

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Criminologists include the study of nature of crime and criminals, origins of criminal law, Etiology of crime, social reaction to crime, and the functioning of law enforcement agencies and the penal institutions. It can be broadly said that criminology directs its enquiries along three lines: first, it investigates the nature of criminal law and its administration and conditions under which it develops, second, it analyses the causation of crime and the personality of criminals; and third, it studies the control of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders. Thus, criminology includes within its scope the activities of legislative bodies, law-enforcement agencies, judicial institutions, correctional institutions and educational, private and public social agencies.

Criminologists are the people working and researching all of the ins and outs of criminology. Criminologists often look for behavioural patterns of a possible criminal in hopes of finding a particular perpetrator. They also conduct research and investigations, developing theories, and composing results. ^[29]

Each of the following theories has evolved with the advent of more sophisticated technology and “the current trend toward examining criminal behaviour”

Those theories are,

BIOLOGICAL AND BIOSOCIAL THEORIES: (Addressing Root Causes)

Classical biological and biosocial theories of criminality stated that people are “**born criminals**” who cannot be deterred from committing crimes: whether due to mental or physical disability, criminals cannot learn to control themselves.

SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY: (Learning By Example)

Social learning theory proposes that we engage in either criminal or noncriminal behaviour based on the social environment around us, and that we’re especially influenced by how other people rewards or model behaviour. This theory asserts that criminal behaviour are learned and therefore can be counteracted by developing a social environment in which criminal behaviour is not normalized. LABELING THEORY (Once a criminal, Always a criminal)

Labelling theory proposes that applying a label, whether that means informally designating a youth as a **'bad kid'** or a **'troublemaker'** or a more formal arrest or incarnation record, has a long term effect on a given person. Policies inspired by labelling theory were popular in the 1970's but they were perceived as ineffective and let out of use. Replaced by 'laugh on crime' rational choice approaches.

CONTROL THEORIES:

Another approach is made by the social bond or social control theory. Instead of looking for factors that make people become criminal, these theories try to explain why people do *not* become criminal. Travis Hirschi identified four main characteristics: "attachment to others", "belief in moral validity of rules", "commitment to achievement", and "involvement in conventional activities". The more a person features those characteristics, the less likely he or she is to become deviant (or criminal). On the other hand, if these factors are not present, a person is more likely to become a criminal. Hirschi expanded on this theory with the idea that a person with low self-control is more likely to become criminal.

RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY:

The US justice system is largely influenced by a classical criminology theory, rational choice theory, which assumes that the choice to commit a crime arises out of a logical judgment of cost versus reward. This theory emphasizes punishment as the best means to deter individuals from committing crimes. Makes the cost sufficiently outweigh the rewards and individuals will decide that crime is not worth it. ^{[25][26][27]}

Criminology (from Latin *crīmen*, "accusation" originally derived from the Ancient Greek verb "krino" "κρίνω", and Ancient Greek -λογία, *-logia*|-*logia*, from "logos" meaning: "word," "reason," or "plan") is the scientific study of the nature, extent, management, causes, control, consequences, and prevention of criminal behaviour, both on individual and social levels. Criminology is an interdisciplinary field in both the behavioural and social sciences, which draws primarily upon the research of sociologists, psychologists, philosophers, psychiatrists, biologists, social anthropologists, as well as scholars of law.

The term criminology was coined in 1885 by Italian law professor Raffaele Garofalo as *Criminologia*. Later, French anthropologist Paul Topinard used the analogous French term *Criminologie*. Paul Topinard's major work appeared in 1879. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the emphasis of criminology was on the reform of criminal law and not on the causes of crime. Scholars such as Beccaria and Bentham, were more concerned with the humanitarian aspects in dealing with criminals and reforming several criminal laws. Great progress in criminology was made after the first quarter of the twentieth century. The first American textbook on criminology was written in 1920 by sociologist Maurice Parmelee under the title *Criminology*. Programmes were developed for the specific purpose of training students to be criminologists, but the development was rather slow.

From 1900 through to 2000 the study underwent three significant phases in the United States: (1) Golden Age of Research (1900-1930)-which has been described as a multiple-factor approach, (2) Golden Age of Theory (1930-1960)-which shows that there was no systematic way of connecting criminological research to theory, and (3) a 1960-2000 period-which was seen as a significant turning point for criminology. ^[28]

Criminal psychology, also referred to as criminological psychology, is the study of the views, thoughts, intentions, actions and so reactions of criminals and all that partakes in the criminal behaviour. The person who deals with the criminals and with their psychological behaviour are Psychologist or Psychiatrists.

It is related to the field of criminal anthropology. The study goes deeply into what makes someone commit a crime, but also the reactions after the crime, on the run or in court. Criminal psychologists are often called up as witnesses in court cases to help the jury understand the mind of the criminal. Some types of psychiatry also deal with aspects of criminal behaviour. Criminal behaviour can be stated as "Any kind of antisocial behaviour, which is punishable usually by law but can be punished by norms, stated by community," therefore, it is difficult to define it as there is a fine line between what could be considered okay and what's considered not to be, being considered as violation at one point of time may now be accepted by community.

Psychiatrists and psychologists are licensed professionals that can assess both mental and physical states. Profilers look for patterns in behaviour to typify the individual behind a crime.

Criminal psychologists can be used to do investigative work, like examine photographs of a crime, or conduct an interview with a suspect. They sometimes have to formulate a hypothesis, in order to assess what an offender is going to do next, after they have broken the law.

The question of competency to stand trial is a question of an offender's current state of mind. This assesses the offender's ability to understand the charges against them, the possible outcomes of being convicted/acquitted of these charges and their ability to assist their attorney with their defence. The question of sanity/insanity or criminal responsibility is an assessment of the offender's state of mind at the time of the crime. This refers to their ability to understand right from wrong and what is against the law. The insanity defense is rarely used, as it is very difficult to prove. If declared insane, an offender is committed to a secure hospital facility for much longer than they would have served in prison— theoretically, that is.

Legal psychologists, or known as Criminal psychologists are the ones who make the decisions on offenders. They see if those offenders are a threat to society.

In 1981, one of the fathers of UK's criminal psychology – Professor Lionel Haward – described four ways that psychologist may perform upon being professionally involved in criminal proceedings. These are the following:

Clinical: In this situation, the psychologist is involved in assessment of an individual in order to provide a clinical judgment. The psychologist can use assessment tools, interview or psychometric tools in order to aid in his/her assessment. These assessments can help police or other comparable organizations to determine how to process the individual in question. For example, help finding out whether he/she is capable to stand trial or whether the individual has mental-illness which relates to whether he/she is able or unable to understand the proceedings.

Experimental: In this case, the task of the psychologist is to perform research in order to inform a case. This can involve executing experimental tests for the purposes of illustrating

a point or providing further information to courts. This may involve false memory, eyewitness credibility experiments and such. For example, this way questions similar to “how likely would a witness see an object in 100 meters?” could be answered.

Actuarial: This role involves usage of statistics in order to inform a case. For example, a psychologist may be asked to provide probability of an event occurring. For example, the courts may ask how likely it is that a person will reoffend if a sentence is declined.

Advisory: Here, a psychologist may advise police about how to proceed with the investigation. For example, which is the best way to interview the individual, how best to cross-examine a vulnerable or another expert witness, how an offender will act after committing the offense. ^[30]

Criminal Profiling:

Criminal profiling, also known as offender profiling, is the process of linking an offender's actions at the crime scene to their most likely characteristics to help police investigators narrow down and prioritize a pool of most likely suspects. Profiling is a relatively new area of forensic psychology that during the past 20 years has developed from what used to be described as an art to a rigorous science. Part of a sub-field of forensic psychology called investigative psychology, criminal profiling is based on increasingly rigorous methodological advances and empirical research.

Criminal profiling is a process now known in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as criminal investigative analysis. Profilers, or criminal investigative analysts, are trained and experienced law enforcement officers who study every behavioral aspect and detail of an unsolved violent crime scene in which a certain amount of psychopathology has been left at the scene. The characteristics of a good profiler are discussed. Five behavioral characteristics that can be gleaned from the crime scene are described: 1) amount of planning that went into the crime, 2) degree of control used by the offender, 3) escalation of emotion at the scene, 4) risk level of both the offender and victim, and 5) appearance of the crime scene (disorganized versus organized). The process of interpreting the behaviour observed at a crime scene is briefly discussed.

Criminal Psychologist have to consider profiling from a racial content. Race plays big parts into our criminal justice systems. Over the years, federal and state prisons in the United

States held 475,900 inmates who were black and 436,500 who were white, giving a difference of 39,400. Many police, throw many blacks in prisons because of stereotypes. The stereotyping of Blacks as criminals throughout society, that “criminal predator” is used as a substitute for “young Black male.” This common stereotype has incorrectly served as an abstruse reasoning for the unofficial policy and practice of racial profiling by criminal justice practitioners. Many psychologist look over these stereotypes because race doesn't make you violent or a threat to society. The cultural, environmental and traditional concepts of every race plays a big part in psychology, to see the background or why these crimes were committed. Some races don't have equal opportunities as others, so certain people choose different paths. They also evaluate is prison is a stable place for certain criminals, because some commit crimes due to mental health issues that were never addressed. There are many measures Criminal psychologist have to look over during these investigations, while overlooking the law

For forensic psychiatry, the first question rises for psychiatrist is which patient is an offender? or 'Which offender becomes a patient?'. Another main question asked by the psychiatrists is, 'What came first, the crime or the mental disorder?'. Psychologists also look at environmental factors along with genetics to determine the likeliness (Profiling) of a particular person to commit a crime. ^{[22][23]}

Criminal and forensic psychologists may also consider the following questions:

1. At present does he/she is having a mental disorder?
2. Do the disorder is present at the time of crime?
3. What is the level of responsibility of the offender for the crime?
4. What is the risk of reoffending and which risk factors are involved?

SOME OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISOREDERS:

The abnormal behaviour of a person depends up on the psychological disorders. Such disorders may lead them to commit the crime.

Bipolar disorder: Bipolar disorder is a chronic illness with recurring episodes of mania and depression that can last from one day to months. This mental illness causes unusual and dramatic shifts in mood, energy and the ability to think clearly. Cycles of high (manic)

and low (depressive) moods may follow an irregular pattern that differs from the typical ups and downs experienced by most people.

Schizoaffective disorder: Schizoaffective disorder is a chronic mental health condition characterized primarily by symptoms of schizophrenia, such as hallucinations or delusions, and symptoms of a mood disorder, such as mania and depression.

Schizophrenia: Schizophrenia is a serious mental illness that interferes with a person's ability to think clearly, manage emotions, make decisions and relate to others. It is a complex, long-term medical illness. The exact prevalence of schizophrenia is difficult to measure, but estimates range from 0.25% to 0.64% of U.S. adults. It is characterized by hallucinations, delusions, disorganized speech.

Autism spectrum disorders: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a developmental condition that affect a person's ability to socialize and communicate with others. People with ASD can also present with restricted and/or repetitive patterns of behaviour, interests or activities. The term "spectrum" refers to the degree in which the symptoms, behaviours and severity vary within and between individuals. Some people are mildly impaired by their symptoms, while others are severely disabled.

Depression: Depressive disorder, frequently referred to simply as depression, is more than just feeling sad or going through a rough patch. It's a serious mental health condition that requires understanding and medical care. Left untreated, depression can be devastating for those who have it and their families. More than 17 million U.S. adults—over 7% of the population—had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. People of all ages and all racial, ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds experience depression, but it does affect some groups more than others. Some will only experience one depressive episode in a lifetime, but for most, depressive disorder recurs. Without treatment, episodes may last a few months to several years.

Dissociative disorders: Dissociative disorders are characterized by an involuntary escape from reality characterized by a disconnection between thoughts, identity, consciousness and memory. People from all age groups and racial, ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds can experience a dissociative disorder. The symptoms of a

dissociative disorder usually first develop as a response to a traumatic event, such as abuse or military combat, to keep those memories under control.

Post-traumatic stress disorder (ptsd): Traumatic events such as an accident, assault, military combat or natural disaster—can have lasting effects on a person’s mental health. While many people will have short term responses to life-threatening events, some will develop longer term symptoms that can lead to a diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD symptoms often co-exist with other conditions such as substance use disorders, depression and anxiety. [24]

IMPORTANCE OF CRIMINALISTICS IN FORENSIC SCIENCE

Criminalistics play a vital role in forensic investigations.

Arrival/initial response:

Upon arriving on the scene, criminalists should attempt to preserve the crime scene with minimal disturbance of the physical evidence. Criminalists should make initial observations to assess the scene while ensuring officer safety and security. They should react with caution. Offenders could still be at the crime scene and criminalists should remain alert and attentive until the crime scene is declared clear of danger.

Documentation and evaluation:

The investigator(s) in charge should set responsibilities, share preliminary information and develop investigative plans in compliance with department policy and local, state and federal laws. Criminalists should speak with the first responders regarding observations from the crime scene before evaluating safety issues at the scene, establishing a path of exit and entry, and initial scene boundaries. If multiple scenes exist, criminalists should establish and maintain communication with personnel at those sites.

Processing the scene:

Based on the type of incident and complexity of the crime scene, criminalists should determine team composition on site. Criminalists will assess the scene to determine which specialized resources are required. For example, forensic examiners could be called to the scene, or a coroner to investigate a cadaver.

Completing and recording the crime scene investigation:

Criminalists should establish a crime scene debriefing team, which enables all law enforcement bodies to share information about findings before the scene is released. Criminalists determine what evidence was collected, discuss the preliminary scene findings with scene personnel, discuss potential forensic tests that will take place, and initiate any action required to complete the crime scene investigation.

There are some approaches to investigate a criminal. Those are psychological approach, biological approach, Sociological approach.

Sociological approach

In this approach I'm going to examining criminal behaviour from a sociological point of view. Sociological theories believe, that the criminal behaviour mainly is influenced by combination of social surrounding political and economic factors. Offender are not necessarily viewed as bad people, these theories trend to look at social context of a person's situation, examining his race neighbourhood, intelligence, educations, family, political and media influence, income level, job and career, childhood history to determine why did he\she become criminal. There are many different theories seeking to explain criminal behaviour such as: social structure theory (which itself consists of social disorganization, strain and cultural deviance theories) differential association, theory of anomie, neutralization theory, social control theory and many others.

The key of differential association theory, created by Edwin H. Sutherland is that criminal behaviour is learned through communication with other people. Though that interaction values, techniques and attitude to things is learned, that motivates future behaviour and in the following case it is criminal act. Indeed, the more a person sees delinquent acts, which are not criticized by surrounding community the higher is the chance of him\her committing such act.

According to social control theory, if social bounds of a person is weak, he\she will more likely conduct a criminal act, because people Care what others thinks of them and try to conform with social expectations because of their attachment to others. ^[21]

Psychological approach

There are several fundamental assumptions, that are common for all the psychological approaches to criminal behaviour. These are the following:

The individual is the primary unit of analysis. (Individual human being is considered to be responsible for acts he/she conducted)

Personality drives behaviour within, because it is the major motivational element. Crimes can result from abnormal, dysfunctional or inappropriate mental processes within the individual's personality. An individual may have purpose of criminal behaviour if it addresses certain felt needs. Normality is generally defined by social consensus, that is, what is considered as "topical", "normal", or "acceptable" by the majority of individuals in certain social group. Defective or abnormal, mental process may be caused by a variety of factors such as diseased mind, "acceptable" by the majority of individuals in a certain social group.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Noman Ghiasi; Jasbir Singh, 2019, PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS AND CRIMINALITY The relationship between psychiatric illness and criminality has been the topic of intense debate and scrutiny in recent past in light of multiple mass shootings in the United States. While the renewed focus and media attention on the importance of mental health in the aftermath of such tragedies is a positive development, the relationship between mental illness and criminality is too often conflated. The popular belief is that people with mental illness are more prone to commit acts of violence and aggression. The public perception of psychiatric patients as dangerous individuals is often rooted in the portrayal of criminals in the media as “crazy” individuals. A large body of data suggests otherwise. People with mental illness are more likely to be a victim of violent crime than the perpetrator. This bias extends all the way to the criminal justice system, where the mentally ill get treated as criminals, arrested, charged, and jailed for a longer time in jail compared to the general population.^{[1][2]}

A J Goldsmith, 1981, EYSENCK'S THEORY OF CRIMINAL PERSONALITY The basic hypothetical relationships underlying Eysenck's theory are that (1) criminals and psychopaths exhibit distinctive personality traits or behaviour patterns; (2) there is apparently a genetic basis for these personality traits; and (3) the formation of conscience, which functions to restrain deviant behaviour patterns, may be faulty on psychophysiological grounds, resulting in criminal and psychopathic behaviour. At the core of Eysenck's theory is the role played by three personality traits: (1) extraversion-introversion, (2) neuroticism, and (3) psychoticism. The bulk of research into the validity of Eysenck's arguments concerns the measurement of these traits in criminal and noncriminal populations. Based on a review of relevant research, the theory falls far short of being an integrated theory of criminality which could be used to guide social practice and intervention. Specifically, the theory does not give needed emphasis or balance to the quality or character of socioeconomic milieus in interaction with individual

physiopsychological characteristics, nor does it appreciate that criminal behaviour is largely culturally defined rather than being an absolute of an individual's behaviour.^{[3][4]}

M. P. Feldman, 1977, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR - A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS This study proceeds with the assumption that learning, genetically based predispositions, and social labelling all have a part to play in explaining the causes of criminal behaviour; i.e., they are not mutually exclusive, but complementary. Another assumption is that the division of the world into the criminal and the law-abiding is largely a comforting illusion. The types of criminal behaviour analyzed in the study include only crimes against property and persons, not the more controversial victimless offenses. Attention focuses on aggressive behaviour, the environments that favour it, and other stimuli, such as emotional arousal, the presence of a weapon, and a potential victim who seems to be incapable, or unlikely, to retaliate. Descriptions outline forms of pro-social behaviour, such as helping behaviour (i.e., a crime victim) and behaviour based on the equity theory, a recent psychological development of criminological relevance. Among the determinants of criminal behaviour, the following are examined: biological factors (including chromosomal abnormalities) and personality factors, such as extraversion, neuroticism, and psychoticism (explained in accordance with Eysenck's theory on the relationship between personality dimensions and criminal behaviour). Consideration is given to the legal approach to mentally disordered offenders, psychopaths, and some sexual offenders. Various sociological approaches to crime are discussed, with greater emphasis on the labelling theory and the hypothesis that labelling expresses the social reaction of those in power to crimes committed by members of numerically and politically overrepresented groups, whom they wish to control. Finally, a critique of current crime control methods explores the penal establishment (a counterproductive and criminogenic setting) and behaviour modification techniques (raising key questions regarding ethical and social objectives and restraints).^{[5][6]}

Worrell, 1990, A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO EXPLANATION AND PREVENTION. In considering contemporary views of crime, it is informative to examine trends in the criminological literature. It is clear from a number of recent publications that following the interactionist tradition of both critical criminology and labelling theory, along with shifting trends in other areas of sociology, constructionalism has emerged as a

dominant mode of thought. As Rafter (1990) states, constructionalism is an approach that ‘analyzes the processes by which social inform action is produced, disseminated, “verified” and “disconfirmed”’. Thus, as with other interactionist approaches, constructionalism is more concerned with the processes that produce (and control) offenders than with the offenders themselves. Invariably this turns to an analysis of the social position — in terms of, say, class, gender and race — of those in positions of power. One of the main investigative methods used by researchers working in this way is termed discourse analysis. This method of investigation provides a means by which to analyze all aspects of communication. As Worrell (1990) notes, discourse refers not only to the content of communication, but also to ‘its author (who says it?), its authority (on what grounds?), its audience (to whom?), its object (about whom?), its objective (in order to achieve what?)’. Worrell provides an example of the use of discourse analysis to show how the identity of women who offend is socially constructed by those with ‘professional expertise’. Based on interviews and case studies. It is readily apparent that constructionalism calls for a far-reaching examination of the attitudes, prejudices, assumptions and stereotypes that underlie all of our judgments of the behaviour of other people. As Rafter (1990) states, such an examination should not reject empiricism and should strive to be objective in its methods in order to clarify our understanding of the world, while recognizing that science is not value-free.^{[7][8]}

PERSONALITY AND THE BIOSOCIAL MODEL OF ANTI-SOCIAL AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR, In considering the causes of criminal and violent behaviour, we are dealing with two separate but interrelated factors. A crime is committed by a person in a certain situation; individual differences are responsible for the fact that in similar situations one person will commit the crime, another will not. Situations define not only the narrow circumstances of a particular crime, but the whole attitude of a given society to anti-social conduct, to the child's upbringing, discipline in school, judicial procedures, existing levels of punishment, certainty of detection, religious beliefs, prevalence of TV violence, and many more. We cannot explain the huge differences in anti-social conduct between Singapore and Washington, Switzerland and South Africa, Egypt and England in terms of general differences, or personality factors. Communist countries like Russia used to be relatively crime-free; after the overthrow of communism Russia is one of the most crime-ridden countries in the world. Sudden changes like this cannot be explained in terms of genetic changes or criminal predisposition; the time factor makes any such explanation impossible. Social constitutions thus remain the major explanatory principles, but clearly such often-adduced causes as unemployment, poverty or income inequality have little evidential support. Periods of unemployment in the USA are characterized by decreasing crime rates (Lester, 1994). When unemployment was huge in Germany during the 1920s period of inflation, crime was minimal. Income inequality in the USA, using the Gini coefficient of income distribution, remained steady from 1961 to 1981, while crime rates increased linearly (Rutter, 1995). Poverty has decreased tremendously from the 1920s to the present day in England, but crime has increased geometrically. It should be obvious that social causes (whatever they might be) can only act through their influence on people's minds, and hence produce psychological conditions favourable to antisocial conduct purely sociological theories of crime are a *contradictio in adjecto*.^{[9][10]}

David W. Jones, UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR PSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACHES TO CRIMINALITY. Our understanding of criminal behaviour and its causes has been too long damaged by the failure to integrate fully the emotional, psychological, social and cultural influences on people's behaviour. This book therefore proposes a psychosocial model of the understanding of criminal behaviour. As it developed

during the latter half of the twentieth century, criminology became a discipline that was dominated by sociological thinking that has emphasised socially structured inequalities as the chief causes of crime. The rejection of the psychological dimension was part of this political viewpoint. Meanwhile, much academic psychology did little to construct dialogue. Psychology's focus on the individual often appeared to consist of a circular exercise of blaming criminals for their own criminal propensities. Few psychologists engaged with criminological theory, and the discipline of psychology was dominated by methodological concern to mimic the success of the natural sciences and study people by experimental methods. Questions about the messy lives of those who end up on the wrong side of the law, and how they got there, do not lend themselves well. In order to understand the roots of those disorders, we need to be able to explore the emotional worlds of those individuals and how morality, crime and violence are hewn from feelings of anger, shame and guilt that develop in relation to others.^{[11][12]}

Shichun Ling, Rebecca Umbach, and Adrian Raine BIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR. There is a growing literature on biological explanation of antisocial and criminal behaviour. This paper provides a selective review of three specific biological factors psychophysiology (with the focus on blunted heart rate and skin conductance), brain mechanism (with a focus on structural and functional aberration of the prefrontal cortex, amygdala, and striatum), and genetics (with an emphasis on gene-environment and gene-gene interactions).overall, understanding the role of biology in antisocial and criminal behaviour may help increase the explanatory power of current research and theories, as well as inform policy and treatment options. The important of considering neurobiological factor in the etiology of antisocial and criminal behaviour. Behaviour, including criminality, are the result of complex, reciprocally influential interactions between an individual's biology, psychology, and the social environment. As research progresses, the misconception that biology can predetermine criminality is being rectified. This selective review discusses three biological factors that have been examined in relation to antisocial and criminal behaviour: psychophysiology, brain and genetics.^{[13][14]}

MAJOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN A DANISH BIRTH COHORT This epidemiological investigation was designed to examine the relationships between each of the major mental disorders and criminal violence. Specifically, we assessed whether a significant relationship exists between violence and hospitalization for a major mental disorder, and whether this relationship differs for schizophrenia, affective psychoses, and organic brain syndromes. There was a significant positive relationship between the major mental disorders that led to hospitalization and criminal violence (odds ratios 2.0-8.8 for men and 3.9-23.2 for women). Persons hospitalized for a major mental disorder were responsible for a disproportionate percentage of violence committed by the members of the birth cohort. Men with organic psychoses and both men and women with schizophrenia were significantly more likely to be arrested for criminal violence than were persons who had never been hospitalized, even when controlling for demographic factors, substance abuse, and personality disorders.^{[15][16]}

Markus M. Henriksson, MENTAL DISORDERS AND COMORBIDITY IN SUICIDE Psychological autopsy studies from many countries have consistently shown that most people who kill themselves have suffered from diagnosable mental disorders. The most important diagnostic groups have always been depressive disorders and substance abuse, but the more detailed retrospective diagnostic picture has varied according to the age and sex distribution of the suicide victims and the diagnostic criteria, country, urban or rural area, and secular context of the study. The most prevalent disorders were depressive disorders and alcohol dependence or abuse. The prevalence of major depression was higher among females than among males. Alcohol dependence was more common among the males. A diagnosis was made for and at least one diagnosis on for the cases. Only of the victims received one diagnosis without any comorbidity. The majority of suicide victims suffered from comorbid mental disorders. Comorbidity needs to be taken into account when analyzing the relationship between suicide and mental disorders and in planning treatment strategies for suicide prevention in clinical practice.^{[17][18]}

GENERAL CLINICAL, ETHICAL AND MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECTS: ALCOHOL AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR Substance abuse is a factor in some but not all incidents of crime: more than half of murders are committed when the killer is intoxicated. Males are more likely than females to be violent when consuming alcohol, and a past history of violence is predictive of future crime. The risk of violent behaviour is greater in subjects with dual diagnosis (e.g. alcohol dependence and psychiatric disorders). Offenders with an intellectual disability are overrepresented in prison and court populations, and more than 50% of them have a problem with alcohol. Since these subjects, in addition to intellectual disability and alcohol use, have psychiatric and behavioural problems, early recognition, in an effort to prevent future crimes, is an appropriate goal. Specific programmes have to address their particular needs.^{[19][20]}

CHAPTER III
AIM AND OBJECTIVES

AIM:

To analyse the behaviour of the criminals “STUDY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR TO UNDERSTAND MOTIVE OF THE CRIMINALS”.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To determine behaviour of criminal.
2. To identify the Mental state or mental illness of criminal (bipolar, unipolar, schizophrenia...etc.).

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION AND METHODOLOGY

DISCUSSION:

Officers have discussed about the crimes and there crime pattern, how criminals commit the crimes. Officers mainly deals with the murder, robbery and pit-pocketing cases and accident cases. They have approached the crime scene and collected evidences, packed and sent to labs and then produced onto the court. They have inspected the criminal who were taken in custody and found the motive of committing crime.

METHODOLOGY:

There were some methods to investigate the criminals. Some of them are psychological approach, biological approach, Sociological approach. Here I have followed “**SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**”.

Sociological approach:

I have studied the background of the criminals who has committed the crime.

I had looked at social context of a person’s situation, examining his race neighbourhood, intelligence, educations, family, political and media influence, income level, job and career, childhood history to determine why he\she became criminal.

‘Sociological theories believe, that the criminal behaviour mainly is influenced by combination of social surrounding political and economic factor’

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATION

OBSERVATION:

I have observed the motive behind committing crimes of 50 criminals. In this everyone are from poor family or poor background and no one is proper educations, few studied till 3rd or 4th standard. They don't know what's wrong and what's right. They think whatever they do that was right. These are crimes which I have observed.

Type of Crime	Cause	No of Men	Women	Total No
Murder	Grudge	19	1	20
Robbery	Money	4	6	10
Murder	Money	10	0	10
Murder	Pride	2	0	2
Attempt Rape	Drug Influence	3	0	3
Murder	Alcohol Influence	0	1	1
Murder	Alcohol Influence	4	0	4

Table 5.1

CHAPTER VI

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

RESULT:

According to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana crime records and police records most crimes were committed for:

- 10 crimes were committed for money.
- 8 crimes were done by consuming of alcohol or taking drugs.
- 20 crimes were committed for grudge
- 20 of the crimes were committed by mental disorder.
- 2 crimes were committed to get the fame.

CONCLUSION:

Finally I conclude that “NO ONE BORN AS CRIMINAL BUT THE SOCIETY IS WHAT MADE THEM A CRIMINAL”.

No human being commits crime knowingly or unknowingly. It's the situation or circumstances which he had faced in life to survive in this present society. In this society for daily survival human being does lot of things like jobs here some people work hard to survive. While some other people looks for easy to survive like illegal way of earning without killing anyone. It is a simple fact that we all have negativity inside us some are able to control it while some are provoke.

When society doesn't support the person when he was in need then he turns into antisocial person (criminal) because his heart and brain starts hating them due to it filled with negativity.

Finally I conclude that no human does not commit crimes without any reason. There's a word in bible saying that “HATE THE SIN NOT THE SINNER” so hate the crime not the criminal who committed the crime.

CHAPTER VII

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