



Psychological factors influencing criminal behaviour

Asmita Milind Gaikwad

Department of Law, Kes Shri Jayantilal H Patel Law College, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Psychology is the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, dealing with the study of emotions, personality, and cognitive processes that influence a person's thinking, feeling, and acting. Understanding the psychological factors that lead someone to commit a crime, as there are many factors that differ from person to person. For example, some people commit crimes if they are facing a bad situation, while others try to get away from this situation. This paper discusses the psychological causes of crime by highlighting key factors such as mental disorders, childhood trauma, emotional instability, cognitive distortions, lack of empathy, low self-control, and aggression. These factors greatly influence judgment, behavior, and the perception of right or wrong. There are also some major psychological theories, such as psychoanalytic theory, behavioral theory, cognitive theory, and personality theory, to provide an overall explanation for criminal behavior, since these theories describe how the unconscious mind can conflict with the fulfilment of desires through criminal behavior and how people learn misbehaviors from others experiences, such as faulty thinking patterns leading to delinquency and certain personality traits.

The world is urbanizing and this helps to create economic disparities among families due to academic pressures with no awareness of mental health, which in turn creates psychological stress, making them more prone to criminal activities. Internal psychological vulnerabilities, combined with external socioeconomic challenges, play a crucial role in determining criminal behaviors. It concludes that crime does not occur for one reason but for many reasons, interacting between the mind and environment for mental health awareness at an early stage with evidence-based rehabilitation.

Keywords: Psychology, crime, mental health, behaviour, India, trauma

Introduction

Crime is a human universal and has existed as long as humans have. If we rewind to an earlier era, crime was primarily seen as a breach of the law. However, modern criminology has gone beyond this and aims to understand why people commit crimes. This shift affirms that criminal law is not merely a legal issue but also requires psychological and sociocultural analyses. However, psychology plays a crucial role in understanding criminal behavior. This study examined how humans think and what causes individuals to act without considering their circumstances. Most criminal acts are not the result of a random or predictable event; they are the result of unresolved psychological issues such as anger, frustration, negative thinking, low self-control, and unhealed trauma. These internal factors affect, but there are also external factors such as family background, economic conditions, and social pressures. All these factors combine and create a person's behavior. Therefore, a multidisciplinary approach is needed to understand to crime by merging various theories according to social and legal perspectives and find out the conclusion.

Some reports have shown an increasing focus on the psychological origins of criminal behavior in recent years, such as mental disorders, childhood trauma, emotional instability, distorted thinking patterns, lack of empathy, and aggression, which contribute significantly to criminal actions. Several factors can disrupt a person's ability to think clearly, control their impulses, and recognize right from wrong. Several psychological theories have explored how behaviors develop over time. Psychoanalytical theory

highlights the role of unconscious conflicts, behavioral theory focuses on learning, cognitive theory studies thinking patterns, and personality theory focuses on personality traits. Growing urbanization, economic disparity, unemployment, family pressures, and academic and social dangers have increased stress and frustration. However, there is still a lack of awareness and social stigma that prevents people from seeking help for mental health issues. Consequently, many psychological issues remain undiagnosed and unaddressed in this population.

Understanding the psychological roots of crime is essential for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies. Instead of focusing only on punishment, it is important to examine the mental and emotional factors that cause children and individuals to engage in criminal activities. By exploring these underlying causes, such as aggression, trauma, environmental influences, and learning behavior, it is possible to identify risk factors at an early stage. This is not only about preventing the development of criminal tendencies but also about supporting the rehabilitation of offenders by addressing the core issues behind their actions. Furthermore, it contributes to reducing repeat offenses by promoting corrective and supportive measures for the same. In India, where social, cultural, and economic factors play a significant role, studying the psychological theories of crime becomes even more relevant. This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the psychological causes of crime and suggest practical and effective methods for prevention, ultimately contributing to a more humane and efficient criminal justice system.

“What is psychology and crime, and how does psychology explain criminal behaviours?”

The connection between psychology and crime is strong because crime is largely driven by human behaviors. “What is psychology and crime and how does psychology explain criminal behaviours?” According to the Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, psychology is defined as “the scientific study of the mind and how it influences behaviour” In simple words, psychology is the study of the human mind and behavior. It helps explain how people think, feel, and act in different situations and why they behave in a certain way. Studying psychology makes it easier to understand human actions and their reasons. Crime can be defined as any act that goes against the law and is punishable by legal procedures. When a person commits a crime, it leads to a formal legal process in which the court decides whether the person is guilty. This process may result in punishment or other legal consequences. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a crime is defined as “an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law” In simple terms, crime is any behavior that violates the law, leads to legal proceedings, and ends with a legal outcome. Crime is closely connected to the criminal justice system, which is responsible for enforcing laws, and to jurisprudence, which studies the meaning and principles of law. Therefore, crime is not just a wrongful act but an act that is officially recognized and dealt with by the legal system. Psychology helps us understand how a person can be mentally and emotionally committed to a crime. Psychology examines many factors that can affect a person’s behavior. This includes aspects such as personality, emotions, and past experiences.

For example, If someone cannot control themselves or gets angry easily, they might have experienced something bad in their past life. Many crimes occur because of how someone thinks, behaves, and experiences major events. Psychology helps us understand why people think this way and what they might do in a particular situation. For recover these situations There are many options that can help them control their emotions and minds. Psychology is useful for figuring out why a person has committed a crime, and it also helps them to improve their behavior and become a part of society.

We understand the link between crime and psychology by examining the reasons for this act. After knowing all the reasons, we know how a person's thoughts, feelings, and mental activities influence their actions, including criminal involvement. Criminal behavior does not appear suddenly; it develops day by day for various reasons, such as thinking patterns, learning, decision-making, and emotional responses. These processes impact how a person perceives a situation and how they react. A person with negative thinking might justify their wrongful actions or shift the blame to others, which can increase criminal acts and criminal mind-set. Learning also plays a crucial role in this relationship if a child develops criminal behavior from their environment, especially if they adopt certain behaviors at a very young age. This can be harmful to their future because if a child engages in an activity that harms others but feels happy or satisfied after doing it, they are likely to continue this behavior. This suggests that behavior is shaped by both the mind and the surrounding environment.

Emotions, decision-making, and motivation are also merger factors, such as feelings of anger, confusion, frustration,

jealousy, or a desire for power, which can drive someone toward criminal activities. At the same time, a lack of self-control or difficulty in managing emotions can frustrate a person, which is the reason for such behavior. Before committing a crime, a person may consider the possible outcomes of their actions. If they believed they would gain something or avoid getting caught, they chose to go through it. Certain personality traits, such as aggression, impulsive behaviors, and lack of empathy, indicate how psychology is related to crime. It is closely related to psychology because it is driven by a person's thoughts, emotions, and actions. Understanding these psychological processes helps explain why people commit crimes and how to prevent and control such behavior. The link between crime and psychology can be understood by examining the psychological processes involved in criminal behaviors. These processes demonstrate how a person's thoughts, feelings, and mental activities influence their actions, including their involvement in criminal activities.

Psychological causes of crime

1. Childhood Trauma

Some people deal with tough situations at a very young age; some handle it, but some are not capable of handling the situation and get stuck, which later turns into trauma. This can happen when children are abused, neglected, or subjected to violence in their families. There are many reasons why children feel lonely, inactive, always feel scared or angry, and do not progress well in school life, which affects their feelings and brain development. They might take too much time to trust others and make decisions. If any child suffers from trauma, they cannot control their emotions. There are also causes such as stress, anxiety, and depression, which can make a person act in this manner. These children might feel like they are alone and that no one cares about them. There are some cases related to trauma that make people do things without thinking about the consequences. This can harm their relationships as they grow older. If children do not receive any help to overcome this situation, it can worsen in the future.

2. Mental Disorders

Mental disorders are illnesses that affect an individual’s thinking, feelings, and behaviors. People with mental health problems might find it difficult to make decisions like right and wrong, and they might not be able to control themselves very well. They may feel confused, scared, or angry without any reason, which can lead to poor decisions. When a person’s emotions are out of balance, they may become angry, stressed, or frustrated. This can lead to aggressive behaviors. Mental illness can also make people feel lonely, anxious or hopeless. If these conditions are not treated, people may do things that hurt others. Some people experience mental health issues, and in these movements, some of them feel as though others might harm them, while others may not have that intention. Because of this confusion, they might get angry and hurt someone because they think they are defending themselves.

3. Low Self-Control

Self-control is like something that we can able to control our thoughts, feelings and actions. When people do not have a lot of self-control, they might do something without thinking about the consequences, which is against the law.

For example, If a young child does not have self-control and steals a phone from a store without considering the consequences. Even if the child knows it is a wrongful act, they might still do this anyway because they cannot control their desires and they feel happy about this.

4. Frustration and Aggression

Frustration and aggression are factors that lead people to commit crimes. Frustration occurs when people are unable to understand what they want or when things happen that they want and that make them feel angry and stressed. Frustration can turn into aggression, and sometimes people do not handle their emotions well and might do things that hurt. For example, someone who is well-educated but does not get a good job despite putting all his efforts into finding one, and has family responsibilities, might get really frustrated. Another example is if a person is studying for an exam and fails many times, they might feel really frustrated, which can turn into anger and mental health problems.

5. Substance Abuse

Substance abuse refers to the consumption of excessive drugs or alcohol, which can be harmful to physical and mental health. It makes it difficult for people to control themselves and make decisions and act without thinking. People under the influence of alcohol or drugs behave in a certain way; they are not capable of making decisions, and some decisions are not good for them. If someone who is drunk drives a car, he can lose control and cause an accident. If he survives, he can go to prison due to this illegal activity or pay a heavy penalty. When people are drunk, they might lose control, and their behavior might not be good for their reputation. During an argument, they might get violent and hurt someone. In real-life cases, crimes such as assault or road rage occur when people are drunk on substance use.

Psychological Theories Explaining Crime

There are some theories explaining crime that help psychologists understand why people commit crimes. These theories look at what people think, how they feel, and what they experienced in the past. They help us understand that crime is not something that happens randomly; rather, it is influenced by things like what people have learned, how they think, and what kind of person they are. This is important because it helps us understand why people commit crimes or how to rehabilitate them by understanding these theories.

1. Psychoanalytic Theory

This theory was developed by Freud. They say people commit crimes because of things that are going on in their minds, and they are not aware of it. Sometimes, people's desires and impulses can be strong, or their sense of right and wrong can be weak. This can cause them to do things that are wrong, such as stealing or hurting someone. For example, someone might steal because they cannot control their desire for something, or they might hurt someone and not feel guilty about their act. Psychoanalytic theory states that something happened in their childhood, and the struggles they have can affect how they behave when they are older. It states that people are not always aware of why they do things. In psychoanalytical terms, their actions can be influenced by feelings and experiences of which they are

not even aware; for instance, anger and frustration may be common at one point, but if they cross their limit, it can be worse and not a good sign.

For e.g., Someone who had a childhood might feel angry or frustrated and that can cause them to do things that are wrong and this affect them in future.

2. Behavioural Theory

Behavioural theory says that people learn how to behave by watching others but if the act are wrongful then it being rewarded or punished for what they do. Scholars like B. F. Skinner and Albert Bandura developed this theory. According to Skinner people are more likely to do things that they are rewarded and to do things that are punishable. Bandura says that people learn by watching others and see what happens if they act in certain way for e.g., If someone sees another person doing something good or bad doesn't matter for them but they try to follow their action without knowing their circumstances. Some psychologists think if childhood very thought than it can affect their emotions, mental health, decision making.

For e.g., A child lost his parents at very early age and then started feeling very scary and unsure about how to be with others because of this they felt very sad and angry even though they couldn't explain why

3. Cognitive Theory

The way a person was thinks and it can affect their behaviour it means a cognitive theory. Psychologists like Aaron Beck and Albert Ellis believe that people do not just react on things that happen with them but they act based on how they think about what's happen to them. the focus is on identifying these negative thought patterns Once you understand them you can help the person see that these thoughts aren't facts so they don't automatically lead to bad behavior, and they can learn healthier responses. The way people think is often learned from things that happened before. This can affect the choices they make. Cognitive theory is important because it helps us to understand how people think and how that affects their behaviour. For e.g., A person might think that nobody is helping them and believe that no one's care about him and doesn't feel belong to them but they might go ahead and do something bad. The problem is not what happening but how the person is thinking about it? Cognitive theory explains that peoples thinking patterns influence their behaviour.

4. Personality Theory

Personality theory says that some people are do some bad things because of their personality. This theory is connected to psychologists like Hans Eysenck, who studied how personality affects and what people do? it helps us to understand why people behave in certain way. According to personality theory some personality traits can lead people to do things which are wrong. These traits include being impulsive, aggressive, selfish and not caring about others. People, with these traits often don't think about what is consequences. For e.g., A person who acts on impulse might get angry and hurt someone without thinking about what will happen next. Their personality makes them react quickly without thinking, which can lead to bad things happening. Personality theory says that the way they're act and done some things without thinking. Personality theory is related to people's thoughts and behaviour are connected.

Psychological Causes of Crime in India

Crime is not only a violation of law but also closely related to the mental and emotional condition of a person. A person's thoughts, feelings, and behavior patterns play an important role in shaping their actions. In India, psychological causes of crime are deeply influenced by social and economic conditions such as poverty, unemployment, rapid urbanization, and inequality. These factors create pressure and stress, which affect mental health and decision-making, a complex issue rather than just an individual fault. One of the most important psychological causes of crime in India is that it is important to understand that there is no single reason to become a criminal. Criminal behavior is often situational and influenced by a combination of psychological and environmental factors. Even individuals who usually follow the law may commit crimes under extreme stress or emotional pressure. This shows that crime is not always a result of bad character but often a result of complex psychological processes.

A study conducted by Dr. G. Vijayakumar Nair on prisoners in southern coastal India highlights the psychological and socio-economic factors behind criminal behavior. The research was based on interviews with 70 prisoners, mostly aged between 22 and 35 years, and found that crime is not caused by a single reason but by a combination of mental, social, and economic factors. The study identified poor economic conditions, including poverty and unemployment as the major cause of crime contributing to about 37% of cases. It also found that peer pressure (26%) and weak social environment (16%) played a significant role especially among youth. Many offenders were influenced by the desire to achieve a modern lifestyle and social status which created psychological pressure and frustration. The study further showed that low educational levels and lack of proper guidance contributed to poor decision-making. Overall, the research emphasizes that crime is often the result of psychological stress and changing social conditions rather than purely intentional reasons.

Stress and frustration due to economic conditions

A large number of people face financial difficulties like job insecurity and rising costs of living. Many people migrate from rural areas to urban areas in search for better opportunities but often struggle to survive in urban environments. When individuals are unable to fulfill their needs or not achieve their goals at that time they may feel helpless, disappointed and frustrated. Continuous stress can weaken a person's ability to think clearly and control their behavior. In such situations some people may turn to crime as a way to cope with their problems or to fulfil their needs.

Emotional instability

In Indian society, individuals often face strong family expectations and social pressure to succeed. Failure to meet these expectations can lead to emotions such as anger, jealousy, shame or disappointment. If these emotions are not properly managed then they can result in harmful or violent behaviour for example, crimes like domestic violence or sudden acts of aggression are often linked to uncontrolled emotions. Emotional instability reduces rational thinking and increases the chances of impulsive actions.

Poor impulse control

Some individuals act without thinking about the consequences of their actions. They focus only on immediate satisfaction or relief. In a stressful environment that is faced by many people in India, impulsive behavior can lead to crimes such as theft, assault or violence. Lack of awareness about emotional control and mental health further worsens this problem.

Cognitive distortions

Some individuals justify their criminal behavior by believing that their actions are acceptable or necessary. For example, a person may think that stealing is justified due to poverty or that violence is acceptable in response to insult. Such thinking reduces feelings of guilt and that makes it easier to commit crimes. Over time, these distorted beliefs can become habitual and lead to repeated criminal behavior.

Peer pressure and identity issues among youth

Young people often seek acceptance and recognition within their social groups with the growing influence of social media and changing lifestyles there is increasing pressure to fit in and achieve a certain image. In some cases, a person may engage in criminal activities to gain approval or status. This shows how the psychological need for belonging and identity can influence behavior.

Desire for social status and a better lifestyle

In modern Indian society, there is a growing focus on wealth, success and material possessions. However, not everyone has equal access to opportunities. This creates a gap between aspirations and reality, leading to frustration and dissatisfaction. Individuals who feel left behind may experience low self-esteem and emotional distress. In some cases, they may justify illegal activities such as fraud, corruption or theft to achieve their desired lifestyle.

Family environment

A supportive family provides emotional security, guidance and values. However, issues such as family conflict, neglect, abuse or lack of communication can negatively affect mental health. Children who grow up in such environments may develop fear, anger and insecurity. These emotional problems can influence their behavior and increase the likelihood of criminal activities later in life. Lack of parental supervision can also make individuals more vulnerable to negative influences.

Social isolation and lack of support systems

In urban areas many people feel lonely and disconnected despite living in crowded environments. Migration, busy lifestyles and the breakdown of traditional community structures reduce social interaction and emotional support. This isolation can lead to frustration, depression and negative thinking. Without some support person may struggle to

Here are some recent criminal cases in India serve to highlight the role of psychological factors shaping criminal behaviour.

Kolkata Doctor Rape-Murder Case (August 2024):

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) conducted psychological tests, including profiling, on the main accused, Sanjay Roy. Reports described the perpetrator as a "sexual deviant" with "animal-like instincts".

- **Lucknow Parricide Case (February 2026):** A 21-year-old was arrested for allegedly killing and dismembering his father over an argument regarding a NEET exam, exhibiting cold, calculated behavior after the incident, such as filing a false missing person report and joining a WhatsApp search group.
- **Nagpur Psychologist Case (January 2025):** A 47-year-old psychologist was apprehended for allegedly raping and blackmailing at least 50 girls over 15 years by luring them into residential counseling camps.
- **Witch-Hunting and Social Stigmatization (2024):** Reports indicate that women in rural India continue to be targeted through mental and physical harassment, labeled as "witches," leading to profound mental agony and isolation.
- **Rise in Mental Health Crimes (2023–2024):** According to the 2023 NCRB report, 171,418 suicides were reported, with high instances of mental health issues contributing to the rise, especially among young people, often linked to academic stress and family pressure.
- **Delhi Police Psychological Profiling (2023-2024):** The Delhi Police Forensic Science Laboratory reported a 27% increase in requests for psychological evaluation of suspects, assisting in over 130 cases, including the brutal murder cases similar to the Shraddha Walkar case, highlighting a rise in premeditated psychological violence.

1. Identification and Risk Mitigation

If the problems can be identified at an early stage like when someone acts impulsively or has trouble for this behaviour, we can do something about it before it gets worse. At a young age Parents and Teachers around the child so they can get help from social workers. They will give guidance or therapy, that's why they can help to prevent committing crimes. This also helps the system because this is our responsibility. Also, if we see someone facing this situation and we have some knowledge about this then we can also help them. The psychological causes of behaviour can be addressed if we identify the problems early and help them.

2. Evidence-Based Rehabilitation

Just punishing people, it doesn't make any sense because we help them to stop committing crimes. Sometimes people keep committing crimes because they don't know how to change. When we understand why someone commits a crime we can help them to change their behaviour. There are theories, like Cognitive and Behavioural Therapy, that help people to think differently and make choices. Those people with psychological illnesses, we can place them in a rehabilitation centre, which will help provide them with the right support and care they need. The psychological causes of behaviour are important to understand for rehabilitation.

3. Strengthening Mental Health Infrastructure

Understanding the causes of crime shows us that we need to do a better job of helping people with mental health problems. In India people are often afraid to ask for help because they are worried about what others will think if go

to therapist than people think like a person are mad so that's reason people not prefer go to psychologist but we don't need think about this like if we not feel good such as cough, fever, etc., then we prefer go to doctor but when we mentally not feel good than we not afraid to prefer doctor. If we include health professionals in the criminal justice system, we can help people who are committing crimes because of psychological problems. This is better than punishing them which can make their problems worse. The psychological causes of behaviour need to be addressed through mental health infrastructure.

Preventive Measures

To stop committing crime, we need to understand the person and what he wants or their environment. We have to help the person and make them stronger. The following ideas are about changing a person's behaviour to stop them from doing something bad.

1. Early Childhood and Family Intervention

Childhood is very important and this is the 1st stage to learn how to behave and how to become a good person because we see many things around us and we start learning through our family so, family plays a crucial role in a child's development when family relations are positive, the child remains unaffected. However, frequent daily arguments and conflicts can significantly impact the child. Thus effective parenting becomes essential in such situations for parenting programs. We should have programs that teach parents how to be role models. For e.g., Those children who don't have either father or mother and whose parents are always fighting for them school based, Social emotional learning programs start and teach children how to control their feelings and be kind to others and help to solve the problems. For example, a child who respects others and does the right thing is more likely to grow up to be a person but a kid who is neglected or hurt at home may behave badly and not give respect to elders.

2. Destigmatizing Mental Health Awareness

Many people do not understand how important mental health is for this start Public Health Campaigns and tell people that mental health is just as important as health. This can help people to feel okay about asking for help when they are feeling sad or angry. Primary Care is the duty of Doctors and they should check people's health when they go for a check-up. This can help to find out the problems before they become issues. For example, if someone is feeling sad and it's okay to talk about it and they may go to a counselor or doctor instead of hiding their feelings or doing something bad because if they talk about their problems then they will help them.

3. Cognitive Rehabilitation and Counselling

The perspective of cognitive theory is that a person who is engaged in criminal behaviour can be rehabilitated by modifying their thinking patterns. One important approach is targeting cognitive distortions, faulty or biased ways of thinking that justify or normalize harmful actions. Counsellors and therapists play a crucial role in helping a person to recognize why they engage in such behaviour and understand the consequences of their actions in other ways, developing awareness and empathy so a person will not repeat harmful acts. Combining cognitive interventions with

vocational support is essential. Providing employment opportunities along with psychological counselling helps a person to achieve emotional stability and socially restore the person. If a person with a tendency toward anger can be trained in self-control, emotional regulation and problem solving skills. Such interventions enable individuals to think before acting and respond to situations in a more rational and socially acceptable manner. Thus, cognitive theory emphasizes that by changing thought processes, behaviour can also be transformed.”

4. Strengthening Community Support and Social Anchors

Strengthening community support is vital for preventing and reducing criminal behaviour. It helps a person to feel connected and helps to build confidence. This means positive relationships with family, friends, teachers, and the community. These social bonds serve as stabilising forces, guiding individuals toward acceptable behaviour. When people are surrounded by support and engaged in constructive activities, they are less expected to commit harmful or criminal acts. Some relationships act as “social anchors” which means offering emotional security, guidance and responsibility. A teenager with caring parents, supportive friends, and an encouraging teacher is less involved in certain behavior. Those people who provide emotional support, guidance and supervision to helping the teenager make better choices and stay on the right path But other side this is different like not good relationship with other and many more things can affect at very early stage

Conclusion

Crime is not about breaking the law. It is an issue that is influenced by a person’s mind, the people around them and the world they live in. This research paper shows that understanding why people do things is really important to figure out why they commit crimes. Things like health problems, bad things that happened when they were kids being really emotional, thinking in a weird way, not caring about others, not being able to control themselves and being aggressive can really affect what people think, feel and do which can make them more likely to do something wrong. Looking at the ideas from psychology. Like behavior theory, thinking patterns and personality types. It is clear that people become criminals because of a mix of things they do not realize are affecting them, things they learned, ways of thinking that are not right and who they are as a person. These ideas help us understand what is going on in people’s minds when they do something against the law. In India the problem is even harder to solve because many people are moving to cities. There is a big difference between the rich and the poor families who are fighting. Kids are under a lot of pressure at school and people do not know much about mental health. All these things can make people feel really stressed and frustrated. If nobody helps them they might turn to crime. The fact that people are ashamed to talk about health issues makes it even harder to get them the help they need. This study says that crime is not just because of one thing. It happens when people are vulnerable and their surroundings are not good. So to really stop crime we need to stop punishing people and start helping them before they do something wrong and help them get better after they have done something wrong. We should try to find out and teach people more about mental

health and make sure they can get the help they need. If we look at why people commit crimes, the people who make laws and the legal system can come up with ways to stop crime that are more humane work better and last longer. This way we can reduce crime, make people live in harmony and make the system of law and order stronger. Crime is an issue and we need to understand the psychological roots of crime to solve it.

References

1. Tanuj. The Psychology of Criminal Behavior in India- Sociological and Psychological Perspectives. *Legal Lock J*,2024:4:226.
2. Patel AB. Psychological factors of fear of crime: an empirical study of older people in Lucknow, India. *The Journal of Adult Protection*,2021:23(1):6-19.
3. Verma A, Kumar M. The etiology of crime in India. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 2008, 3(2).
4. Krishna KP. Psychological approaches to criminal behaviour. *Social Change*,1995:25(4):88-104.
5. Sikand M, Reddy KJ. Role of psychosocial factors in criminal behaviour in adults in India. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 2017, 12(1).
6. Lal V. Everyday crime, native mendacity and the cultural psychology of justice in Colonial India. *Studies in History*,1999:15(1):145-166.
7. Schmideberg M. Psychological factors underlying criminal behavior. *J. Crim. L. & Criminology*,1946:37:458.
8. Kamaluddin MR, Shariff NSM, Othman A, Ismail KH, Saat GAM. Linking psychological traits with criminal behaviour: A review. *ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry*,2015:16(2):13-25.
9. Jones D. *Understanding Criminal Behaviour: Psychosocial perspectives on criminality and violence*. Routledge, 2019.
10. Anckarsäter H, Radovic S, Svennerlind C, Höglund P, Radovic F. Mental disorder is a cause of crime: the cornerstone of forensic psychiatry. *International journal of law and psychiatry*,2009:32(6):342-347.
11. McGuire J. *Understanding psychology and crime: Perspectives on theory and action*. McGraw-Hill Education (UK), 2004.
12. Hollin CR. *Psychology and crime: An introduction to criminological psychology*. Routledge, 2013.
13. Pakes F, Winstone J. *Psychology and crime*. Willan, 2013.
14. Buss DM. The evolutionary psychology of crime. *Journal of Theoretical and Philosophical criminology*,2012:1(1):90-98.
15. Durrant R. *An introduction to criminal psychology*. Routledge, 2018.
16. Parackal S, Panicker R. *Children and crime in India: Causes, narratives and interventions*. Springer, 2019.
17. Hartjen CA. *Crime and development: Some observations on women and children in India*. *International Annals of Criminology*,1986:24(1-2):39-57.
18. Malik AA. Urbanization and crime: A relational analysis. *J Human Soc Sci*,2016:21:68-9.