

The Criminal Behavior: exploring personal and social determinants: *theoretical approach*

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Abstract

This theoretical analysis examines the interaction between personal and social determinants in shaping criminal behavior, addressing a fundamental gap in understanding their relative influences and interactions. Personal determinants, which include psychological characteristics, cognitive styles, and individual predispositions, are examined alongside social determinants, including family dynamics, religious influences, and societal norms. The study adopts an integrative theoretical framework, combining psychological theories of personality and sociological perspectives on deviance, to analyze how these factors collectively contribute to criminal behavior. Through a systematic examination of existing theoretical models based on literature in social psychology and personality, this research aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms through which personal and social factors interact in the emergence and persistence of criminal behavior. The approach also focuses specifically on identifying the key theoretical intersections where personal predispositions meet social influences; it also seeks to answer several questions, including: What characterizes a criminal personality? What are the characteristics that define the social environment for the emergence of this type of behavior, which is considered a violation of social laws and an infringement of the rights of others?

Keywords: Criminal behavior, personal determinants, social determinants, psychological factors.

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Introduction

The Earth we live on has not been free of a crime committed by man against his fellow man. Life on this planet has recorded the first murder in which Abel was killed by his brother Cain. This incident was referred to in the Holy Quran in verse: {And recite to them the news of the two sons of Adam in truth when they offered a sacrifice, and it was accepted from one of them but was not accepted from the other. He said, "I will surely kill you." He said, "Allah only accepts from the righteous."} (Al-Ma'idah: 27) (Holy Quran). This crime remained immortalized in the The Qur'an, until God inherited the Earth and those on it. Events and incidents on Earth have continued from individual murders to mass murders, robberies, extortion, and tax evasion. No society is free of crime, whether ancient or modern, developed and civilized, or backward and poor. Crime and criminals represent elements that threaten individuals and societies. This is done by depriving them of their material and life rights, assaulting individual and collective freedoms, and violating everything that serves life on Earth, from individual instability to spreading terror, panic, and insecurity in society. No psychological, social, or economic well-being can be experienced and sustained in a society where crime prevails and criminals dominate.

Scientists and specialists have been eager to attempt to comprehend and define criminal behavior and its psychological, cognitive, social, economic, political, and security components. They have endeavored to comprehend illicit behavior, including its motivations, causes, and manifestations, to mitigate, regulate, and anticipate it. It is costly and harmful behavior, and we can only corroborate that it is antisocial and dangerous for others.

As a result, criminal laws were implemented to respond to and deter those with a propensity for this behavior. In all its manifestations, crime incurs numerous material losses and consequences for individuals and societies.

The proliferation of this phenomenon has detrimental social effects, as it instills fear within society and undermines mutual trust among individuals. This situation creates an environment discouraging external and internal economic investment, contributing to individual insecurity.

Psychologists have sought to comprehend aberrant conduct in teenagers and criminal behavior in adults. (Merton, 1938), validated the notion linking stress to criminal behavior. He believed that the stress and worry encountered by lower-class people reflect the disparity between their aspirations and the genuine avenues available for attaining them. This indicates that this group, frequently originating from the lower socioeconomic strata, cannot attain material and social success. This results in addressing worry and stress through criminal behavior and inflicting harm on others. They may

attempt to attain financial success using illicit means, such as stealing, drug trafficking, and prostitution. To ensure societal security, it is essential to identify the social groups affected by this issue to offer protection, which incurs additional salaries, wages, and expenses that may strain the state budget. Consequently, this necessitates formulating suitable social policies to address and mitigate the problem. (Orozco Calderón et al., 2025) The adverse effects are not confined to the sufferer alone but also permeate the broader societal framework, affecting its social, economic, and political institutions. (Villa, 1994) Consequently, these expenses are significant in any other nation, as they are uniform around the globe. If they signify anything, they signify the exaggerated magnitude of the consequences stemming from the proliferation of crimes in the state, which encumbers its financial purse—the fragmentation of the ties within a singular society.

Governments globally possess a significant stake in effectively diminishing criminal activities. This is significant in this context. Recent advancements in behavioral economics, psychology, and neuroscience are fostering a novel model of human behavior that may yield more precise forecasts of criminal conduct and more efficacious suggestions for criminal policy formulation.

Crime adversely affects the victim and others, including those not directly implicated in the offense. Media coverage of robberies or assaults may incite societal members to adopt expensive preventive measures in expectation of future criminal activity.

Consequently, crime has considerable social ramifications for society's members. The lack of security and mutual trust among members can instigate instability and propagate insecurity within that society.

Consequently, Robin (2008) asserts that criminal law is regarded as one of the paramount legal frameworks that bolster social welfare by preventing the harm inflicted by illegal conduct perpetrated by individuals. (Windin & Elliot, 2012).

The crime exerts its severe impact prior to its commission, evident in the perpetrator's conduct, and after its occurrence, manifested in catastrophic consequences for the victim, their family, and the community. Consequently, crime is regarded as an exclusively human behavior directed towards another individual. Consequently, research has examined this behavior from several perspectives, aiming to comprehend, avoid, and regulate it. Consequently, numerous definitions and diverse methodologies regarding criminal behavior and crime have arisen, reflecting the significance of this conduct across various domains of study.

2-The concept of criminal behavior:

Criminal behavior is linked to the penal code on the one hand and to society on the other. It is a term that refers to behaviors based on irrational thinking patterns and illogical beliefs that may

significantly impact decision-making processes and aggressive and hostile behavioral responses of the individual toward others.(Syasyila et al., 2024) It also refers to errors or systematic biases in the individual's thinking processes that lead to distorted views of reality and illogical ideas that lead to actions punishable by society, represented by its project, because this action involves infringing on a condition that society considers to be one of the basic conditions of its entity. It is described as an act that contravenes the penal code, constituting an unlawful action executed with criminal intent for which the law prescribes a penalty or preventative remedy. Some perceive it as a penalized human behavior, viewing it as a transgression or menace to societal ideals, individual human interests, or the legislator's intentions as articulated in law texts. (Huang & Chen, 2023)

Conversely, society contributes to the development of criminal behavior. Criminal activity transpires inside the perpetrator's social circle.

Poverty, inequality, familial dysfunction and disintegration, inadequate socialization, and the availability of criminal opportunities appear to be significant factors contributing to crime. (Villa, 1994)

This can also be regarded as a psychological phenomenon rooted in an individual's maladjustment to their environmental components, which may drive them to commit a crime as a compensatory effort to alleviate their psychological illnesses. This would compel him to perpetrate a crime as a compensating measure to alleviate his psychological illnesses.(Mahmood & Taha, 2025) revealed that a hostile environment for children arises from unpleasant and abusive behaviors exhibited by individuals around them, including verbal or physical assaults and other frustrating actions directed at the child. It has the potential to induce fundamental anxiety, accompanied by a personality problem in the future. This toxic environment catalyzes anti-social behavior.

Villa (1994) established that the notion of crime, as corroborated by extensive research, is intimately associated with youth and the male gender—early engagement in criminal activity forecasts later persistent involvement.

Consequently, we propose that the concept of choice in human conduct indicates that criminal activity merely expresses free, voluntary action. It is perpetrated by an individual with deliberate intent for either overt or covert motives, directed at an individual, individuals, or property, to inflict physical harm, potentially resulting in death, disfigurement, disability, or unlawful appropriation of funds. While (Liu, 2024) seesbelieves that criminal behavior is the offender's behavior that leads to the commission of an illegal act. It usually occurs when the potential criminal has the motive, means, and opportunity to do the act. This means it does not occur purely for material, purely social, or purely legal motives. Instead, it is a human act for which the individual is responsible and bears its consequences if there is will, freedom, and choice. Accordingly, criminal behavior is a personal product that has its causes and

circumstances when it occurs. People with low self-control are likelier to engage in absenteeism, skipping classes, or academic cheating during school hours. After reaching adulthood, they become relatively more likely to engage in deviant activities. and between the legal definition that identifies and describes criminal behavior after it occurs in the presence of a victim of this behavior. We find that psychological treatment refers to the internal processes that lead to the emergence of such behavior in some personalities. Which we call "Criminals." Or "outlaws". From the above, it becomes clear that criminal behavior has psychological and personal sources and social factors that cause its emergence.

Crime, in its various types, is widespread in societies of different forms, types, and races. There is hardly a society without one of its manifestations. Accordingly, criminal behavior varies and is classified according to personal tendencies, characteristics, and social-environmental factors.

Consequently, we inquire: - What are the distinct traits of the criminal personality?

And in what manner do personality determinants combine with societal determinants to generate criminal behavior?

3- Determinants of criminal personality:

Psychological studies on the stereotypical personality associated with criminal behavior have demonstrated its association with the Big Five personality factors. Low levels of agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism are indicative of low psychological well-being and a predictor of involvement in criminal activities. Hurezan,et al.(2024)

In addition, (Wojciechowska & Piotrowski ,2016) explain that an individual's personality is a construct developed over a lifetime, shaped by many variables at distinct periods of personal development. The examination of human behavior confirms that certain behavioral features are situational (trans situational) or functional (transfunctional) about performance and its inherent nature to some degree. This indicates that personality reacts according to a distinct pattern established during the stages of life. (Wojciechowska & Piotrowski, 2016) Criminal behavior results from personality traits developed over various life stages. According to(Saladino et al., 2021) , the essence of the criminal personality is frequently marked by selfishness, tolerance, violence, and emotional apathy. Consequently, it is plausible to assert that personality qualities contribute to this behavior. As stated by Mededović et al. (2016) and(Mededović, 2024), the personal characteristics associated with crime are those variables empirically demonstrated to correlate with criminal behavior broadly.

Furthermore, internal stimuli encompass a collection of personal thoughts and views related to environmental changes and individual convictions. The interpretation of environmental occurrences is influenced by a framework of personal perceptions derived from the individual's prior experiences.

Consequently, the response will be informed by these perceptions and ideas. (Mezghiche & Kheir, 2020).

The cognitive component of the behavioral crime model is the human brain, which is regarded as a problem-solving mechanism, as indicated by (Windin & Elliot, 2012). The information processing units, which are interconnected, include sensory processing, perception, images, attention, memory, reasoning, and problem-solving, as well as the associated support subsystems (Gerry, 2005). This is why it is intuitively beneficial to consider the cognitive component of the behavioral crime model as a method for making economically rational decisions. This implies that criminal behavior is not entirely the result of coincidence or irresponsible actions. Instead, it is the outcome of rational decisions that result from economical calculations and provide the criminal with immediate or deferred benefits. Without considering the social values and standards that constitute the society to which he belongs and without evaluating the risks associated with criminal behavior.

Conversely, we identify that age, educational aspirations, academic performance, behavioral conduct, parental impact, community quality of life, educational system quality, and psychological factors such as depression diagnosis and excessive stress—most closely linked to risky behaviors—constitute the primary risk factors during adolescence. As teenagers represent a particularly sensitive demographic for depression, attributable to the myriad physical, psychological, social, cultural, and cognitive transformations they undergo, necessitating the development of coping skills to cultivate a sense of identity, autonomy, and personal and social achievement. (Orozco Calderón et al., 2025) ,Eyzink (1977) asserts that criminal personality comprises existing and potential behavioral patterns. This personality emerges and evolves within four domains, which are Blatier, (2011)

- Cognitive domain: Intelligence encompasses advanced mental faculties.

- Natural domain: It encompasses character and ethics.

The emotional domain encompasses emotional and temperamental traits, including incivility and egocentrism.

- Physical domain: It encompasses physical attributes. Moreover, it affirmed that the criminal's physical attributes encompass physical might, muscularity, and behavioral ruggedness. Additionally (Cuadra et al., 2014)

Criminology literature has found particular cognitive patterns as predictors of adult criminal activity, indicating that individuals who commit crimes, particularly significant offenses, demonstrate greater cognitive distortions than those who do not engage in such actions. These misconceptions encompass trivializing the gravity of criminal offenses and attributing blame to others. Moreover, prospective data from male inmates have associated elevated levels of criminal cognition with a higher

frequency of aggressive disciplinary infractions. Proactive aggression is another aspect of criminal behavior characterized by intentional and effective hostile actions (Walterz, 2007, 2008). This behavioral style encompasses appeasement, characterized by justifying actions through external blame and societal factors while downplaying the gravity of unlawful conduct. Individuals who exhibit proactive criminal activity may possess a pronounced feeling of entitlement, perceiving themselves as exceptional or privileged to the extent that societal standards and expectations are deemed inapplicable. They may exhibit a propensity for power, emphasizing a perceived necessity for strength over weakness, alongside an aspiration to acquire authority and dominion over others. (Syasyila et al., 2024). Proactive aggressiveness is intentional and efficient, whereas reactive aggression is linked to emotional instability and impulsivity.

Proactive criminal thought processes encompass appeasement, characterized by the justification of criminal behavior through societal or external blame, alongside the denial or minimization of the gravity of criminal actions. Individuals who partake in proactive criminal activities often exhibit extreme optimism, believing they may evade consequences for their illicit actions. Reactive aggressiveness is correlated with a particular array of criminal cognitive tendencies. To engage in antisocial actions, an individual must halt, eradicate, or disrupt experiences of dread, anxiety, or other deterrents to criminal conduct. This dissociation might be attained via the utilization of drugs, alcohol, specific imagery or music, or particular aggressive words or phrases to eradicate deterrents. A tendency for cognitive lethargy is seen in those who engage in reactionary crimes, as they exert minimal effort in problem-solving. (Hurezan et al., 2024)

Like persons who commit criminal acts, particularly significant offenses, scientific research concurs that criminal behavior arises from distinct personality traits and specific conditions. Criminal conduct is typically antagonistic and detrimental to others. In this regard, (Doly and Wilson, 1997) assert that genuine criminal activity originates from a fundamentally antisocial individual. According to (Jang & Agnew, 2015), individual characteristics of negative emotions and minimal constraints elucidate the persistence and consistency of criminal behavior. These characteristics also heighten susceptibility to criminal influences, foster adverse emotional responses, and facilitate criminal adaptation. Individuals experiencing elevated levels of negative emotions, such as irritation and tension, are predisposed to exhibit negative behaviors towards others, resulting in adverse reactions that may exacerbate self-imposed pressure, anxiety, and, subsequently, irritation and intense anger, ultimately leading to aggressive and criminal conduct. They possess restricted conventional problem-solving abilities, heightening the probability of resorting to crime as a coping mechanism. These processes not only elevate the probability of criminal activity but also perpetuate and strengthen the

negative affect trait, solidifying the trajectory of criminal behavior across the lifespan. Researchers concur that the genuine criminal lacks moral principles and typical restraints. He can only be dissuaded from antisocial conduct by external pressures manifested through deterrent laws that embody the penal dimension of illegal action.

Notwithstanding these laws, it is evident that the criminal lacks adequate emotional relationships with others. As a result, he lacks regard for others in his life. His attention is on physical matters or pleasures, alongside his sorrow, as he desperately seeks consolation without contemplating the future. (De Wet, 2005)

Consequently, a collection of qualities and characteristics manifests in the criminal's personality. The primary factors are selfishness and self-love, characterized by pursuing one's own goals without considering moral or social implications, moreover, without contemplating the repercussions of unlawful conduct that could result in incarceration.

3-1 The immoral feature of criminal behavior:

The concept of ethics and moral issues is prominently relevant to the criminal. This implies a lack of conviction in these ideals. (Mededović et al., 2016) Established that specific actions are distinct personal characteristics that contribute to delinquent conduct. These habits originate from an internal source, consistently and perpetually. Collectively, they constitute moral conduct and hence signify profound connections to personality. This reveals individual variations in moral conduct. Consequently, criminal activity constitutes immoral conduct that contravenes societal standards and jeopardizes security and safety.

Morality is characterized as a collection of behaviors an individual exhibits in response to the events encountered or the individuals interacted with during life. The majority is obtained from parenting and the surroundings experienced during various life stages. Normatively, it is frequently characterized as the science of ethics. Moral norms consistently influence the individual traits of human personality (Samitharathana, 2021).

Morality that is both commendable and socially acceptable is attained. We identify the antithesis, characterized by detrimental and socially unacceptable morals that contravene the ideals and standards of society.

According to Mededović (2011), recent research has demonstrated that the primary characteristics of immorality can be interpreted as the negative pole of the trait of honesty/humility (Ashton, Lee, & Son, 2000). Consequently, every positive moral pole has a negative polarity. There is some evidence that general corrupt behavior is associated with the most diverse aspects of criminal

behavior (Momirović, Vučinić, Hošek, & Popović, 1998). Furthermore, the immoral aspects arising from exasperation and brutality are essential for comprehending this behavior. (Samitharathana, 2021)

The behavioral manifestation of immorality that is contrary to social norms has been categorized by scientists and researchers, including (Knežević, Radović, & Peruničić, 2008), as follows:

- Immorality resulting from impulsivity.
- Immorality resulting from Frustration.
- Immortality resulting from brutality.

These characteristics are predominantly associated with the negative association between crime, consent, and conscience (Miller & Lynam, 2001), which suggests that the criminal personality is distinguishable by the inability to delay gratification and aggression. Mededovi et al. (2012) (Međedović, 2024) . The likelihood of illicit behavior increases as the conscience is further impaired, which in turn leads to an increase in aggressive behavior. which results from a lack of self-control or external deterrence. (Blatier, 2011)

which is the factor that prevents the criminal from perpetrating the crime. In addition to his non-compliance with moral standards, which indicates that his personality is unstable, he is also susceptible to desires and motives without considering the repercussions of his actions.

In addition to corrupt aspects of behavior, criminal behavior encompasses the criminal's mental, psychological, and behavioral framework.

Consequently, the ability to effectively deter crime necessitates comprehension of how criminals perceive uncertainty and evaluate risks and their subsequent decision to engage in criminal behavior. Consequently, individuals develop a collection of behavioral strategies that are often synergistic and compatible(Samitharathana, 2021) . They exhibit identifiable strategic patterns by distinguishing the general characteristics of the individual in order to acquire symbolic, material, or cognitive resources. Consequently, it is possible to assert that the moral components of the criminal personality are unstable. The majority of criminals' concerns are related to their behavior. The criminal's objective is to maximize the benefits that society provides. The fulfillment of desires is motivated by psychological motives, the majority of which revolve around revenge against the victim or society or whether these benefits are material. Consequently, we may propose the hypothesis that psychological issues or pathological characteristics influence criminal behavior.

Thus, we find in Islamic societies a profound compatibility between moral principles and religious teachings. Islamic legislation (*Sharia*) emphasizes the preservation of fundamental rights, societal stability, and ethical boundaries. Within this framework, punishments are prescribed for specific offenses, categorized as either discretionary punishments (*ta'zir*) determined by judicial

authorities or fixed punishments (*hudud*) derived from explicit Quranic injunctions or authenticated prophetic traditions (*Sunnah*)

3-2 The psychological and pathological characteristics of criminal behavior:

Criminal behavior has been linked to mental and neurological illnesses in several ways. Some consider it an indicator of behavioral disorder. Others consider it an indicator of psychological disorders and personality disorders.

Therefore, most explanations focus either on internal conflicts or on the influence of external factors. Other explanations assume that once the behavior is classified, it should be linked to psychological characteristics. However, behavior cannot exist without the interaction and influence of internal and external factors (De Wet, 2005).

Self-belief's effectiveness in determining the quality of analytical thinking, directing it, and controlling personal objectives is correlated with personal cognitive characteristics (Mezghiche et al., 2024). However, these beliefs are frequently counterproductive and detrimental to society and others. Criminal behavior is characterized by the perpetrator's decision to implement actions based on intellectual conclusions that he deems a solution to the circumstances that encircle him. Numerous hypotheses have been proposed regarding the possibility that criminal behavior is the consequence of a mental disorder or merely a psychological disorder.

Criminal behavior is not, in and of itself, indicative of mental illness, as per (Shinder & Cross, 2008). If it were, it might be possible to administer medical treatment. Nevertheless, certain criminals are driven to engage in illicit and antisocial behavior by underlying psychological conditions. Especially those conditions that manifest in specific symptoms, such as a lack of control over impulses, hallucinations, delusions, paranoia, hyperactivity, inability to concentrate, or poor communication skills. Van Dam et al. (2005) discovered that recidivists exhibit a significant neurotic tendency. Villa (1994) emphasized the necessity of placing a comprehensive emphasis on the psychological and biological factors involved in developing criminal tendencies in individuals. They directly influence society's social and cultural structure and prevailing beliefs and delineate the overall factors and the function of ecological and geographical interactions in disseminating criminal behavior. In order to establish that an individual has engaged in illicit behavior, the law necessitates the presence of two elements: the material act and the intent. Act: As the element of the material act, it represents the act that is included in the crime and is deserving of responsibility, accountability, and punishment.

Although the element of culpable intent to commit a crime denotes the intention and purpose to engage in criminal activity. The legal defenses against criminal charges are designed to negate, establish, or reduce criminal liability by focusing on these two elements. (Watson & Weiss, 2024) have

long recognized that a person cannot be held criminally liable for what would otherwise be criminal conduct if that person was unconscious at the time. This is consistent with the necessary elements. As a result, it is reasonable to anticipate that individuals with severe cerebral impairments that result in loss of consciousness, as well as those who suffer from epileptic seizures, psychotic states, and mental disorders, will not be held criminally liable. Of course, the criminal justice system will challenge and scrutinize a criminal defendant's claim of loss of consciousness at the time of the crime, as it is not automatically accepted. (Watson & Weiss, 2024) This demonstrates that there has been a wide range of opinions and varying trends in how the specific characteristics of illicit behavior have been addressed. This latter aspect assumes a legal, social, psychological, religious, and physiological aspect. The criminal are universally recognized as behavior that is in direct opposition to the human and social nature, despite the disparities in their approaches and specializations. Therefore, the crime and the criminal are statistical numbers that suggest social maladjustment and behavioral dysfunction, respectively. As a result, criminal behavior is characterized by the presence of two factors that are associated with mental illness:

- The first factor pertains to the psychological personality traits, which include manipulation, a lack of remorse, a grandiose self-image, and shallow emotions.
- The second comprises indicators of the psychological behavioral pattern and is referred to as antisocial. This includes impulsivity, promiscuity, antisocial behavior, and criminal tendencies. Several studies have demonstrated that psychopathy measures are of significant importance in predicting criminal behavior and recidivism. Mededović et al.(2012)

Conversely, we have discovered that three distinct personality disorders are linked to illicit behavior, as confirmed by (Douglas et al, 2009)

1. Traits associated with psychosis, schizophrenia, emotional instability, and hysteria. This behavior is linked to the aggression and violence that are characteristic of long-term perpetrators.
2. The absence of schizophrenic personality traits alongside the presence of the disorder. Recidivism is a characteristic of this category.
3. It is also associated with recidivism and contains a significant negative burden for personality disorders, including aggression, revenge, and anxiety. (Huang & Chen, 2023)

Therefore, the internal factors of the criminal individual are represented by the personal characteristics and determinants of criminal behavior, regardless of whether they are structural determinants of personality or psychological pathological determinants. It is impossible to comprehend illicit behavior without considering the context in which it occurs. Which exemplifies the social environment that fosters criminal behavior and the criminal individual?

4-Social determinants of criminal behavior:

The social milieu is the setting in which criminal behavior takes place. Behavior that restricts the freedom, lives, and finances of members of society is classified as criminal. (Villa ,1994) posits that criminal behavior results from a combination of social structure and personality traits. Criminal behavior is motivated by social failure. Among these are the inability to adapt to others and the failure to flourish, which leads to frustration and involvement in drug abuse after failure. Personal objectives evolve from financial prosperity to illicit activity as an autonomous objective (Jang & Agnew, 2015). Achieving it is a goal that the criminal pursues and regards as a triumph in its own right. Consequently, criminal behavior is a paradigm that is not precisely defined. Human behavior is the outcome of intricate and dynamic systematic processes. In other words, it is characterized by the continuous interactions between numerous interconnected components, and the actions of one component in the system impact the subsequent actions of others. This point underscores the significance of Strategic Dynamics and the early life course between generations. This implies that criminal behavior results from personal and environmental interactions that generate antisocial behavior or personalities. It is important to acknowledge that early involvement in criminal activity is indicative of subsequent chronic involvement.

With its diverse perspectives on criminal behavior, psychological literature has verified that it is a consequence of an economically unstable environment. It has also been verified that the genesis of a criminal is predominantly a family-based event. This is because certain families encourage and cultivate illicit behavior in their children from a young age. According to (Brade & Zacker, 1971) , (Lystrad, 1975) , (Mahmood & Taha, 2025) , an abnormal family environment can result in the child experiencing acute emotional frustration, developing weak role models, and developing aggression and violence that manifest later. They also affirm that children who are punished inappropriately and harshly by their parents develop aggressive behaviors and harbor animosity toward their families and society. "Crime" or criminal behavior is a socially constructed category with specific variable content, as per (Daly & Wilson ,1997). Criminalized acts in one context or location may be permissible in another.

Nevertheless, this does not imply that the collection of actions classified as "crimes" is indiscriminately formulated. The content of written and traditional criminal laws from various countries worldwide exhibits a significant degree of overlap. Some acts of violence, some acts of sexuality, some acts of dispossession, and some acts of treachery are the most consistently criminalized. In summary, crime is primarily composed of self-serving behaviors committed with a callous disregard for the interests of others. Consequently, a robust theory of the fundamental character of self-interest would undoubtedly enhance criminological comprehension if criminal activity

results from conflicts of interest between individuals (Daly & Wilson, 1997),) (van de Weijer & Moneva, 2022).

A criminal act is considered voluntary if factors that do not justify criminal responsibility are present. He explains that social disintegration creates the conditions and circumstances for the transmission of specific criminal behavior patterns from criminals to non-criminals.

He elucidates that social disorganization establishes the conditions and circumstances for transmitting specific criminal behavioral patterns from criminals to non-criminals. He believes that a particular set of attitudes or trends regarding crime or unlawful acts that encompass all forms of crime, including murder, may be the basis for the organization of individuals and groups. If the individual is a member of the group to which he or she belongs, then the individual possesses all of the attitudes or tendencies of the group. The individual may develop a repulsion or contempt for the law due to his or her membership in a particular group. This, in turn, motivates the individual to engage in unlawful activity whenever the opportunity presents itself.(Ullah et al., 2021) ,(Orozco Calderón et al., 2025)

The fundamental premise is that criminal behavior is a non-inherited, acquired behavior acquired through the individual's interaction with others. This interaction occurs through social interaction or communication between individuals belonging to the same group or society. This social communication takes place through verbal communication or the use of sign language.(2022, Shaukat & Basharat) Believes that communication between individuals does not occur randomly; instead, it occurs between individuals with a strong personal connection or a distinct degree of friendship or fellowship. This implies that there is a direct primary relationship between individuals. Social issues are also significant factors in the commission of crimes, and they are the consequence of the value system's imbalance and the power of its standards. This results in the social structure's incapacity to fulfill its fundamental and primary responsibilities. The emergence of crime is a consequence of the imbalance in the normative and value structures, characterized by the loss of societal integration, represented by the strength of standards and values.(Orozco Calderón et al., 2025)

According to (Ruth & Willson, 1992), social disintegration, which results in criminal activity, is the consequence of cultural disparities, which are the consequence of material advancements over cultural advancements. This, in turn, underscores social issues and results in the development of crime patterns that are influenced by the social factors present in the area. He also clarified that the manifestations and consequences of social disintegration influence the emergence of repression in individuals. Behavioral deviations by the individual are the most common manifestation of this phenomenon, which in turn results in the commission of murders. This is due to the individual's loss of control over their behavior, which can manifest in the form of alcoholic cases, mental health issues, and

social issues. It is associated with the social system as it undergoes transformations in its manifestations. (Talco, 1996),(Saladino et al., 2021) . Cooley also elucidated that social issues, including those that arise within the family, result in the development of social issues that have a detrimental impact on society as a whole. Consequently, crime is observed among its members, which was elucidated by demonstrating that crime results from immoral tendencies in the family, as most criminals are from broken families in which one parent is absent. Alternatively, one of the parents is deviant. Consequently, the other family members are affected by the lack of respect for the rights of others and other issues. (van de Weijer & Moneva, 2022)

The crime of murder is also considered to be fundamentally influenced by family disintegration, a form of social disintegration that leads to disorder, discord, or conflict within a group of groups. This disintegration affects the social and behavioral customs established on social systems or social controls. (Brade & Zacker, 1971)

(Murray, 2011) demonstrates that criminal behavior is a learned behavior, as the majority of deviants are individuals from fractured families in which either one parent is absent, or the other is deviant.

Consequently, criminal theory is primarily and promptly developed from a social perspective. However, it consistently involves presumptions regarding human desires, developmental sensitivities, and social inferences. In simpler terms, social and psychological theories and concepts are predicated on human models through social psychology. Consequently, illicit behavior within the social institution is the consequence of the family environment that has resulted in the development of a deviant individual. The role of economic and political factors that may contribute to the emergence of such behaviors in any society should not be disregarded.

-Discussion

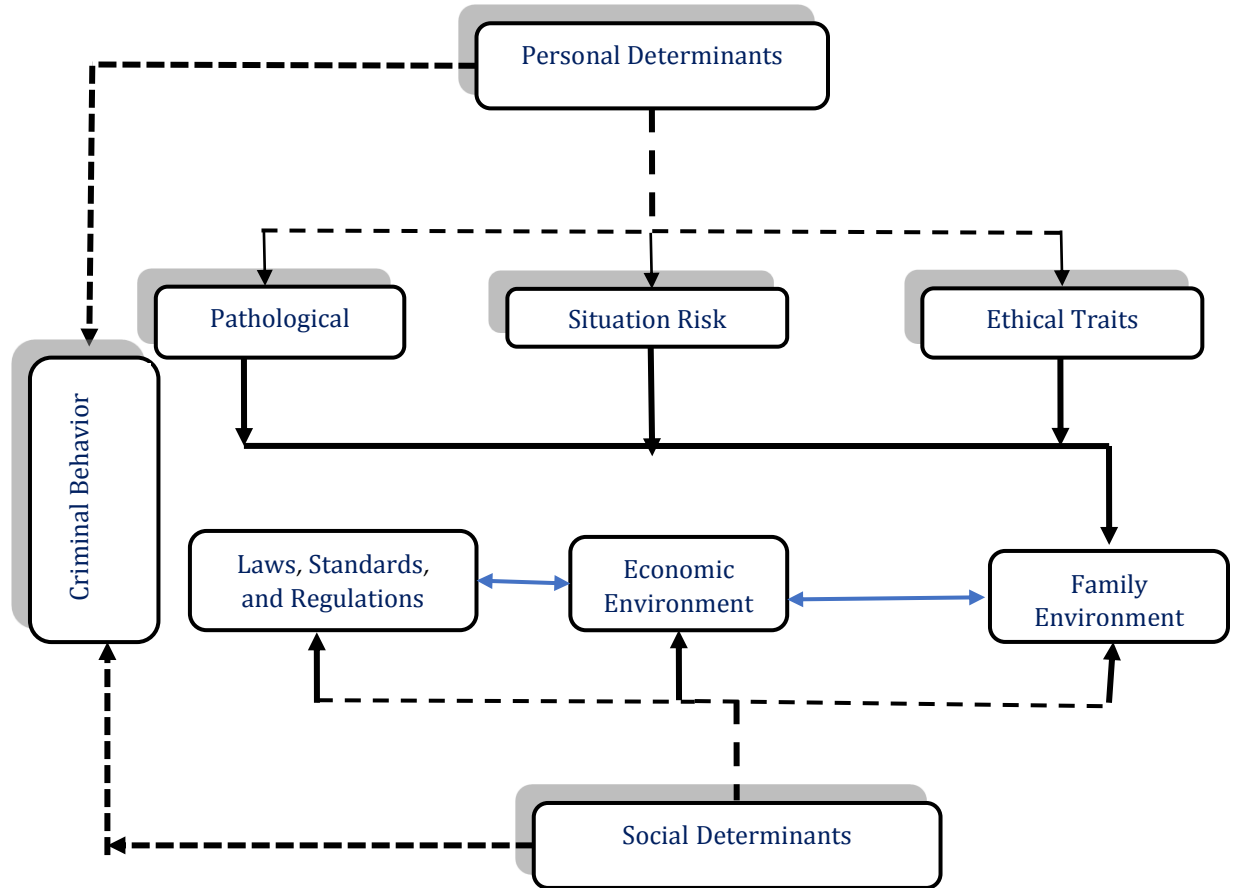
We have examined the personal and social determinants of illicit behavior. We have discovered through the literature of psychology, criminology, and sociology that criminal behavior is an antisocial behavior that inflicts anxiety and panic on the society in which it is observed, as well as violating personal freedoms. This has an impact on both the economy and politics. In the same society, it also impacts the social lives of individuals.

Therefore, it has been observed that criminal behavior is a consequence of specific personal characteristics unique to the criminal. Abundant evidence suggests that individual differences in social behaviors vary remarkably across various situations. In other words, we examine environmental and situational changes that are not constant in some of their expressions, as well as the stability of personality and behavioral changes. The latent personality's stable characteristics and the variability

that can be predicted across distinctive behavioral situations can be calculated by considering each personality as a stable and fixed system that mediates the way the individual selects, interprets, and processes social information, as well as generates social behaviors. (Mezghiche & Kheir, 2020), in contrast, state that the social milieu affects the outcome.

The individual violates the moral standards of a society only if they either fail to acknowledge these standards initially or if there is an imperative need that compels them. This imperative need merely reflects personal motives and characteristics, which may be expected, natural, or abnormal. This results in the individual taking vengeance on the members of their society and violating their moral standards and sanctities without considering the complexities of criminal behavior. Consequently, the personality's evident behavior is influenced by personal and cognitive determinants of situations and time. (Mezghiche & Kheir, 2020)

Based on the criminal's inadequate evaluation of the dangers he or she faces before committing the crime and the low level of moral factors. We have discovered that these two factors precipitate illicit behavior. No issues arise for the criminal personality due to moral factors. This is achieved by engaging in illicit activity that is both antisocial and violates social and moral standards. Additionally, we observe that psychological pathological factors precipitate illicit behavior. It has been demonstrated that certain psychological and mental disorders, such as psychoses and the hallucinations they induce, can lead to antisocial behavior. It is important to acknowledge that the illicit behavior in this instance is temporary and circumstantial due to pathological factors in the personality. At the same time, illicit behavior is produced by an environment that causes its formation and reinforcement throughout the life cycle. It will continue to be an indelible aspect of the individual. Numerous studies corroborate the return to illicit behavior. This contradicts the circumstantial characteristic of illicit behavior or crime. The individual exhibits the same antisocial behavior as soon as the circumstances necessitating the crime are present. This is evident in the accompanying figure1:



Conclusions:

Crime, or criminal behavior, is inconsistent with social, religious, and moral norms. An individual or group from a particular society controls the rest of the population in a manner that infringes upon their freedoms, beliefs, and social and economic lives.

Crime is a fixed pattern that accompanies the personality, and it may be circumstantial to social and environmental conditions. It may also be one of the outcomes of a pathological personality. Therefore, criminal behavior ranges between continuity, repetition, and complexity (criminal behavior is a composite of several criminal behaviors) and incidental behavior that falls under the influence of environmental conditions.

The overall structure of society continues to be jeopardized by criminal behavior. Additionally, it poses a threat to economic and security factors. It is a behavior that poses a threat to both the individual and the group. Regardless of the factors and regulations that discourage such hazardous

conduct in society. However, we have observed that they are consistently and unceasingly increasing as a result of the rapid transformations that are currently occurring throughout the entire globe.

A return to examining these changes, which have affected both the individual and society, is necessary to achieve the desired security and stability.

To shed more light on these maladaptive behaviors that threaten the social and cultural environment of individuals, we direct researchers to address multiple topics of this phenomenon. Which can be limited to the following

- The impact of the family environment and personality patterns on serial crime
- Analysis of situational and temporal factors and their impact on crime decision-making
- The impact of psychological and personal characteristics on the type of crime
- The role of cultural factors in shaping the ethical and social values that determine criminal behavior
- Strengthening ethical concepts to confront criminal behavior

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