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Psychosocial Approach towards Crime

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No one is born a criminal from the birth. This paper provides detailed research on the Study of psychological and sociological behaviour of criminal activities. There have been several factors that are responsible for criminal activities which have happened. Crime once committed evolves from several factors around them. There is a specific mental state i.e. mens rea and actus reus, respectively, describing the necessary mental and physical circumstances. No one in the world can condemn the offender until he realises that he is as guilty as The person who confronts him is just a criminal as him. Youths typically respond without taking logic and reason into consideration, so they higher level of ambition without the necessary skills and abilities, which disrupts the ability and aspiration balance. Regarding the obligations to one's family and others Especially in Indian contexts, concerned youth is free from these duties and obligations. The Youth, however, continue to be under the influence of their families.

Keywords: *affection, criminal, antisocial, tenderness, dysfunctional family.*

INTRODUCTION

Crime is inevitable because there will always be some kind of moral code violation in any human culture. Criminal activity is irresistible but also perplexing as it may sound to some. Several sociologists have claimed that crime to an extent serves to promote social unity among those who make up the societal commitment. For some people, interest in criminal activities may be a little more tangible and meaningful as they consider the issue for some time before becoming

truly interested in pursuing it in the future. There is experiential inquisitiveness which is shown that is displayed by those who have to deal with criminals in a professional capacity, such as police and prison officials, but that remains fruitless because the inquisitiveness is sporadically channeled into organized research or systematic study. and As a result in irresponsible supposing.

Criminal offence has two components, namely the mental component and the physical component. A specific mental state, such as intention, knowledge, carelessness, or rashness, is typically required to engage in an illegal activity. The terms *Mens rea* and *Actus reus*, respectively, describe the necessary mental and physical components of a crime. Since both elements are typically required for the commission of a crime, it is sometimes argued that no crime is committed unless the guilty act and the guilty mentality are interrelated. The same ideas are expressed by the common law maxim *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*.

In India, social, economic, physical, developmental, geographical, political, and environmental factors all contribute to crime. Numerous studies have an impact on how young people think and behave in society. Some of these include expanding education, rising unemployment, the government's reservation policy which are ignoring the merits of a group of young people, inadequate parental care and guidance, a tremendous and unwholesome influence of mass media, the recent acquisition of wealth by some young people, and the failure of educational institutions to provide value-oriented education. Uncertain Adolescence impacts a developmental stage between leaving the family's protective environment with its behavioural patterns and entering into a more impersonal and competitive society.

Lack of affection, whether real or as seen by the child, is considered to be a major cause of antisocial behaviour. The reason for this is that the child depends on their parents to meet both physical and social requirements. A dysfunctional family such as when one or both parents are missing due to a death, divorce, or desertion, is said to be the cause of the absence of affection, among other things. Even in a household with a loving family, there may occasionally be tenderness or a child's perception of it. cannot be described as shattered families, such as those where the parents, for one reason or another, others, don't have time for their children. It could

be as a result of too much interest in their occupations on the part of the parents, but frequently as a result of an excessive focus on so-called social activities.

In large cities both in India and overseas, the latter characteristic is especially noticeable among the higher classes. cannot be described as shattered families, such as those where the parents, for one reason or another, don't have time for their child. It could be as a result of too much interest in their occupations on the part of the parents, but frequently as a result of an excessive focus on so-called social activities. In large cities both in India and overseas, the latter characteristic is especially noticeable among the higher classes. In middle-class educated families, the institution of working mothers is also rapidly growing. It has its advantages and disadvantages, and there is an ongoing discussion about whether married women should limit their lives to their homes and children or should have distinct personalities in terms of professional careers and employment. The issue is complex and interconnected. In this regard, it can be said that despite the numerous arguments against the joint family system in India, there is at least one positive aspect of it: parents are not the only family members who serve as a source of socialization, so any lack of affection is made up for other family members, especially grandparents.¹

The psychoanalytical method is formulated from some ideas put forth by Sigmund Freud. He claimed that the id, which is present at birth and functions even while a person is asleep, is the basis of a person's fundamental biological desires. The id seeks the social urge of manifestation throughout life. The idea that every person has the potential to commit a crime is not exclusive to psychoanalysis; it has been voiced by several different philosophers and writers. Goethe, a prominent German philosopher, made a statement. "There is no crime that I do not deem to be one. I am capable." In his book *The Brothers Karamazov*, Dostoevsky wrote: "No one in the world can condemn the offender until he realizes that he is as guilty as The person who confronts

¹ David W Jones, 'Understanding Criminal Behaviour: Psychosocial Approaches to Criminality' (*The Open University*, 2008) <<http://oro.open.ac.uk/48969/>> accessed 14 January 2023

him is just as criminal as him... Even though everyone claims to despise evil, they all secretly enjoy it.²

The conscious personality and artistic attitude known as ego develop when one is cut off from the physical and social world. The superego, which develops from the interactions between the id and the ego, reflects the social norms of the group that influence an individual's social experience. A mediator between the id and the ego from the social interactions within the society and the super-ego. when the ego has a fundamental weakness or when ego function is compromised by exhaustion, disease, alcoholism, psychological turmoil, or any other factor that results in socially unacceptable behaviour is personality disorders. In periods of social unrest, society's restrictions are weaker and temptations are more prevalent. Due to ineffective and corrupt law enforcement, which raises the crime rate, external restraints against anti-social behaviour are undermined. An immediate increase in crime was caused, for instance, during the Boston police strike in the United States. Adherents of the method seem to believe that no other method is capable of revealing the full truth about the offender.

It is clear from the psychoanalytical perspective that social influences are taken into account while analyzing the ultimate personality by considering the connection between the ego and superego of the offender. Due to the current tools accessible to psychoanalytical sciences' limited ability to investigate a person's true mental state, applying a psychoanalytical approach to cases of the individual. Criminal behaviour can be challenging Emotion research and measurement is a very difficult task. In addition to the lack of appropriate instruments, it is important to recognize that emotions and feelings themselves can fluctuate and be in flux, such as when someone is the subject of a criminal investigation.

A vital aspect of a person's life is the development of their personality. This method and criminological ideas focus emphasis on the fact that behaviour is shaped early in life. It might be claimed that child-rearing practices in India are biased toward dependency. The idea of dependency has an indirect connection to a child's needs being met. When a child requests

² C R Bartol, *Criminal Behaviour - A psychosocial Approach* (Prentice Hall Address Englewood Cliffs 1980)

anything, parents instantly comply with his request. The toddler gradually develops the habit of getting stuff whenever he wants. It is the development of instant satisfaction (impulse). Children grow violent if their parents don't give them what they want now. Parents fulfill the request of the child to avoid conflict. Here, the youth discovers that using aggression to obtain what they want works. According to the criminals, you can understand their behaviour based on the above-mentioned view. The ego flow of eroticism and violence emerges from the instincts of preservation, reproduction, and relation, which are the reason for the aforementioned findings. Both biological and psychological mechanisms may influence different versions of these instinctual drives. However, the core of the criminal is always characterized by a strong pathological egoism, sexuality, and hostility. Additionally, egoistic erotica and aggressiveness, represent the manifestation of the basic drives for survival, procreation, and relationship.³

In general, desire and counter-drive, instinct needs, are at odds. The behaviour of the individual influences how these conflicts are settled. It goes without saying that once disputes arise and are brought by a particular person, that person may undoubtedly be under a lot of stress from disputes. 1959's. Youths typically respond without taking logic and reason into consideration, so their higher level of ambition without the necessary skills and abilities, which disrupts the ability and aspiration are in balance. Regarding the obligations to one's family and others Especially in Indian contexts, concerned youth is free from the duties and obligations. However, the Youth, continue to be under the influence of their families. A few facts emerged that are important enough to mention here:

- The percentage of mothers of non-delinquents who worked (often or sporadically) was much higher than the percentage of housewives who failed to give or properly supervise their children. Thus, completely unrelated to the issue of delinquency, there is a clear indication that working mothers—at least those from low-income groups—are less diligent about setting up the supervision of their kids than parents who stay at home.

³ H. W. Crane, 'Criminal psychology' (1912) 9(12) Psychological Bulletin <<https://doi.org/10.1037/h0071665>> accessed 14 January 2023

- Working mothers (whether they work regularly or occasionally) were far less suited to supervise those children who turned into miscreants than mothers who stayed at home.
- A child who is not properly watched over and has a mother who works irregular hours is much more likely to become a troublemaker than a child whose mother works regularly.

A key contributing aspect to the slackening was the employment of women (both parents working). of the family's control, and as a result, it fueled delinquency. A large number of criminals were associated with potentially dangerous trafficking. The bulk of criminals originated in Broken families and poor family discipline contributed to crime Offender's origin was gloomy surroundings at home. The primary causes of crime and its determinants serve as the inspiration for research. Why does one person turn into a criminal while others do not? Why does one become violent while the other becomes meek in the same family? Why do people have similar kinds of family patterns but have distinct kinds of ID levels? Age plays a crucial role in crime, along with ego and superego levels. These kinds of questions and reservations all point to the same thing, which is a sense of insecurity among offenders.

CONCLUSION

Psychoanalytic theory can explain and interpret criminal behaviour in light of the degree of impulsivity involved. Another significant point that needs to be made here is that a child's upbringing practices influence their behaviour for the rest of their lives. In other words, a criminal or delinquent's personality often has roots in a family's methods of raising children. If a child receives restriction-free training while being raised, he or she will become accustomed to seeking immediate pleasure. It will eventually blend in with his attitude or behaviour. In other words, if his behaviour was more influenced by instinct than by his ego and superego. When a youngster of this sort wants something, he will look for a way to get it right away. If it cannot be done, tension will build and may even lead to aggressive behaviour. If the youngster's violent behaviour enables him to satisfy a need right away, the child will use aggression as a tactic to get what he wants.