

# Deviant Behaviour And Crime

**Key Words:** *Deviant behavior, inappropriate behavior, psychological explanation, crime, hereditary and environments.*

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Deviant behavior is any behavior that is contrary to dominant norms of society. There are many factors which cause a person to perform deviant behavior including biological explanation, sociological explanation and psychological explanation. Following are some of the psychological explanation of deviant behaviour:-

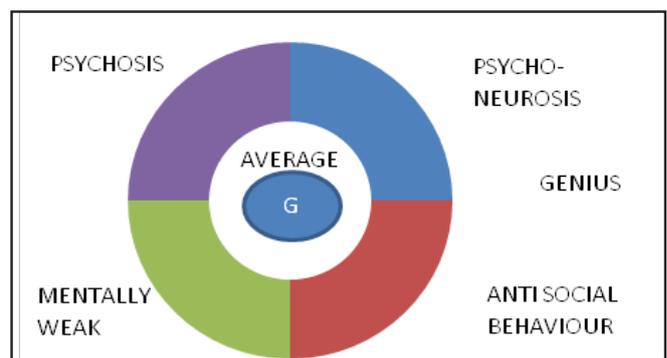
1. The individual is the primary unit.
2. Individual's personalit
3. Criminal and deviants are seen as

sufferers of personality difficulties, such as, depression, stress, and dull-mindedness, less intelligence, inferiority complex, maladjustment and inappropriate behavior.

This paper mainly deals with crime as a result of abnormal dysfunctional or inappropriate mental process within the personality of the individual. These processes are inappropriate learning, improper conditioning and the absence of appropriate role model or presence of appropriate role model. Results show that presence of inappropriate role model increases crime rate along with the hereditary traits.

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Deviant behaviour is not simple disease; it is cured through proper guidance and counselling. A normal MBBS doctor can't cure such a disease but a psychologist can cure or reform him easily. Deviants are not according to social norms this type of people usually remain in grief, anxiety, tension, emotionally unstable and surrounded by negative personalities. So they need counseling and guidance otherwise they involve in criminal activities such as theft, robbery, intentionally liar, truancy from school even suicide or murder. Every individual wants self respect, security and affection. Whenever he finds himself deprived of these desired behaviour he deviate from the normal. (Sibling rivalry is the best example of it). Deviant behaviour is usually considered as behaviour which is not normal. According to Kisker".....normality is a personal judgment on the part each individual. The judgment is made by establishing oneself as the standard of comparison. If other people are similar to ourselves, we are likely to consider them normal. If they are sufficiently differ from ourselves by deviating in their patterns of action and thinking, it is probable that we would consider them abnormal. "According to Brown" Abnormal psychological phenomena are simply exaggeration or distinguished (perverted) developments of the normal psychological phenomena." The normal probability curve shows that all the criminals are usually deviated from the normal and have mentally weak state.



The above circle shows that there is difference of degree in between normal, abnormal, genius and anti-social behaviour-(Page)

In the same way the circle above shows that there is difference of degree in between normal and deviants. The researcher has taken only three psychological explanation of deviant behaviour

causing crime. The individual is the primary unit of deviant behaviour because Lambrocy, Tredgold, Dugdell and Henry find in their studies that crime is committed due to the hereditary factors and they see such type of activities in their environment also. So it comes from parents. Kretchmer, Sheldon, Glucks find that monomorphic personalities attract more towards crime so it is due to physical structural problem. According to UdayShanker, "Poor health too short or too big structure or some physical deformity which may give rise to feeling of inferiority dispose one to more aggression, as a compensatory reaction for ones inadequacies." It means physical structure causes aggression and aggression leads to frustration which causes seed of crime to sprout.

Some psychologist accepts that mental ability is related to criminal tendencies. 'Godard found in his studies that an individual having low mental ability have criminal tendencies. "Heeli also support Godard's findings. Godard, Heeli and Bruner found in his study that 37% criminals have low mental tendencies. However, Burt opposes the above results and declared through his studies that mental dullness is not always the main cause of crime. Criminal and deviants are seen as sufferers of personality difficulties, such as depression, inappropriate behaviour and stress, dull mindedness, emotionally less stable, less intelligent, maladjusted and suffering from inferiority complexes. There are some psychodynamic theories which elaborate its importance. These theories are family, sociological and legal theory. However, individual's personality is very important. When development of superego is not normal and the individual is unable to internalize desired behaviour of family and is unable to integrate the values of life taught by the parents commits crime and leave aside all the values. Johnson and Szurck, accepts that criminal tendencies override the super ego. In modern time, this type of crime is known as functional psychiatric disorder. Some psychologists have proved that all criminals are the sufferers of neurological impairment. According to Bandura, crime is the manifestation of aggression. Lees and Walters (1974) follow the theory of marked depression of the modern psychology. According to Lees (1974) and individual shows his depression through behavioural obstacles such as extreme, aggression forgery, sex abuses, tendency to escape from school or home violating the laws, theft, to destroy the government property, to torture the animals, murder and even suicide.

Moreover, hereditary and environmental factors are very important in carrying deviant

behaviour. A study was conducted by 'Godard'. In Martin Kalikak family who had two wives. One was the daughter of Padari (priest of church) and another was dull-minded. Results shows that mentally dull-minded wife got dull-minded and criminal type children whereas, priest daughter's children were good in nature, hardworking, religious and high ranked in position. So hereditary factors were working here. Mendal, Morgan and Raymond Pearl also found in their studies that genetic basis/factors effects on next generation. In 1969, Galton writes in his book 'The hereditary Genius' that a worthy man's relatives are also worthy. The main factors behind these are hereditary effects and blood relations. An artist's children are usually artists. And a singer's children are usually singers. Jackson (1960) found the same result in his study on Juke's family that hereditary factor transfers from one generation to another. Thus, it has been proved through the studies that the hereditary, environmental and constitutional factors are equally responsible for deviant behaviour and crime.

#### CONCLUSION

On the basis of above studies and findings, it has been concluded that deviant behaviour and crime usually go hand-in-hand because persons and society are responsible for such type of behaviour. It is very difficult to segregate the crime from deviants because fundamental cause present in the environment and inappropriate behaviour are being awarded. Therefore, it is very difficult for a person to discriminate between right and wrong. There are so many family factors which motivate or instigate a child for the crime such as, broken home, inappropriate role model, poverty, disabled parents, criminal family backgrounds, crowded homes, lack of moral codes and conduct, etc. There is famous saying:-

*"Poverty and crime the terrible twins, go hand in hand."*

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