different actions and behaviours. There are four sorts of behaviour: optimistic, pessimistic, trusting, and envious. Crime is an act of deviation that violates not only the norm but the law. The deviation is often as slight as picking someone's nose publicly or as big as killing. Consistent with sociologist Sumner, deviation may violate established social, cultural, or social norms, whether social norms, customs, or collaborative law (Sumner, 1906). In social terms, deviation refers to an act or behaviour that violates social norms, including a law enacted (e.g., crime). Although the practice has been violated, ethics can still be described as positive or acceptable. Procedural violations are often classified as two approaches, standard deviations and informal deviations. Organized deviations are often defined as a crime, which violates the principles of society. Informal deviations are minor violations that violate the unwritten rules of public health. The foremost necessary behaviour is moral. Under the informal deviation, much of it contradicts social norms.

(Macionis, John; Gerber, Linda (2010). Merton (1950) described five deviations from accepting or rejecting social goals, namely:

**A. Innovators are** the answer to the difficulties created by our culture of emphasizing wealth and the lack of opportunities to get rich, making people "innovators" by engaging in the theft and trafficking of drugs. The designers accepted shared goals but rejected socially acceptable ways of achieving them. (e.g. financial success is achieved through crime). Merton argues that innovators, especially those who are associated with the same worldviews as conformists, are not denied the opportunities they need to be able to achieve public goals legally.

**B. Conformists**-embrace community goals and acceptable ways to achieve them (e.g. financial success is achieved through hard work). Merton says conformists are primarily middle-class people who have been able to find opportunities in society as better education for financial success through hard work.

**C. Cultural historians refer** to the failure to achieve artistic goals and thus to adopt laws until the people in question lose their main goals in order to feel respected. Ritualists reject the motives of society but accept the ways of society. Ritualists are primarily found in dead, repetitive occupations, where they cannot achieve social goals but continue to follow social norms of gain and social norms.

**D. Retreatists**-are a rejection of both cultural goals and methods to allow the person in question to "leave the floor". Retreatants reject public goals and legitimate means of achieving them. Merton sees them as actual heretics, as they do deviant acts to achieve things that are not always in harmony with society's values.

**E. Rebels**-are almost like going back because the people in question also reject both cultural goals and methods but go one step further into "counterculture" in support of other existing public orders (the law violates). Rebels reject social goals and legitimate means of achieving them and instead create new policies and strategies to replace those of the community, not only creating new goals of achievement but also new ways of achieving the goals that other rebels will find acceptable.

**Psychopathy and sociopaths** Psychopath and sociopath both refer to personality disorders that include anti-social behaviour, decreased sensitivity, and a lack of prevention. The term psychopath is

often used to emphasize that the source of the disease is internal, depending on psychological, biological, or genetic factors. In contrast, sociopaths are used to highlighting the social features that characterize the disease: social or family resources for its development and social or legal inclusion (Hare, 1999). In this sense, sociopaths can be a social disorder by prominence. It includes the inability to be socius, but many social accounts describe them as lovable, attractive, and outgoing (Hare 1999).

## **Characteristics of Criminal Human Mind**

1. **Hypocrisy** - this practice is common and customary among criminals. Failure to regulate one's behaviour by beating may be a dominant thing about the criminal. Often they do not control their temper, which frequently results in tragic consequences like murder, violence against children and ladies, robbery and theft.
2. **Disruption** - the criminal's mind is distracted, often losing specialize in their legitimate purpose. The lack of remaining focused and targeted with their socially acceptable goals often leads the criminal to return to their old patterns. For instance, if a criminal is released from prison, he will return to an equivalent practice and believe he has been corrected.
3. **Invincibility** - the mind of the criminal resides within the concept "I will never be caught" and that they often believe that because a particular strategy has worked for them within the past, it will add the longer term and therefore, the result is going to be fruitful within the present. However, this often does not work, and that they often spend time in prison.
4. **Family unemployment** - the main feature of the perpetrator is that the emotional and financial absence of the family. Relations that do not support criminals and do not offer help often lead criminals to depression, anxiety that results in a white plague.
5. **Social value system** (compassion) - the criminal mind is insensitive to anyone, wholly alienated from social, social, and even relations. They live miserable life, grievances, and even this social life results in suicide. Presumably suicide.
6. **Redemption** - people living a criminal life tend to correct their behaviour by changing suspicion and questioning the motives of others. For instance, if a lady did not want her purse stolen, she should be smart enough and would have locked the car. As a part of the rehabilitation of the criminal mind, he has never examined his behaviour.
7. Independent, criminal mindset is usually with the motto "me-me and me". They think they need a desire to try to do anything because life is usually about them.

## **Factors Contributing To Criminal Human Mind Are**

- Sociological factor
- Economic factor
- Psychological factor
- Biological factor

### **SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**

The view of the premier

**Definition** - "Crime is an act that is dangerous to society or believed to be dangerous to society by a group of people who have the power to enforce their beliefs and to place such an act under penalty of perjury." (John Gillin)

#### **Factors-**

- Anger and self-control
- Poor parenting in the family, marital problems, single-parent families, parental crime
- School experience — bad or wrong at school, poor academic performance
- Friends of the same age
- Unemployment, low pay, unpaid work
- Energy inequality
- The child's form of entertainment
- Social risk level (disorder, social control, opportunities)

Sociology encompasses a wide range of perspectives but often views crime as a social norm and emphasizes the cultural and social values of criminal behaviour—sociologists emphasize social groups and social structures that influence mortality. Many social theories of crime think that it is a place that affects the criminal behaviour of a person and not the physical structure, as we know that humans were not born to be criminals. Social perceptions often focus on the relationship between crime and social inequality, peer pressure, inability to achieve social success. There are many ideas under the social aspect.

**A. Chicago School Thought-** A group of sociologists formed it in the 1920s who lived in the Chicago area. They wanted to find out if there was a relationship between the crime rate in the area and the characteristics of the area. The Chicago school has gathered substantial evidence from urban slums, citing the link between poverty and high crime rates. Poverty conditions include inadequate housing and a lack of economic opportunities, failure of school systems. Neighbours with high crime rates also have social unrest and lack trust.

**B. The View of Society Failure-**The perception of social unrest is based on Henry McKay and Clifford R. Shaw of the Chicago school. The concept of social order states that poverty-stricken and economically disadvantaged areas often meet high levels of human capital. These areas tend to have high human heterogeneity. With high incomes, the informal social structure often fails to grow, making it difficult to maintain social order in society. Society is in shambles that leads to social unrest and an increase in crime—deterioration of public controls. High school dropout rates, unemployment, deteriorating infrastructure, single-parent families, substance abuse, according to their research, poverty was most common in inner-city areas.

**Objectives that were seen and required improvement;**

1. Development of remote low-income areas.
2. Lack of joint social opportunities
3. Racial and ethnic discrimination

▪ **Social disorder**

1. Deterioration of public institutions and organizations such as schools and families
2. Lack of social control

▪ **Deterioration of social control**

1. The development of gangs and gangs
2. Peer groups enter into family and social spaces

▪ **Crime zones**

1. A neighbour becomes a criminal
2. Strengthening crime packs

3. Lack of external support and investment

▪ **Carriers of crime**

1. Most youths grow old because of crime, get married, and raise a family, but some resort to crime only.

**C. Labeling Theory**

The idea for the label refers to someone who has been labelled in a certain way and read in great detail by Howard Becker. It comes from the beginning but is often used in crime studies. If a person is given a criminal label, he or she can be rejected or accepted and continue committing a crime. Even those who initially reject the label may end up accepting it as the label becomes even more profound when the labels are about deviations and are said to lead to increased deviations. Klein (1986) conducted an experiment that showed that the label's beliefs affected some perpetrators but not others. The central concept of collaborative labelling is a sign that people become criminals through contact with the criminal justice system (Becker 1963). Adding to this understanding of social research on the social characteristics of those incarcerated or under investigation by the criminal justice system - such as gender, age, race, and class — it appears that social variability and power structures are vital to understanding that it chooses a criminal approach. People who believe they are part of a community are less likely to commit crimes. Hirschi (1969) identified four types of social bonds that connect people to society:

1. Attachment measures our communication with others. The closer we get to people, the more we become concerned about their views of us. People adhere to social norms to gain approval (and prevent disapproval) from family, friends, and romantic partners.
2. Commitment means the investment we make per normal conduct. A well-respected businesswoman who volunteered for her synagogue and a member of an organization that blocks neighbours has much to lose by committing a crime rather than an unemployed woman or community obligations. There is a calculation of costs/benefits in a criminal decision where arrest costs are much higher for some than for others.
3. Similarly, levels of involvement, or participation in legal activities in the community, reduce the chances of conversion. Children who are members of Little League baseball teams have fewer family problems.

**D. Strain Theory** - Strain theory is sociological and criminology theory developed in 1938 by Robert K Merton. This theory attempts to explain the causes of crime. The theory is that society puts pressure on individuals to achieve socially acceptable goals, even though they have no means. This leads to difficulties that can lead to the person committing a crime. He has taken up two areas, namely, cultural objectives and social structure. Cultural goals are those that are socially accepted by the economy, position and political power. It is a social structure and provides a means of reaching out to the community for artistic goals. Like education, investment and hard work. Merton's theory of oppression emphasizes financial success as the ultimate goal of culture. Opportunities are not shared equally in society; this is the cause when some people turn to illegal means to achieve these goals. So how do people adapt to these conditions?

- Conformist - embraces the goals and methods of success; for example, most students end up choosing science even though they have no interest in any subject. They may choose to do so because of peer pressure or the pressure from their parents to do so.

- The founder - accepts the terms but refuses to get there, for example dealing with drugs to achieve financial success.

- Cultural scholars - reject principles but accept methods, political practices that occur when people participate in a political process by voting even though they believe the system is broken and cannot achieve its goals.

- Retreatants - reject both objectives and methods,

- Apostates - want to replace the existing goals and strategies with their system

Types of genre

- Built-in - refers to social norms that identify and influence one's perception of one's needs. If, in particular, social structures are inherently adequate or there is insufficient regulation, this can change a person's perception of ways and opportunities.

- Individual - this refers to the conflicts and pains experienced by a person as he seeks ways to satisfy his own needs. If public goals are essential to a person, achieving them may be more critical than accepted methods.

**Conflict Theory** - The idea of conflict is attributed to Karl Marx, a 19th-century political philosopher. The concept of social conflict is a broad-based social analysis. The conflict theory draws its attention to the division of power as a conflict of classes and generally compares historically prominent ideas. The

theory is based on the assumption that conflicts between classes of society lead to crime. Conflict is created by capitalism and competition for scarce resources. Karl Marx argued that the law was defined by the people who control wealth and discriminates against the poor and that the criminal justice system is a way of controlling the poor. The conflict theory is based on the fundamental notion that the fundamental causes of crime are social and economic forces operating in society. Marx used the term "lumpenproletariat" to describe a layer that is unlikely to reach the stage. He mentioned the rich, who control the production and business processes, the capitalists. He noted the workers who relied on the capitalists to hire and survive the working class. Marx believed that the capitalists strengthened their power and influence by using the government, laws, and other authorities to maintain and expand their public office. Although Marx did not talk much about apostasy, his views formed the basis for the controversy over heresy and wealth.

**F. The View of Social Learning** - Social learning is a branch of ethical ideology closely linked to the crime. Social studies theorists, especially Albert Bandura, say that people are not born with the ability to be violent but that they are learning to be aggressive through their life experiences - Anger, in this case, one learns that is not known and requires experience

Condition of view of social learning behaviour

1. All behaviour is learned; deviant behaviour is studied in the same way as other behaviours.
2. Direct parental control; Albert reports that family health research shows that children who use aggressive tactics have parents who use similar tactics when interacting with others.
3. Another influence on social media reports is environmental violence. People living in areas where violence is a daily barrier are more likely to be violent than those living in low-crime areas.
4. Another source of moral change for many media. Movies and television programs often graphically portray violence. Moreover, in anticipation of such exhibitions, violence is often portrayed as acceptable behaviour, especially for heroes who have never experienced legal consequences for their actions.

The socialist theorist said the following four factors help to produce violence and aggression;

- An event that enhances arousal - such as provoking someone or provoking another by slapping or verbally abusing others.
- Aggressive skills - learn aggressive responses obtained by looking at others, in person or through the media.

- Expected consequences - the belief that violence will be rewarded in some way. Rewards can come in the form of reducing tension or anger, earning a particular financial reward, building self-confidence, or gaining the praise of others.
- Consistency of behaviour - the belief, derived from the view of others, that violence is justified and justified, given the circumstances of the situation.

**Psychological Theory** Psychological theories suggest several theories about the causes of crime. Most important are the ideas that examine the relationship between crime and individual personality, social factors, understanding and developmental factors. Psychological literature shows that the key variables that are expressed in the formation of individual traits, as well as any criminal tendencies, are the role played by parents in such matters as child-rearing, attachment, neglect, abuse, and parental independence or criminal behaviour.

### **Psychological Factors of Crime**

- Mental health and criminal behaviour - abnormal behaviour, schizophrenia (a severe mental illness in which a person confuses the real world with the world of thought and often behaves strangely and unexpectedly.)
- Mental illness (disturbing environment, mood swings, premature awakening)
- Anger and violence
- Criminal personality and personality disorder - deviant environment (that behaviour that falls away from social norms)
- Mental disorders (anxiety, self-harm, urgency)
- Psychopaths, psychopathic personality
- Sociopaths (human disagreements) these people often do not understand other people's feelings.

Why do people commit crimes? At the same time, we also think about why crime exists in our society! The justice system deals with these questions, and the criminal expert is trying to answer them. It is imperative to note that there are many different interpretations of why people commit crimes (Conklin, 2007); one of the essential explanations is based on psychological theories, which focus on the interplay between intelligence, humanity, learning and criminal behaviour. There are three theories under the psychological aspect: psychodynamic theory, behavioural theory and cognitive theory.

**G. Psychodynamic Theory-** Proponents of the psychodynamic theory suggest that human personality is governed by conscious psychological processes rooted in childhood. This idea was developed by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), founder of psychoanalysis. According to him, the human personality consists of a three-dimensional structure

1. Identity document
2. Ego
3. Superintendent

The id is the first part of the human brain that exists at birth. Freud (1933) believed that the id represents the illicit drugs of diet, sex, and other necessities of life. Most importantly, the idea is that id is concerned with instant gratification or self-satisfaction while ignoring caring for others. This is also known as the principle of happiness. The second element of human personality is the ego, which is thought to grow at the beginning of human life. It is also known as the law of truth. Freud (1933) suggested that the ego compensates for the demand for the id by directing a person's actions or ways of keeping him within social boundaries. The third personality trait is the superego; it grows as one incorporates moral and social values; parents; and other important people, such as friends and other clergy members. The focus of the superego is moral. Superego works to determine the behaviour and actions of individuals. (Freud, 1933). Criminals have weak egos and depraved personalities.

**H. Behaviour Theory-** Ethical perception ends with people's actions done through learning, rather than focusing on the ignorant personality or mental development patterns produced in childhood. Behavioural theorists are concerned with the actual behaviour people engage with during their daily lives. A fundamental principle of moral teaching is that people change their behaviour according to how they respond to others. Behaviour is supported by rewards and extinguished adverse reactions or punishment. Life always experiences shape behaviour.

### **Evaluation vision and Moral development**

Mental-minded psychologists focus on psychological processes and that people perceive and psychologically represent the world around them and solve problems. The pioneers of this school were Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920), Edward Titchener (1876-1927), and William James (1842-1920). Lawrence Kohlberg first applied the concept of moral development to crime. He found that people go through stages

of moral development, where their decisions and decisions are made in matters of right and wrong for different reasons. Kohlberg (1958) stages of development are;

Step 1 - right to submit to the power and avoid punishment

Section 2- The right to take responsibility for oneself, meet one's needs, and leave the responsibility to others.

Step 3 - It is good to be good in the sense of having good motives, caring for others, and putting oneself in someone else's shoes.

Article 4 - the right to maintain the rules and regulations of the community and to work for the welfare of the community.

Article 5 - the right is based on the individual's rights in the community with agreed rules - a social contract.

Article 6- The right is a duty derived from the principles applicable to all humanitarian principles - justice, equality and respect for human life.

His research work shows that criminals tend to be in category one and category 2. At the same time, non-criminals have reached a higher stage of moral development. People in the lower classes are afraid of punishment, and people in the middle class are afraid of the reaction of family and friends. High-ranking people believe that they should serve others. which means universal rights.

Cognitive perception deals with various aspects of human perception

1. It focuses on psychological processes, how people view the world around them and problem-solving. How people organize their thoughts through laws results in criminal and non-criminal behaviour.

2. It looks at the stages of moral growth, assuming that criminals do not continue to go to great heights as they cannot empathize and are motivated to love themselves.

3. It helps describe socially or socially inconsistent behaviour.

4. Mental illness - other symptoms associated with behavioural violence, such as confusion or delusional emotions.

**J. Economic Theory and Factors-** Economic crime or fraud is a common term used to denote wrongdoing or criminal activity or an organization, which aims to bring financial gain or illegal profits. Corruption and bribery constitute the illegal use of legal office for personal gain. The embezzlement measures are aimed at legitimizing the detection of crime by separating their true origins.

(Global Economic Research, 2005). The economic vision of crime is based on the assumption that people respond appropriately to the costs and benefits of crime.

## **Economic Factors of Crime**

**Unemployment** - unemployment causes a person to continue in crime as he or she does not have the source of the money he or she usually travels in the wrong way.

**B Food, shelter and clothing** - these are the necessities of life if this is not met by a person who will become accustomed to criminal activity.

**CLow or poor income** - when people think that their income or income is not enough to meet their needs.

**d Education** - education plays a significant role; an illiterate person cannot understand right and wrong. Uneducated people often have an increase in criminal activity.

**e** Sometimes, a person is helpless and at the same time is very susceptible to wrongdoing and often commits crimes.

**f** To maintain a luxurious lifestyle, rich people also often commit crimes as they seek to get richer.

**K. The Rational Choice Theory**-The concept of rational choice was first introduced by economists and later adopted by critique in the late 1970s. The idea of rational choice is the idea that people behave as they do because they believe that doing the things they have chosen is more beneficial than the cost. It means that people make wise choices based on their goals, and those decisions dictate how they behave. A rational view means that criminals are rational in making their decisions, and even though there are consequences to the fact that the benefits of committing crimes outweigh the punishment.

An excellent example of this would be the white-collar crime; let us say the owner of an investment bank decides to withdraw money from his client's accounts and hide the loss, and he takes the money to fund his luxurious life. A white-collar criminal prepares and evaluates the options we have chosen, deciding that the personal benefits of stealing money outweigh any possible investment. Another good example would be the burglary of two people who broke the law and decided to work together to arrange a night out during the family vacation. Burglars have decided to plan and carry out burglary by measuring methods and benefits and deciding to break the law despite being punished if caught.

The basic principles of logical choice

1. Humans are intelligent
2. They can think logically
3. Interested people
4. People make their own choices
5. Choosing the people whom do it affects their resources
6. Man cannot fully control the consequences of his decisions

**Radical View Point And Radical Theory-** Intense ideas (from the 1960s to the 1970s) include the Marxist (Karl Marx 1818-1883) analysis of a capitalist society that allows things to exist as billions and billions while most people live in poverty or by. Such fundamental economic differences reflect contradictions in how work is organized into destructive, cruel, and oppressive conditions. Crime is seen as a sign of class struggle, a form of ancient rebellion and criminals who behave like rebels without finding a clue.

**Various kinds of economic frauds**

- **Insurance fraud** - insurance fraud occurs when a person or organization makes false insurance claims for compensation or benefits.
- **Trafficking** - in the latest 2017, Mumbai police have seized rupees worth 50 crore.
- **Invoice fraud** - this term refers to the payment of goods at a price that is lower or higher than the price at which they were sold or bought.
- **Cybercrime** - theft of communication services, data theft, fraud and fraud, fraud, fraud, sales and investment fraud, burglary, copyright crime.
- Fraud to consumers - manufacturers or sellers of goods and services and deceive their customers in many ways. They may provide them with defective products or fail to deliver goods and services entirely.
- Bribery and Corruption - Entrepreneurs donate extra money to public servants to get to work faster or do illegal work. Corruption can undermine investment in other countries.

**M. Biological theory of crime and factors** Biological perceptions of the causes of crime focus on the idea that the physical body, by hereditary genes, mutations, brain structures, or the role of hormones, influences a person's involvement in criminal behaviour. . A growing understanding of these

processes suggests that certain biological factors, such as specific genes, a lack of blood vessels, low serotonin activity, malnutrition and environmental pollution can affect a person's tendency to criminal or anti-social behaviour. The challenge of the ecological concept of crime is to represent the complex interplay between inherited and natural features adequately. The answers given by biological theory include measures such as;

- **Maternal health** efforts to reduce smoking and drinking among pregnant women, thereby reducing vascular damage to the developing baby. And
- **Public health** efforts and policy responses to reduce alcohol and alcohol abuse by youth, heavy alcohol consumption during adolescence is linked to severe neurological damage and chronic dementia.

## **Biological factors**

- Low intelligence
- Improper diet
- Impulsiveness
- Inefficiency
- Neurobiology, structural and brain damage, peril cortex (head injury, congenital disabilities)
- Neurotransmitters, malfunction of neurotransmitters, low levels of serotonin and dopamine
- Hormone influences, low testosterone levels and premenstrual syndrome.
- Genetics, genetic discovery and character transfer.

## **N. Biological Theories**

### **1. Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909)**

Cesare Lombroso was an Italian criminal scientist and the founder of an Italian criminal school. He dismissed the old school definition, believing that crime was a human trait and that crime was inherited. In this belief, he established the VISION OF LOSS. Where the human body's constitution indicates whether a person is born a criminal or not, these born criminals fall back on the previous stage of evolution by body composition, mental strength and first-person nature. In making this view, he saw the physical features of the Italian prisoners and compared them to those of Italian soldiers. Features of crime Lombroso concluded that criminals are physically different. Physical features not used to identify prisoners are included; 1. Asymmetry of face or head, 2. Large monkey-like ears, 3. Large lips, 4. Curly

nose, 5. Long arms, 6. Large jaw, 7. Prominent chin, 8. Excessive claws, 9. Excess excessive wrinkles on the skin. Lombroso has announced that men with five or more traits can be classified as born criminals. Women, on the other hand, needed only those who needed at least three of these factors in order to be born criminals. Lombroso also believed that tattoos were branded as criminals because they stood as evidence of immortality and pain.

## **2. Chromosome Theory of Crime**

The idea of an extra Y chromosome is the belief that criminals have an extra chromosome, giving them an XYY chromosome shape rather than XY makeup that creates a stronger compulsion within them to commit a crime. This type of person is called a big man. One study found that the number of XYY men in prison was higher than that of men in general; however, some studies do not provide the evidence.

## **3. William Sheldon Theory**

Sheldon believed that humans could be divided into three basic categories, which correspond to three distinct personalities.

- Endomorphic (fat and soft) - are considered soft and fat. They are described as thin, underdeveloped, and round and often have difficulty losing weight. These people are not involved in crime.
- Ectomorphic (thin and fragile) - their body is described as flat, soft, slim, with small shoulders and thin. Furthermore, they are not acquainted with a crime.
- Mesomorphic (muscular and strong) - they are muscular, and their body is described as an hourglass-shaped (female body), or rectangular shape (male body) has a magnificent body, gains muscle quickly, and has firm skin. Mesomorphs, according to Sheldon, are prone to crime.

## **What does addiction does to our brain**

Addiction knocks the brain on many levels, as we can always see that addiction of anything is hazardous on any level. Once the chemical reaches the brain, it can lose control of their impulses or develop a strong desire for a dangerous substance. The brain desires the reward of substance when someone develops an addiction. This is due to the brain's reward system is overstimulated. In response to the continuous use of substances unlocks a host of euphoric feelings and strange behavioural traits. Long term effects can cause brain damage and even result in death.

## **How a human mind is attracted towards drugs -**

- Education has a significant impact on the development of a person's personality; if the person's educational qualification is less and they do not get jobs, they remain unemployed, and more often they are gradually attracted to the people same as them, and they find consuming drugs as the easiest way to deal with stress, anxiety and depression. Moreover, as a result, once they start consuming it, their brain becomes habitual to drugs, and it is a never-ending process.
- Job is another major factor playing a crucial role in drug addiction; when a person is not satisfied with his/her job or is not being paid accordingly, such people deal with stress and depression more and start consuming drugs which further may lead to robbery, lying as an easy way to escape from things.
- Drug addiction makes a person dull and lazy. A drug-addicted person would not like to work, as an average person does. They will be attracted to works like theft, exploitation, murders.
- Moreover, early childhood traumatic experiences like domestic violence within the family, parental neglecting the child, sexual assault, low socio-economic status, lower resources or any other kind of abuse and peer pressure which goes unreported during early or late adolescent years, lack of education can consequently result in individuals resorting to a getaway or escape to deal with their emotions and negative life experiences. Hence just taking a drug once to escape from all these issues takes no time into becoming a shortcut to get away with any issue or difficulty or to release those feel-good hormones like serotonin, dopamine, which are called happy hormones, thus creating new brain pathways that reward them every time drug is consumed.
- Often people commit crimes for the first time, which they think are not harmful according to them. For example, picking money from home (can go unnoticed) and this minor crime can turn to significant dangerous crimes and as a way of showing off among their peers. Drug addiction at this stage is increased in terms of showing off, and an easy way of doing anything develops in the mind of humans.

## **Prevention of Crime**

The construction of a safe and secure society requires the prevention of crime, which is a necessity for solid economic growth through a continued company investment, as well as community well-being and cohesion. Because it is more cost-effective and leads to more significant societal benefits than traditional

approaches to crime, the government must move beyond law enforcement and criminal justice to address the risk factors that generate crime.

## **KEY ELEMENTS IN CRIME PREVENTION**

- Ways of resolving disputes peacefully have shown their effectiveness.
- A sense of trust between individuals and institutions contributes directly to the success of safety and security actions.
- The active participation of people involved in prevention strategies is a guarantee of success.

### **Crime Prevention in India-**

Crime prevention is one of the most critical tasks for the Indian police in section 23 of the Police Act of 1861.

- Effective police work
- Monitoring of crime hotspots, foot patrols and mobile surveillance is conducted by the police in crime hotspots. The presence of police in the area itself has the effect of blocking.
- Hue notices and complaints, police issued public awareness and others on the activities of criminals they see. Posters are sometimes published to inform the general public about criminal activity in the area.
  
- Reduction of property, suspected criminal assets may be seized and lost following the law to prevent offenders from committing crimes by producing goods and property.
- Psychological counselling, counselling is essential to prevent crimes primarily related to family disputes, domestic violence, lobola and civil strife.
- Police investigation and documents - Plays a vital role in crime prevention. It helps to curb criminal desire and threaten organized crime. All police stations keep proper records and properly reviewed them for criminals to keep an eye on them.
- Punishment - Fear of punishment is an old-fashioned way of keeping potential criminals and those who have been imprisoned away from criminal activities. The Indian penal code prescribes preventive punishment for all types of criminals. A criminal expert generally believes that it is not the severity of the punishment but the certainty of the punishment that hinders it. Moreover, with specific penalties, the

quality of the investigation should improve. Punishment can be an effective tool in crime prevention programs.

- Social cohesion - Law enforcement agencies cannot work alone. They need the public's cooperation at every step in their work, from collecting information to the investigation of prosecutions to the final reunification of the offenders in the community. Social cohesion is crucial in reducing crime. Without social cohesion, the police cannot function. Social cohesion must be achieved by launching an effective fight against crime and criminals.

### **Crime Prevention Promotes Law Governance and Human Rights-**

Successful crime prevention contributes to law enforcement and human rights. In other words, the opportunity to live a very free life from being a victim of crime is a fundamental human right.

### **Crime Prevention Should be a Holy Part of Economic Development, Politics and Social Development-**

Crime is a significant obstacle to economic, political, and social development. In this way, donor communities and international development partners must incorporate international cooperation in crime prevention in all their efforts to achieve the UN's development goals. International crime prevention cooperation should pay special attention to youth living in poverty and social marginalization.

### **Prevention of Terrorism Requires Proper equipment-**

To implement effective crime prevention, many countries will need specialized guidelines, tools, and other materials.

### **Analysis**

This paper emphasizes the social impact of crime and ideology, in which a considerable number of criminal ideas are formed through social research. These ideas have highlighted the importance of human diversity, social and cultural perspectives, trying to understand how external social influences can contribute to deviation fully. A Chicago school has learned how places and town planning can affect the development of crime. Complex theorists focus on the acceptance and achievement of goals in society. Social control theory also analyses our social obligations that may allow or prevent deviant behaviour.

The label's view assumes that people listed as deviant will be deviant. Opposing crime experts say that crime results from the oppression of power, gender, and equality. Each of these ideas can provide a basis for developing crime prevention and control policies. Social causes of crime certainly demand the prevention of deviations from changes in social and social policy.

Definitions based on biological theories and sensible choices have long been used as a basis for understanding why people commit crimes. As society changes, so do our definitions, but we are far from the end of the universe in what leads people to deviance or crime.

Psychological perspectives focus on the definition of depraved behaviour at each level, such as internal thinking processes or personality traits. People's opinions and psychosis are also presented as definitions of criminal behaviour. The psychological definition of deviation often seeks individual treatment and rehabilitation policies instead of significant social changes.

The causes of deviation are very much related to what we do about it as a society. Policies designed to prevent and reduce deviations are primarily based on what the public believes is the cause of deviation. As we have learned, with new ideas, new policies will follow.

## **Conclusion**

In the paper, we have given our review of the significant ideas on crime. All of these ideas are still being used, tested, and redesigned by some crime experts. These different perspectives tell us how crime is created in our society that causes harm to everyone in society. These ideas help us to know how each person is involved in crime and how they react in the social environment. Psychological and social perspectives focused on the definitions of immoral behaviour, and all ideas can provide a basis for assisting in the development of crime prevention and control policies. Definitions based on biological factors and sensible choices are often the basis for understanding why a person commits a crime.

Crime prevention will effectively eliminate the source of crime and bring about a peaceful world in which all people will see their potential as individuals and build satisfying and meaningful relationships with others.

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