

Forensic Psychology: Are Some People More Prone to Commit Crime than Others

Nikita Sharma*

Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur Symbiosis International Campus, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

This research paper talks about the relationship and connection between law and psychology, what is psychology and how it is connected with legal field. This research also introduces the new emerging field of psychology that deals with legal areas known as forensic psychology. The goal is to contemplate the string between reasons for crime and the outlook of people carrying out these wrongdoings. The normal reaction to wrongdoing has consistently been vengeance, to make the guilty party feel the specific route as the person in question or his family has endured. Because of improvement of first laws and codes it has been seen that a wrongdoing submitted not just has an interpretation of casualty's life yet additionally on the guilty party's life. The paper also talks about the Indian aspect of forensic psychology and how much it is present in India. The aim of this study is to know whether crime prone people are there or not and what are the causes behind their committing crime and how do crime prone people behavior is different than of others, which can be seen in the research paper that there are some of the factors which make people commit crimes and psychology of criminals can also be studied in the research paper.

Keywords: Psychology and Law; Relationship; Forensic psychology; Crime Prone; Indian aspect; Criminals; Psychological factors; Behavior

INTRODUCTION

In this new time, criminals aren't just the one who breaks the law thanks to outside components or conditions, yet additionally individual perpetrating wrongdoing in light of their lack of caution, criminal propensities, against social demeanor and their dysfunctional behavior. Nobody may be a brought into the planet criminal yet every criminal incorporates a passionate shame, which does not legitimize the wrongdoing yet the smallest amount should be possible is to induce them. The purpose of this text is to understand some of the speculations to clarify criminal conduct for instance, their character, attitude and therefore the other social variables.

Psychology basically means the science of behavior and cognitive process. In keeping with American Psychological Association (APA) psychology is "Psychology is that the scientific study of the mind and behavior" [1]. Meaning of Law in keeping with article 13 (3) of Indian constitution is defined as any Ordinance, order, bye law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usages having within the territory of India the force of law; laws operative includes laws passed or made by Legislature or other competent authority within the territory of India [2].

From the start of the lifetime of human society, crime has been a persistent problem and attempts to deal with this issue haven't yet been successful. There isn't any culture that does not have the crime and violence epidemic. In keeping with Paul Tappan, a criminologist, crime is defined as "an intentional act or omission in violation of legal code ..., committed without defense or justification, and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor [3].

There are many areas of psychology addressing different disciplines and one such area is forensic psychology. Forensic psychology is essentially the world of psychology concerned with people working within the system, including psychological assessment of criminals, jury selection, and expert witnessing. Forensic psychology, as defined by the American Psychological Association, is that the application of clinical specialties to the legal arena as per the American Psychological Association [4].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Forensic psychology work covers reviews, clinical reports, tests, training, the creation and execution of recovery services and evidence from expert experts within the courtroom. Over the last twenty years forensic psychology has evolved. It's a broad applicable

Correspondence to: Sharma N (2020) Forensic Psychology: Are Some People More Prone to Commit Crime than Others. J Foren Psy. 5:158. doi: 10.35248/2475-319X.20.5.158

Received: May 26, 2020, **Accepted:** June 04, 2020, **Published:** June 11, 2020

Citation: Sharma N (2020) Forensic Psychology: Are Some People More Prone to Commit Crime than Others. J Foren Psy. 5:158. doi: 10.35248/2475-319X.20.5.158

Copyright: © 2020 Sharma N. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

field that provides the professional various opportunities. Forensic counselors work, writing papers, giving testimony, providing clinical therapy or collaborating in counseling groups, in several various professional settings.

Two good examples are the various experiments by Elizabeth Loftus on eyewitness recognition and therefore the work by Stephen Ceci on children's recall, suggestively and capacity to testify.

Crime has now become big problem everywhere in the world and a constant one and any permanent solution has not been founded to stop it. There is no society that does not have this problem of crime and criminality. As psychology helps in the study of behavior and mental processes so many psychologists have now started involving in this area of study of mind of persons who commit crime and what drives them to commit crimes.

Psychology and Law

Law and psychology are two different fields but they do share much in common. While the goal of psychology is to explain behavior and the aim of law to control it, both disciplines make conclusions on what drives individuals to behave the way they do. Many researchers are studying how the justice system could be changed.

Psychologists have often been involved in the world of legal matters in many ways. Social psychologists often do research in the areas of criminal behavior and may consult with attorneys or other agents of the court system on such topics as witness credibility, jury selection and the kinds of influences that exist for decision making processes. Developmental counselors can be interested in assessing the quality and impact of children and teenagers' evidence, as well as the interests of children trapped in a custody dispute involving parents who are unmarried or unmarried. Cognitive psychologists can become expert witnesses of the quality of memory and eyewitness evidence, or ways to assess the reality or falsehood of witness or defendant statements. Clinical psychologists may provide their services directly to imprisoned inmates or may perform intelligence and/or mental health tests to decide if a person convicted of a crime will face trial. All of the forms of psychology involvement in legal matters mentioned here can be considered as a part of growing field of Forensic Psychology. As mentioned above in the introduction forensic psychology is the practice of psychology related to the legal system, and it involves examining criminal evidence and aiding law enforcement investigations into criminal activities. Some forensic psychologists provide information and advice to officials in the legal system, such as lawyers or judges, some act as expert witnesses; some actually diagnose and treat criminal's defendants. Forensic psychologists may aid either the prosecution or the defense in a trial by helping determine which potential jurors would be the best or worst choices. This type of professional may do consulting work in addition to maintaining a regular private practice in clinical or counseling psychology or may work entirely within the justice system as a police psychologist or a full time jury expert for example [5].

Psychology and law are now defined as a field of study that covers a continuum of theoretical and practical problems that occur at both disciplines' boundaries. Therefore, the term is narrower than traditionally used (such as forensic or legal psychology) and defines in a more detailed way the dynamic relationship between law and psychology [6].

As the two fields have many similarities, they also have differences. In 1981 Harvard said that Legislation lags behind modern social thought 'whereas psychology appears to predict it'.

In addition, while the law is based on human behavior assumptions and psychologists are concerned with understanding and predicting behavior, both psychology and law accept that human behavior is not random. Psychologists and advocates have different goals and are distinguished by different logic. This statement is nicely shown and explained in the eight points given by Haney in 1980.

- Law focuses on conservatism; Psychology focuses on creativity.
- Law is factual; Psychology is observational
- The law depends on adversarial process: psychology is based on experimentation
- Law is prescriptive; Psychology is descriptive
- the law is ideographical; psychology is nomothetic
- Law is certain; Psychology is probabilistic
- The law is responsive; brain research is proactive
- The law is operational; brain science is scholastic

It very well may be seen that the two controls work with various models of man. The law, regardless of whether common or criminal, for the most part accept unrestrained choice and stresses person duty as opposed to the propensity by various mental hypotheses to feature 'oblivious and wild powers working to decide parts of people's conduct [7].

Indian Aspect of Forensic Psychology

Forensic psychology has a long history in creating nation like India. It has passed three decades being perceived as an applied field of psychology for location of wrongdoing, mediation and recovery of wrongdoing casualties. In the previous three decades, innovative headways have changed the outlook of the lawbreaker, requiring refinement and progression in the innovation improvement for the recognition of the wrongdoing. The territories of examinations have been extended from lie location to following bio psychosocial parts of criminal conduct of suspects and denounced associated with the wrongdoing. The primary court-approved narco-examination was led in 1989 by Dr. S.L. Vaya. In any case, this was against the assent of the individual being referred to. She went onto affirm that assent and court endorse were similarly significant remembering the law and crucial rights. This test was likewise directed for the most part in penitentiaries out of a pack, dissimilar to the offices that experts have today. By now, narco examination is directed in a room which is an imitation of an activity theatre with the assistance and direction of a group of experts which incorporate a Doctor, a medical attendant, and psychological well-being professional [8].

In 2010 the supreme court of India decided that tests, for example, Narco investigation, Lie location and Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature can be led with educated assent. Data found with the help of these instruments can be conceded as proof in the official courtroom.

Prof. C.R. Mukundan, a professor of psychology in 2003, who had interest in Neuro science, discovered the technique of brain

electrical oscillation signature. This strategy takes advantage of the experiential memory put away of a suspect and not reasonable memory. It helps with concluding whether a presume was an observer to the wrongdoing or part of the wrongdoing dependent on logical realities. As ages' advancement and new advances are made on the planet, lawbreakers have become more covertness. Because of the headway in innovation, the usual methodology of the normal criminal has become cleverer with his collaboration at the wrongdoing scene. At present, lesser and lesser physical proof is found at the wrongdoing scene. This leaves the criminal Justice framework to depend on master counsel of criminological therapists to help them absorb a profile to follow the guilty party down.

In India, as we probably aware, the police gather the proof and transport it to the Forensic Laboratory of the Ward where specialists logically inspect it. The job of a measurable therapist would in a perfect world start at the point when they are called upon by the police, legal advisors or judges to meet and survey lawbreakers. As per the Indian Evidence Act 1872, Section 45 states: "Opinions of experts.—When the Court has got to form an opinion upon a degree of foreign law or of science or art, or on identity of handwriting 35 [or finger impressions], the opinions upon that time of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, 36 [or in questions on identity of handwriting] 35 [or finger impressions] are relevant facts. Such persons are called experts" [9]. A significant pretended by a forensic psychologist or scientific specialist is revealed insight into the "mens rea" of suspects. "Mens rea" addresses the perspective of the said charged that for the most part argues on 'not liable' in the testimony box during a preliminary. The individuals who concede may profess to have perpetrated a wrongdoing affected by a substance or be unconscious that they have occupied with the wrongdoing. This permits the guard to argue lesser discipline or stall the last decision of the appointed authority. In such cases, specialists step in and acclimatize an exhaustive scientific meeting and appraisal to judge how evident the person's proclamation is. This enables the appointed authority to execute a decision, which is reasonable and considering the security of the general public what's more, the person. The Indian Evidence Act 1872, section 45, permits forensic psychologist and specialists to loan their skill to tackling in criminal examinations. This offers measurable clinicians an opportunity to create measurable mental strategies dynamic, remarkable and adaptable befitting obliging the necessities of cases with the help of criticism obtained from the legal framework as an example police, legal advisors, examiners, judges and other criminological experts they assist.

One can see that the heaviness of the legitimate impressions of measurable forensic psychology isn't as overwhelming we would anticipate that it should be. At present, it is as yet utilized as supportive proof in Indian Courts.

Are some people crime prone?

Behavior is to a great extent an aftereffect of the manner in which an individual thinks. A personality is the thing that makes an individual. Despite the fact that an individual may have the vibe of a criminal, the idea examples of that individual are what make them a crook. The criminal's choices to perpetrate wrongdoings originate from strange reasoning examples, says a psychoanalyst

from St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Scientists Yochelson and Same now recognize comparative idea designs found in wrongdoings, which incorporate steady lying, neglect to create compassion, anticipate that their wants should be taken into account them, cherishing somebody for doing what they need, black and white masterminds (no centre ground or control), and accuse others [10].

The most examined research into the roots of crime and personality have been finished by Professor Hans Eysenck, who went through years characterizing whether criminal conduct had any relationship with personality. He distinguished that personality have three measurements. To begin with, psychoticism depicts individuals as being forceful, egocentric, and indiscreet. Second, neuroticism depicts individuals with low confidence, nervousness, and wide emotional episodes. The third is extroversion, which portrays the character of a person who is sensation-chasing, predominant, and decisive. A greater part of these attributes are found in lawbreakers, which have been examined and grouped [11]. Psychologists approach the undertaking of clarifying reprobate and criminal conduct by concentrating on a person's character. Specifically, they look at the procedures by which conduct and limitations on conduct are found out. These procedures frequently are considered just like the consequence of the association of natural inclinations and social encounters. Among the early psychologist theories of crime were those dependent on the work crafted by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). Freud contended that human instinct incorporates an incredible store of instinctual drives (the "id") that request delight. These drives are limited by good and moral codes (the "superego") that kids disguise because of their extraordinary love for and connection to their folks. Grown-ups build up an objective piece of their character (the "sense of self") that intercedes between the drives of the id and the restrictions of the superego. Since the id is a moderately consistent drive, guiltiness is accepted to result from the disappointment of the superego, an outcome of its inadequate turn of events. Past these expansive psychological theories, it is here and there contended that crime is related with certain states of mind. Dysfunctional behavior is commonly the reason for a generally little extent of violations; however, its apparent significance might be overstated by the reality of a portion of the wrongdoings submitted by people with mental scatters. One particular personality configuration—antisocial personality disorder—is believed to be unequivocally connected with culpability. In any case, in light of the fact that the rules for diagnosing the turmoil accentuate perpetrating violations and participating in crime like conduct, it is hazy whether the confusion is a reason for wrongdoing or just a mark that therapists use to portray individuals who happen to be lawbreakers [12].

Most of us are not criminals. So, what drives a little number people to commit criminal acts? Psychological theories of wrongdoing state that criminal conduct is an aftereffect of individual contrasts in thinking forms. There are a good range of psychological theories; however all of them accept that it's the individual's musings and emotions that direct their activities. Therein capacity, issues in speculation can prompt criminal conduct. There are four fundamental thoughts with regards to psychological theories of crime. These general suspicions are that wrongdoing is an aftereffect of:

- **Disappointments in psychological events**

A few people run into inconvenience since they didn't

create, or develop, the way that others ordinarily do. For instance, Rory has an immature still, small voice. While Amy hears a little voice inside her reminding her what is good and bad, Rory simply does what he needs and doesn't think about correct. This is a case of what happens when somebody has an issue with mental turn of events.

- **Learned practices of hostility and brutality**

On the off chance that somebody is encircled by brutality and animosity, they are bound to become savage and forceful themselves, since they have discovered that those practices are alright. For instance, Rory originates from an oppressive family, and his savage guardians instructed him that it's not unexpected to work out your disappointments by being fierce against others.

- **Characteristic character attributes**

There are a few qualities that crooks will in general offer with one another, and a few clinicians accept that there are sure character characteristics that incline somebody towards criminal conduct.

The criminals can generally be separated as; person who is intellectually temperamental, person who is driven by conditional motivations, masochist hoodlums and veritable lawbreakers who takes pride for their own sins.

In one the chilling instance of 2011, which excited the entire of Delhi-Noida, is that of Nithari murder case 5 where the blamed Surender Kohli had conceded for executing young ladies by choking them and hack them and eat up their body parts in the wake of cooking them. The bones of the murdered young ladies were found adjacent to their home [13].

So there are many criminals who commit crime not because of mental illness or some kind behavioral problem and it ought to be noticed that these killings are not for a specific explanation yet simply the perspective of an individual who doesn't have any compassion or mankind towards other's agony.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

After analyzing the information it has been found that forensic psychology roots in India are not that deep as compared to other countries. But forensic psychologists are needed in today's world to understand the legal mechanisms and the mind and behavior of criminals and why do they commit crime and this could maybe help in optimizing examinations, through utilization of deliberate cross examination methods, and the logical profiling of violations.

It is also seen that there are some people that are crime prone and many psychological factors are associated with it such as childhood problems, family problems, in what kind of environment child or a person has been brought up or living in and also there are many other points given by psychologist Sigmund Freud which talks about ID, EGO & SUPER EGO. Also, in many cases it has been found that many criminals are psychopaths i.e. they commit crime for pleasure and not necessity and because of slow legal machinery of country like India where criminals get free even after committing heinous crime and they know that they will not get serious punishment so it should be taken care of by the legal machinery.

The research presents the data on that psychologist have now begun to proceed onward to the mental impacts which an individual has which drive him to perpetrate a wrongdoing. For instance, a youngster who has just considered wrongdoing to be a method of living will go to wrongdoing just for his endurance. He will unknowingly guzzle criminal attributes from the family foundation of the reprobate guardians and in this way transforms into an affirmed criminal.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Psychology research has regularly ascribed that a few people are increasingly inclined to carry out wrongdoing. The therapists have arranged them in three unique classes. The main class of people is the individuals who are that mentally upset lawbreakers who perpetrate more wrongdoing due to their psychological degeneracy or enthusiastic security. Also, there are people who because of their sociological conditions adversely affect their states of mind which makes them enter the criminal world. In conclusion, there are some solidified crooks who have held onto culpability as a normal lifestyle. In any case, through the above examination, the majority of the psychologists have faith in see that there are sure criminals who are unquestionably progressively inclined to perpetrating wrongdoing in the general public.

Suggestions that can be given through the research are that –

- Government needs to take care that criminals should get serious punishments and not roam freely and commit more crimes;
- Forensic psychologists make up a fundamental piece of criminal examination frameworks, just as jail frameworks in nations like the UK and Australia. Their profiles are differing, and contain taking up jobs, for example, criminal profilers, master observers in courts, suspect investigative specialists, jail restoration officials and casualty instructors. As compared to this, their partners in India need such shifted, all around characterized jobs. For sure, the nation's criminal analytical and equity frameworks would profit by opening up more spaces to legal therapists, and utilizing their skill across different stages.

As a rustic with one in all the best crime rates within the world, India faces several challenges when it involves addressing different aspects of crime. While applying these interventions may sound good in theory, there's an extended thanks to go before these are often successfully implemented.

REFERENCES

1. <https://www.apa.org/about/>
2. <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1953529/>
3. <https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/criminal-justice/crime/definitions-of-crime>
4. <https://www.apa.org/>
5. <https://www.pearson.com/us/higher-education/program/Ciccarelli-Psychology-Plus-My-Lab-Psychology-Access-Card-Package-5th-Edition/PGM333811.html>
6. Joanna K, Ewa HS. Psychology and law: between multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach. Problems of Forensic Sciences. 2014; 219-222.

7. Kapardis A. Psychology and law: A critical introduction. USA: Cambridge University Press, USA. 2010.
8. Hyderabadwalla H. Forensic psychology in India. Indian Med Health. J 2018; 256-259.
9. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
10. Sinha S. Personality correlates of criminals: A comparative study between normal controls and criminals. Ind Psychiatry J. 2016; 41-46.
11. Sybil BG Eysenck, Eysenck HJ. Crime and personality: Item analysis of questionnaire responses. Br J Criminol. 1971; 49-62.
12. <https://www.britannica.com/science/criminology/Major-concepts-and-theories>
13. Priyanka M. Thread between criminology and psychology: Are some people more prone to commit crimes than others, 2016.