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Research Paper

Criminal Psychology and Criminal Behaviour of Population

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ABSTRACT

Criminal psychology is mainly the study of the underlying factors that make people engage in criminal activities. Psychologists involved in this area study not only the thoughts and wills of criminals but also the reactions that follow after committing the criminal activities. Criminal psychology is the study of criminal behavior, where term behavior includes personality, attitudes, physiology, learning, motivation, thinking, and other cognitive factors which contribute to the act of crime or criminal behavior. Purpose of criminal psychology is to understand criminal behavior and to be able to control and modify such behavior. The terms "crime" or "criminal" are very contextual in nature. Crime is an act which indicates maladjustment to a particular culture and a social concern, which is legally considered as an act of violation of law. Often confused as the similar terms. "Criminality" and "Crime" are different. While Criminality indicates intentions and attitude of indulging into criminal behavior. Crime is an act against law. Criminal psychology aims to control by providing interventions for criminality. This paper aims to analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the theories in explaining the causes for offending and criminal behavior. For this study, we will evaluate the explanations givens by using several psychological factors in addition to social learning theory and the general aggression model in relation to aggressive and violent behavior, and also personality theories such as the "big five" model and personality dimensions theory, in relation to antisocial, impulsive and criminal behavior in general. These theories have been selected due to their relevance to the subject of behavior and relatability of criminal behavior.

Keywords: Crime, Criminal Psychology, Psychological Factors, Criminality, Criminal Behavior, Criminal Interventions, Behavior Modification

The term "Crime" or "Criminal" are very contextual in nature. And can be better understood, and should be used with reference to specific legal, and judicial systems of a particular state, Country or Province. It is to note that this term is required to be used with great caution as what one culture might consider as a crime might not be considered as a crime in another culture. On the other hand, an act may be considered as a crime in one state, culture, province or legal system but may be considered to be a disease, which is also a reflection of enlightened cultures. Crime is an act which indicates

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maladjustment to a particular culture and a social concern, which is legally considered as an act of violation of law. Often confused as the similar terms "Criminality" and "crime" are different. While Criminality indicates intentions and attitude of indulging into criminal behaviour. Crime is an act against law. Criminal psychology aims to control Crime by providing interventions for Criminality. Crime is at times difficult to be concluded as crime. As it is not just contextual in nature it is also situation based. In a war situation when a soldier kills another soldier of the counter army it is considered as an act of bravery and pride. But for civilians it is considered a crime. In case of a civilian crime, it is also important to consider if the act is as a result of self-defence, or under the influence of a substance or social pressure. Thus, on one side an act which is against the law is considered as crime as per the legal definition; the normative definition of crime highlights the act which offends our moral code. To conclude it is ambiguous to label an act as crime as there is no objective definition which can define what all is included to be called a Crime. Meaning of crime can be only understood with respect to the social culture, Legal system, and context of act.

In answering a question such as this it is usual to refer to the various sources of statistical information on crime. These sources of information include official statistics, survey statistics (especially criminal victimization survey data), and self-report studies. Each of these sources of information offers different kinds of information about crime (and criminal victimization). The strengths and weaknesses of these respective data sources are discussed in detail by Coleman and Moynihan (1996) and Maguire (2002). Suffice it to say in this context that on the basis of information of this kind, and a whole range of different academic studies of crime, Braithwaite (1989) has identified a number of criminological 'truths. Braithwaite (1989) states that there are 13 'facts' about crime which criminology needs to explain and which more 'common-sense' knowledge can sometimes fail to appreciate:

1. Crime is committed disproportionately by males.
2. Crime is perpetrated disproportionately by 15–25-year-olds.
3. Crime is committed disproportionately by unmarried people.
4. Crime is committed disproportionately by people living in large cities.
5. Crime is committed disproportionately by people who have experienced high residential mobility and who live in areas characterized by high residential mobility.
6. Young people who are strongly attached to their school are less likely to engage in crime.
7. Young people who have high educational and occupational aspirations are less likely to engage in crime.
8. Young people who do poorly at school are more likely to engage in crime.
9. Young people who are strongly attached to their parents are less likely to engage in crime.
10. Young people who have friendships with criminals are more likely to engage in crime themselves.
11. People who believe strongly in complying with the law are less likely to violate the law.
12. For both men and women, being at the bottom of the class structure -whether measured by personal socio-economic status, socio-economic status of the area of residence, being unemployed or belonging to an oppressed racial minority- increases rates of offending for all types of crime apart from those for which opportunities are systematically less available to the poor.
13. Crime rates have been increasing since the Second World War in most countries, developed and developing. The only case of a country which has been clearly shown to have had a falling crime rate in this period is Japan.

Criminal psychology is the study of Criminal behaviour, where term behaviour includes Personality, Attitude, Physiology, Learning, Motivation, Thinking and other cognitive Factors which contribute to the act of crime or criminal intentions. It is important to understand the psychology of criminals as it enables us to describe, explain, predict and control such behaviour. Criminal psychology has emerged from the major branches of Psychology: The broad range of practical information will make Criminal Psychology and Forensic Technology a standard reference book for students of criminology, psychologists, detectives, police officers, and a variety of other types of investigators. A brief overview of each chapter is given below.

Section 1. Forensic Science and Criminal Investigations
In a crime where detectives are faced with few or no physical clues at the scene, they often turn their attention to forensic techniques to determine what occurred. The traditional forensic techniques that detectives routinely rely on are fingerprint analysis, plaster cast molding of a tire or shoe print, and analysis of hair and fiber evidence. More recently, the use of DNA analysis has improved the chances of solving crimes.

Section 2. Criminal Profiling: From Art to Science
This section introduces a series of writings providing insight into the highly controversial and often contradictory field of criminal profiling. Psychological profiling in its present form is flawed due to inferred deductive and clinical assumptions and "leap in the dark" conclusions about offender actions and characteristics based solely on gut feelings or derived from memories of past cases. This type of profiling can be empirically unsound and misleading for police investigations. As an alternative, Section 2 presents various forms of research which can lead to more productive profiles and better solutions to criminal investigations.

Section 3. Classifying Crime Scene Behavior: New Directions
A number of factors can interfere with adequate empirical evaluation into the variables that contribute to the success or failure of a profile or criminal investigation, and a more systematic and empirical approach to decision-making is needed. Contrary to the deductive process, where generalizations guide conclusions, the inductive process is an empirical approach, with conclusions derived from scientific analysis.

Section 4. Cyber-Crimes
With the rapid growth of information technology, a book on alternative methods for investigating crimes would not be complete without a section on computer crimes. While some law enforcement agencies are responding to cyber-crimes, most investigators are not fully aware of the problem and lack the expertise to pursue this type of criminal. The inherent problems with the definitions of hacker and cracker are addressed here.

Section 5. Psycho-Geographical Profiling
It has been established that there is a relationship between solving crimes and having information about locations that criminals habitually travel to in the areas close to their homes. For example, the mental map we draw of an area changes over time, and often reflects how much time we spend in an area and the variability of our purposes for being there. Based on this premise, a field of crime analysis has emerged called geographical profiling. Geographical profiling is defined as the analysis of relevant crime locations in order to predict the likely home base area of the offender.

Criminal Behavior:

Criminal behavior is any behavior or act that is in violation of the criminal law, whereas crime is the particular action representing such behavior. A concern with the criminality of behavior focuses attention on factors external to individuals which might result in their behavior either being lawbreaking or being defined as lawbreaking. These ways of thinking about crime have also been influenced by positivism in the sense that they are approaches which have been equally concerned to identify the 'facts' which result in criminality. Criminal behavior, particularly violent and anti-social behavior, is considered to be a major social problem with complex causes. It is known that a myriad of environmental, social, and psychological factors is associated with increased risk of convictions for this type of criminality. Interrelated factors include poverty, poor housing, high levels of social inequality in society, low educational attainment, poor diet, low self-esteem, and impulsivity.

Factors/Indicators of criminal behaviour:

Nowadays the psychologists and criminalists agree that what drives a person to criminal behaviour is a really complex and complicated mechanism, involving a lot of factors. We can imagine a child, who was born in a "criminal" family (mother is schizophrenic, father is a rapist and murderer) but after he got an education and a job there is nothing antisocial in his behaviour. It proves that solely genetics can't determine one's inclination to the criminal.

So, it is impossible to predict a person's "criminality" according to some specific factors, but we can still highlight some circumstances and apply a person to a "relatively higher criminal risk group".

1. **Biological Risk Factors**:

   Biological theories purpor that criminal behaviour is caused by some flaw in an individual's biological makeup. According to the Raine Study, the causes may be Heredity, Neurotransmitter dysfunction and brain abnormalities, which could be caused either by the first two or trauma. Many theories are share biological approaches such as: Trait and psychodynamic trait theories, Lombroso's Theory, Y Chromosome Theory and others.

   There are several types of crime control, which involve artificial interference in human biology such as Psychosurgery, chemical methods of control, brain stimulation and others.

   Psychodynamic therapy was developed by Sigmund Freud in the late 1800's and has then become a significant theory in the history of criminality (Siegel, 2005). Freud believed that every individual carry "residue of the most significant emotional attachments of our childhood, which then guides our future interpersonal relationships" (Siegel, 2005) The theory is a three-part structure consisting of the id, the ego and the superego. The id is considered the underdeveloped or primitive part of our markup. It controls our need for food, sleep and other basic instincts. This part is purely focused on instant gratification. The ego controls the id by setting up boundaries. The superego is the change of judging the situation through morality (Siegel, 2005)

   Psychodynamic theorists believe that the personality of offenders is id-dominated. Which means, that when they lose control of the ago their id of instant gratification takes over. Other problems causing control of the ego are poor social skills, excessive dependence on others, immaturity, etc.

Others believe that offenders are moved by unconscious need to be punished by their previous sins. Consequently, "crime is a manifestation of feelings of oppression and people's inability to develop the proper psychological defences and rationales to keep these feelings under control" (Siegel).

2. **Social Risk Factors:**
● **Education:** Education has an important role in influencing an individual's opportunity for success in society. Non-participation in school level education is a risk factor for later delinquency and criminal activity. Education changes the relative opportunities afforded by crime, and in particular property crime, compared to legitimate employment. Greater levels of education ensure greater return from employment, making it more attractive than crime. A low level of parental education (neither parent having a school qualification) have also been identified as a risk factor for future offending for children aged under 13 years.
● **Poverty:** One of the reasons that poverty has been associated with crime is because it is an opportunity for the poor to acquire materials that they could otherwise not afford. Poverty can also produce violent crimes because force is an easy way to get a large quantity of goods. Poverty is considered a state of deprivation where basic resources are in absence which are required to maintain an average standard of living. It involves sufficiently low income to meet the basic requirements in order to meet the necessities. According to the Asian Development Bank, approximately 21.9% of the total population of India is below the National Poverty Line as per 2011 Census. The World Bank states that one in every five Indians is suffering from poverty. Antonio Mario Costa, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has often reiterated that crime is subject to causation as both cause and effect of poverty and hence be dealt simultaneously and not independently.
● **Impacts of peers:** Community and neighbourhood effects on criminality are hard to measure but they do appear to exert an influence on antisocial behaviour and crime. Neighbourhood effects become more important as a child gets older. During the stage of adolescence, the influence of peers overpowers the parental influence. This is because adolescents easily get connected with their own age group. During the period of adolescence, every individual goes through tremendous changes both in terms of biological and mental aspects. Parents are not able to connect themselves that efficiently as the children of that age group. Moreover, if during this stage of life, any individual suffers from social rejection by their peers, it increases the probability of deviance and antisocial behaviour. A research exhibited by Cowan & Cowan in 2004, suggested that the marital life of their parents plays a significant role in the causation of rejection by peers as a disturbed environment of home, affects the psyche of the children which further can be witnessed by the way of their interactions with other children. The rejection by the peers caused by their actions attracts them towards antisocial peer groups. The association with such groups at the stage of adolescence may result the growth of negative characteristics in the nature of the children. They may indulge into substance abuse as well.
● **Parental and Family aspects:** The main perspective of the family structure argument is that children that reside in single parent households have a much higher chance of becoming involved in crime. Family violence and maltreatment of children have significant intergenerational effects on an individual's likelihood of becoming involved in crime. Some research suggests that maltreatment during childhood doubles an individual's probability of engaging in many types of crime.

Family environment is quintessential in determining children's behaviour. The way parents interact with their children may become a risk factor to cause deviance in the behaviour of the children. Presence of any kind of aversive events, including child abuse, coercive interactive amongst parents and parental rejection are core components in analysing parenting intervention. Parental practices refer to a parent's behaviour pattern and have an exemplary role in the development of any form of specific behaviour and characteristics in children. These are strategies opted by the parents to inculcate specific aspects in a child which would be beneficial in achieving academic, social or other goals which they desire from their children.

- **Lack of attachment:** Attachments can broadly be divided into two types, secure attachments and insecure attachments. Infants with secure attachments exhibit confidence when in the presence of their mother in an unfamiliar environment. While in their caregiver's absence, they tend to become distressed, but easily get delighted upon their return, hence demonstrating positive social behaviour. Mothers who are sensitive and affectionate while being responsible tend to nourish such a type of attachment in their child leading to development of positive psychology. However, the opposite can be expected from children having insecure attachments. These insecure attachments can further be categorized into anxious or ambivalent style and avoidant style. The infants having an anxious style of attachment get intensely distressed and anxious upon the absence of their mother and refuse to explore when kept under an unfamiliar environment. Moreover, they push away the return of their mother by crying and become hostile towards their mother.

3. **Psychological Risk Factors:**
- **Lack of empathy:** Cruelty towards animals is considered to be connected with the lack of empathy and induces violent behaviour towards humans. Cruelty to animals is explained as "socially unacceptable behaviour that intentionally causes unnecessary pain, suffering, or distress to animals". Deficiency in affective empathy is considered to have strongly linked with future tendency of violent criminal behaviour, as the inability to experience the pain of others corresponds to violence in both men and women.
- **Cognitive and language deficiency:** Notwithstanding the mass generalization, the majority of boys develop antisocial behaviour in response to cognitive and language impairments. The inception of deviance is thus quite evident as children having language impairment often project poor and disinterested performance on academic level which further degrade their stability and confidence.
- **Personality /big five model:** Personality can be defined as something that makes us what we are and also that which makes us different from others (Clark, Boccaccini, Caillouet, & Chaplin, 2007). Ideally, personality is stable over time. Examinations of the relationship between personality and crime have often yielded inconsistent results. One of the most well-known theories of personality used to examine this relationship is the Big Five model of personality. This model provides a vigorous structure into which most personality characteristics can be categorized. This model suggests that five domains account for individual differences in personality: (1) Neuroticism, (2) Extraversion, (3) Openness, (4) Agreeableness, and (5) Conscientiousness (Clark et al., 2007).

Neuroticism involves emotional stability. Individuals who score high on this domain often demonstrate anger and sadness and have irrational ideas, uncontrollable impulses, and anxiety. In contrast, persons who score low on Neuroticism are often described by others as even tempered, calm, and relaxed.

The second domain, Extraversion, is characterized by sociability, excitement, and stimulation. Individuals who score high on Extraversion (extraverts) are often very active, talkative, and assertive. They also are more optimistic toward the future. In contrast, introverts are often characterized by being reserved, independent, and shy (Clark et al., 2007).

The third domain is Openness, referring to individuals who have an active imagination, find pleasure in beauty, are attentive to their inner feelings, have a preference for variety, and are intellectually curious. Individuals who score high on Openness are willing to entertain unique or novel ideas, maintain unconventional values, and experience positive and negative emotions more so than individuals who are closed-minded. In contrast, persons who score low in Openness often prefer the familiar, behave in conventional manners, and have a conservative viewpoint (Clark et al., 2007).

The fourth domain is Agreeableness. This domain is related to interpersonal tendencies. Individuals who score high on this domain are considered warm, altruistic, soft-hearted, forgiving, sympathetic, and trusting. In contrast, those who are not agreeable are described as hard-hearted, intolerant, impatient, and argumentative.

The fifth domain focuses on a person's ability to control impulses and exercise self-control. Individuals who score high on Conscientiousness are described as organized, thorough, efficient, determined, and strong willed. In addition, those who are conscientious are more likely to achieve high academic and occupational desires. In contrast, people who score low on this domain are thought to be careless, lazy, and more likely to assign fault to others than to accept blame themselves (Clark et al., 2007).

- **Psychopath personality:** Antisocial personality, psychopathy, or sociopath are terms used interchangeably (Siegal, 2009). Sociopaths are often a product of a destructive home environment. Psychopaths are a product of a defect or aberration within themselves. The antisocial personality is characterized by low levels of guilt, superficial charm, above-average intelligence, persistent violations of the rights of others, an incapacity to form enduring relationships, impulsivity, risk taking, egocentricity, manipulativeness, forcefulness and cold-heartedness, and shallow emotions (Jacoby, 2004). The origin may include traumatic socialization, neurological disorder, and brain abnormality (Siegal, 2008). Interestingly, if an individual suffers from low levels of arousal as measured by a neurological examination, he or she may engage in thrill seeking or high-risk behaviours such as crime to offset their low arousal level. Other dynamics that may contribute to the psychopathic personality is a parent with pathologic tendencies, childhood traumatic events, or inconsistent discipline. It is important to note that many chronic offenders are sociopaths. Thus, if personality traits can predict crime and violence, then one could assume that the root cause of crime is found in the forces that influence human development at an early stage of life (Siegal, 2008).

Measuring crime
In seeking to study and understand the causes of criminal behaviour, we need some working notion of what it is that must be studied. There are various means of measuring crime. Official statistics Essentially, official statistics are made by collecting statistics on:
1. The number of offences reported to the police
2. The number of crimes recorded and/or investigated by the police

3.   Those arrested, cautioned or convicted of committing offences. It has been argued for many years that all these official measures are inadequate.

For various reasons, it has been assumed that official statistics underestimate the true extent of crime. It seems likely that many crimes go unreported and are not investigated by the police. The obvious problem with relying on conviction rates is that this depends on the police being able to apprehend the offender and then for the offender to be successfully prosecuted. All this depends upon, among other things, such issues as resources and policy decisions about what crime should be pursued. The number of reported offences might be assumed to give the largest estimate, since the police are Understanding Criminal Behaviour obliged to record all offences that are reported (regardless of whether they follow these up in any way). The difficulty here is that there are good reasons to suppose that far from all crime is reported to the police. It may be that many crimes have no obvious victims to report them (a lot of white-collar crime might fit into this category). It may be that the victims feel that there would be little point in reporting a crime (a victim of theft who sees little hope of the crime being investigated); the victims might be unwilling to report a crime (due to fear or feelings of loyalty if they know the perpetrator); or the victims may themselves feel alienated from police authorities. The mass of officially unrecognised crime has been called the 'dark figure of crime'.

THEORIES OF CRIME

1.   Rational Choice Theory:
Inside the rational choice theory there are three models of criminal behavior: rational actor, predestined actor, and victimized actor. The rational actor proposed that individuals choose whether to commit a crime. With this belief, crime could simply be controlled by increasing the penalty of offending (Burke, 2001). The predestined actor proposes that criminals cannot control their personal urges and environment, thus, inducing them to commit crime. The way to solve this problem would then be to change the biological, sociological, and psychological environment of the offender (Burke, 2001). Finally, the victimized actor model proposes that crime is the result of the offender being a victim of an unequal society. Thus, the crime could be controlled by reforming legislation (Burke, 2001).

2.   Eysenck's Theory of Personality:
The late Hans J. Eysenck, British psychologist, is most well-known for his theory on personality and crime. His theory proposed that "criminal behavior is the result of an interaction between certain environmental conditions and features of the nervous system" (Bartol & Bartol, 2005,). This is certainly not one of the contemporary theories of crime, rather, Eysenck's emphasis is placed on the genetic predisposition toward antisocial and criminal behavior. Followers of his theory believe that each individual offender has a unique neurophysiological makeup that when mixed with a certain environment, therefore, can't help but result in criminality (Bartol and Bartol, 2005).

3.   Trait Theory:
Trait theory is a more extreme version of Eysenck's theory. The view is that criminality is a product of abnormal biological or psychological traits. The root of trait theory can be traced back to Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso. His research regarding trait theory is still considered historical curiosity, not scientific fact, but it is a theory none the less (Siegel, 2005).

4. Psychodynamic Theory:

Psychodynamic (Psychoanalytical) therapy was developed by Sigmund Freud in the late 1800's and has then become a significant theory in the history of criminality (Siegel, 2005,). Freud believed that every individual carry "[the]residue of the most significant emotional attachments of our childhood, which then guides our future interpersonal relationships" (Siegel, 2005). The theory is a three-part structure made up of the id, the ego, and the superego. The id is considered the underdeveloped or primitive part of our make-up. It controls our need for food, sleep, and other basic instincts. This part is purely focused on instant gratification. The ego controls the id by setting up boundaries. The superego is in charge of judging the situation through morality (Siegel, 2005).

5. Social Structure Theory:

If biology could explain criminality, then why is the majority of crime and violence in poor, underdeveloped neighborhoods? To ignore environmental and social aspects contributing to crime would be a mistake. People who live in the United States live in what is called a "stratified society" (Siegel, 2005). Stratification refers to, "a hierarchical arrangement...compromising three main layers: upper class, middle class, and lower class"

6. Social Process Theory:

Social process theorists believe that criminality is a "function of individual socialization, and the interactions people have with organizations, institutions, and processes of society" (Siegel, 2005). Perhaps the most common approach to social process theory is learning theory. Albert Bandura, an influential psychologist of the twentieth century, was the first to experiment with this idea. His observations began with animals and showed that they do not have to actually experience certain events in their environment to learn effectively (Barlow & Durand, 2006).

7. Social Conflict Theory:

Social conflict theorists believe a person, group, or institution has the power and ability to exercise influence and control over others (Farrington & Chertok, 1993). Conflict theorists are concerned with:
1. The role government plays in creating a criminogenic environment,
2. The relationship between personal or group power and the shaping of criminal law,
4. The prevalence of bias in justice system operations, and
5. The relationship between a capitalist, free enterprise economy and crime rates"

Prevention of the crime
● Moral Restructuring:

Our beliefs often lead us to consider the perception of reality rather than reality itself. Moral code if interpreted subjectively as based on one's belief results in creation of deviance. Subjectivity corresponds to the circumstances influenced by perceptivity. Perspective is a view from which we analyse an objective aspect of life subjectively. It is only natural to deviate from reality as one is governed by circumstances and not the other way around. In order to counter deviance in society, we must encourage the develop and implement an objective construction of moral code. Community Policing allows people to shed their subjectivity and work in collaboration with the community to preserve objective interpretation of the moral code.

● **Philosophy In Conceptualization of community policing:**

Hope (1995) suggests that "community crime prevention refers to actions intended to change the social conditions that are believed to sustain crime in residential communities. It concentrates usually on the ability of local social institutions to reduce crime in residential neighbourhoods". The theory of community policing has evolved into a practical aspect of governance owing to the failure of the traditional model of law enforcement. Often the reasons can be attributed to its repressive techniques promoting alienation from the citizens. The embedded philosophy of community policing states "that police officers and private citizens working together in creative ways can help solve contemporary community problems related to crime, social and physical disorder and neighbourhood decay". It involves a drastic shift in the perspective of governance by enforcing recognition of community by police as its best resource as well as its greatest ally against its fight to prevent crime while establishing a strong partnership.

● **Community: A Concept:**

This approach recognizes that police are of the people and for the people. Without community support police are not very effective because a considerable amount of crime is cleared due to reports from community members. Community policing presupposes an active participatory role of community combined with the efforts of police by pooling the resources to maintain peace and order while addressing deviance. Owing to the subjective characteristics of 'community' and its intrinsic connection with deep seated emotions, sentiments and beliefs, it has been a tedious job to define the term objectively. According to the Blackwell Dictionary of Sociology, "a community is a collection of people sharing similarities - as in "the artistic community" –not mandatorily living in a particular place. It can be a proximity with others, such as belonging and identification, as in "community spirit" or "sense of community." It can compromise a set of people who do work of similar nature, as in "the health community" or "the academic community."

● **Community Mobilization:**

In order to achieve successful mobilization of the community, the police shall ensure two conditions. Firstly, it must identify all available existing community resources and pool them together to bear upon community problems. Secondly, to develop various local organizations such as block associations which would eventually act as a resource for police to carry out its responsibilities by consultation and formation of joint strategies.

● **Problem-Oriented Policing:**

Problem-Oriented policing strikes a balance between the proactive and reactive roles of the police. "In the broadest context, problem-oriented policing is a comprehensive plan for improving policing in which the high priority attached to addressing substantive problems shapes the police agency, influencing all changes in personal, organization and procedures." The problem-oriented policing marks a drastic shift from professional policing which is based on promoting operational efficiency with respect to rapid response, centralized control and objective neutrality. It renders the police as a mere responding and reactive agency of society.

● **Problem-solving Nature:**

Community policing adapts problem solving philosophy as a crucial component of its functionality. It is based on an underlying assumption that every crime and act of incivility can be sourced down to specific areas by understanding the characteristics of region-specific problems and then apply available resources. An assumption that individuals are inclined to make opportunity-based choices affected by instantaneous physical and social characteristics

of the concerned area. Thus, any positive institutional change regarding these factors will decline the probability of occurrence of offensive activities. "The incidents will continue so long as the problem that creates them persists." Such collaboration with the community to resolve problems shall reinforce trust and facilitate exchange of information leading to identification of other connected areas which could be resolved by availing the benefit of mutual understanding between the police and the community.

● **Surveillance:**

In light of a rapid growth in surveillance cameras in recent years, many researchers investigated whether the use of surveillance cameras reduces crime. However, there is no clear consensus yet. Criminologists Brandon Welsh and David Farrington reviewed 44 existing studies on the effect of surveillance cameras on crime and found that the evidence is mixed: 15 found that cameras significantly reduce crime, 3 found that cameras significantly increase crime, and 23 found no significant effect of cameras on crime. Natural and technical surveillance increases the risks for would-be offenders. Surveillance can be achieved through promoting 'eyes on the street', as advocated by Jane Jacobs, through land use to maximise the presence of pedestrians throughout the day and night, or technical surveillance using closed circuit television (CCTV). A concrete example of design that facilitates natural surveillance, is ensuring that trees and shrubs do not interfere with street lighting. Further examples of design that achieves natural surveillance are available on the interactive website Secured by design.

DISCUSSION

The results of the present study revealed that there is no significant difference in the personality traits of individuals who have a criminal record compared to those who do not. Eysenck's theory proposed that the former population is high on the domains of extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism which has been further confirmed innumerous studies earlier (Adler, Mueller, & Laufer, 2012; Levine & Jackson, 2004). However, when compared to the other population, no consensus has been reached on whether they are higher, lower or equal (Schuessler & Cressery, 1950). The situational theory of personality gives a perspective on how behavior is primarily influenced by external, situational factors rather than internal traits. There is a possibility, therefore, that the results of the present study can be explained using Mischel's theoretical understanding of personality and behavior. There is consensus among professionals of this field that behavior can be accurately understood only in terms of additive effect of individual dispositions as well as situational factors (Smallbone & Cale, n.d.). As the results of the present study indicated the important role of interactional effect, it is imperative to understand how factors like individual characteristics, social support, socio-economic status influence each other in contributing towards criminal behavior. Sun, Triplett and Gainey (2004) revealed that neighborhoods with low socio-economic status, high residential mobility, racial heterogeneity, and family disruption should have sparse local friendship networks, low organizational participation, and unsupervised youth groups. Economic deprivation has been seen to play an important role not only on peer relations but also on violence among the youth (Eamon, 2001). This effect is mediated by the social disorganization of the community one is living in which consequently increases the tendency of engaging in criminal behavior (Seepersad, 2013). Along with the traits and environmental factors, having poor coping skills and resources also put people at a higher risk of engaging in such behavior (Seepersad, 2013). The overall understanding of the interaction effect suggested that personality may not be the sole contributor and that the social factors interact with personality traits to determine a person's behavior in a particular situation. The

participants of the present study did not have access to basic facilities in their neighborhood which was accompanied by an inability to meet the basic needs due to financial constraints.

CONCLUSION

Psychological perspectives on crime for many years have been pursued separately from mainstream criminology, which, as it developed in the second half of the twentieth century, became a discipline dominated by sociological thinking. It has been argued that this is now an untenable division.

Criminal behaviour became a largely sociological discipline, taking the view that crime can be understood in terms of the social forces creating it. While the idea that poverty directly creates crime was easily refuted, the notion that there is some link between social deprivation and crime has persisted. What has been termed the 'aetiological crisis arose in criminology as crime levels soared in the West during the second half of the twentieth century, just as general levels of wealth, and the provision of better standards of health, housing and education also increased dramatically. Young (1986) argued that this crisis led to paralysis in criminological theory, so that 'talk of theory, causality and justice has all but disappeared'.

Approaches to prevention range from tackling the social and psychological roots of crime and violence to strengthening the capacities of local communities to modifying environments in order to deter offenders or promote an increased sense of safety. There is no one approach that is optimal, but a careful strategy will balance and utilize a range of approaches which can respond to specific problems of crime and victimization in both short and long term. Such a strategy will respond to the needs of all sectors, in a way does not increase the social and psychological exclusion of particular groups and will promote respect for the rule of law.

Further work
The closer integration of psychological perspectives and criminological theory on criminal behavior. What emerges from this dialogue is a psychosocial perspective that is rather different from a traditional psychological one. It is clear that the psychosocial perspective adopted has been far more methodologically and theoretically eclectic than conventional psychological approaches. By bringing together models built in the clinical world, work on the intimate world of emotions – for example, on the significance of shame we are brought back to the significance of the social conditions in which such emotional worlds are embedded. The rift between criminology and more psychological theorization of the individual is no longer tenable. The changes wrought by changing social conditions have shifted 'personality' toward the center of the analysis. If criminology is to be able to grasp the significance of these changes and contribute to debate and policy, it needs to take up the tools that will enable investigation of the social, emotional and moral worlds of individuals.

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