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## **Crime is Not Only a Phenomenon, it's Also a Science, But Psychology is the Basis**

### **Abstract**

This article explores the intersection of psychology and crime, emphasizing psychology's critical role in understanding human behavior, social interactions, and criminal tendencies. Through an examination of various psychological subfields, including social, educational, clinical, and criminal psychology, the article highlights how psychological principles can be applied to crime investigation, criminal profiling, and the rehabilitation of offenders.

**Keywords:** *general psychology, the impact of psychology in various fields, criminal psychology, the psychology of people, the effect of parents on the psychology of children, crime and psychology*

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## **Cinayət yalnız hadisə deyil, bir elmdir, lakin əsasını psixologiya təşkil edir**

### **Xülasə**

Bu məqalə psixologiya və cinayətin kəsişməsini araşdırır, insan davranışını, sosial qarşılıqlı əlaqəni və cinayət meyillərini anlamaqda psixologiyanın kritik rolunu vurğulayır. Sosial, təhsil, klinik və cinayət psixologiyası kimi müxtəlif psixoloji sahələrin tədqiqi vasitəsilə məqalə psixoloji prinsiplərin cinayətin araşdırılması, cinayət profilinin açılması və cinayətkarların reabilitasiyası üçün necə tətbiq oluna biləcəyini vurğulayır.

**Açar sözlər:** *ümumi psixologiya, müxtəlif sahələrdə psixologiyanın təsiri, cinayət psixologiyası, insan psixologiyası, valideynlərin uşaqların psixologiyasında təsiri, cinayət və psixologiya*

### **Introduction**

Psychology, as the study of the human mind and behavior, plays a foundational role in shaping individuals' interactions and their social roles (Weathington, Cunningham, & Pittenger, 2010).

Every action and reaction stems from complex psychological processes, making the study of psychology essential for understanding human behavior. This article delves into the interplay between psychology and crime, emphasizing the critical role psychological insights play in criminal investigations and offender rehabilitation.

### **Research**

Proper psychological development is crucial from childhood, as early experiences shape future behaviors and relationships. However, many societies face challenges in nurturing healthy psychological development due to systemic and familial shortcomings. Addressing these issues through collaborative efforts involving families, schools, governments, and experts can foster healthier communities and reduce the risk of future criminal behavior.

At the core of our lives, our psychologies play special roles, and these have great impacts on our daily lives, plans, and relationships with the world around us. Every action, every step we take in society and all our reactions are the expressions of the messages and signals sent by our brain to our body, and this indicates the necessity of the influence of our mind and thoughts on our life. Of course, in the areas where we are active every day, for example, school, workplace, certain places, and especially, at home, our characters speak for themselves, and as a result, these characters are

formed based on our psychology. In summary, this shows us that psychology has an important role in our lives and by many accounts, psychology ultimately aims to benefit society (O'Neil, Coon, & Mitterer, 2008).

Psychology is formed differently in each person, and as a result, this shows that its essence is great in the communication between people and in our daily lives. It should even be noted that it is necessary to achieve the correct development of psychology from the roots, that is, from childhood, particularly from birth to five years a foundation for a prosperous and sustainable society (Center on the Developing Child, 2007). Otherwise, it will cause big problems in the future, and it will lead to complete disruption of life. The main role here belongs to the family, and after one age period to school, and therefore the responsible persons must take it seriously and act if something goes wrong.

Unfortunately, this is a problem in many countries, and it creates special problems in the proper development of children in psychology. However, with the help of the state, school, parents, and experts, it is possible to look at these problems and prevent the problems that will occur. In this case, it is possible to obtain useful results that will help to achieve a healthy future (Canter, 2008).

### **The Relationship of Psychology with Other Fields**

It should be noted that psychology is closely related to many fields from a scientific point of view, and this science demonstrates it. Clinically, educationally, and philosophically, this science is highly developed and has made great contributions. The main and well-known branch of this science is clinical psychology, which teaches psychology from a medical and psychological point of view. Today, it is more advanced, and its contributions are also very useful. In addition, there are widespread branches of psychology, such as educational psychology, social psychology, criminal law psychology, and others. I would like to give some information about each of them, so let's start with social psychology, which is a branch of general psychology. Social psychology is one of the most important branches of psychology. This field studies the behavior of people towards each other in communication and the mental phenomena that occur during society's communication with each other (Allport, 1985, p. 5). It even follows from this that how people think about each other and how they influence each other is studied through this field of science.

Regarding educational psychology, as the name suggests, it is a branch of psychology that examines the events that occur in the educational environment and how people learn and acquire subjects within the educational process. This is an area that is more effective in the relationship between pupils, students, and teachers. Educational psychology examines psychological science as it influences the methods that can be used to teach people. This field tries to contribute to education by carrying out in-depth research, and this has a special role in teacher-student and school-student relations. In addition, educational psychologists are working side by side with psychiatrists, social workers, teachers, speech and language therapists, and counselors to understand the questions being raised when combining behavioral, cognitive, and social psychology in the classroom setting (Farrell, 2010, pp. 581-598).

In terms of clinical psychology, which is the most developed branch of psychology, this field combines other fields of psychological science. So, whether in the field of education, in the relationships between family members, or in society, every psychological phenomenon has a special effect. Both empirically and practically, this field can work professionally with individuals in both diagnostic and applied situations through close contact with psychotherapy methods. But it must be mentioned even as clinical psychology was growing, working with issues of serious mental distress remained the domain of psychiatrists and neurologists (Donald, 1994).

Finally, we move on to criminal psychology, which is one of the less common but more researched areas of psychology, both applied and scientifically difficult. In addition, it is generally accepted that criminal psychology was a predecessor to the broader field of criminology, which includes other fields such as criminal anthropology which studies more systemic aspects of crime as opposed to individual suspects and court cases (Vec & Milos, 2007). However, as an independent area this field is a field of science that helps to study the causes of crimes that we still sometimes cannot think of and find answers to, the truths and answers to questions in the psychology of people

who commit those crimes, and the shortcomings that exist somewhere in the psychology of those people. Criminal psychology, also referred to as *criminological psychology*, is the study of the views, thoughts, intentions, actions and reactions of criminals and suspects (Richard, 2009, p. 7).

Moreover, I want to express my opinions about this area.

### **The Special Role of Psychology in Criminal Science**

Psychology, as we know, is an interdisciplinary and comprehensive field. At the same time, this area has a certain role in the study of crime and in investigating and establishing the identity of the criminal. Crime, the investigation of the causes of the crime, the detection of the actions, and other characteristics of the criminal also take place with the help of psychological science. Let's find out how psychology is related to this field.

First, we will find out at what points the policemen and inspectors use psychological methods and how related their fields are to psychology. We should especially mention that the workers in this field should know psychology in-depth, be familiar with detailed psychology in all aspects, and be able to apply what is necessary. First, any employee, legal authority official, inspector, or responsible person in the inquiry must understand that the known person is a human being. The main point where employees use psychology is the survey process. Here, it is important to pay attention to body language, speech, tone of voice, and other actions, especially non-verbal behavior. Because, reading people successfully- learning, decoding, utilizing non-verbal behavior to predict human actions- is a task well worth your attention, one that offers ample rewards for the effort expended (Joe Novarro- What everybody is saying, 2008). During the interview, during the conversation with the known person, when addressing him, he should be addressed in calmer, softer, and more understandable language. Because of the behavior of the interviewer, the known person may refuse to speak or may give certain aggressive reactions. That's why you need to be careful and collect yourself during this period. A known person can indeed use angry actions and certain vulgar expressions.

Secondly, you need to have empathy with another person. This can help both to get some information about who committed the crime and to help the victim express himself more easily. Also, psychologically, if the processing sequence function of the brain is studied, it will be easier to communicate to a certain extent. So, it is important to pay attention to certain details in the interrogation room. Interviewers should be patient, determined, and professional in their work and should show respect to the person in question and not belittle them by using derogatory terms. Some criminals have already committed crimes due to situations such as humiliation and ostracism and because they were treated badly from a young age. Acting out of anger can create aggression in the other person, cause them to lose self-control, and lead to bad results (Bayramov, Əlizadə, 2002).

There are many details to consider in the interrogation room. That is, additional items such as certain paintings and souvenirs should not be included; the walls should be painted in simple colors; and notebooks and pens should not be visible. Also, there should not be a window because there may be cases like suicide (information given based on an experienced event) (Hasan Hüseyn Çalı, 2013).

There should be 120–150 cm between the known person and the interviewer during the interview. During this period, the questions to be asked of the suspect should be prepared in advance (Hasan Hüseyn Çalı, 2013). Of course, considering body language, the suspect's reactions should be estimated, questions should be prepared in advance, and answers should be estimated in every way. This path is important for the survey. Now let's move on to the meaning of the suspect's reactions during that period. I decided to divide them into types so that you can fully understand their meaning. These include:

1. Indicators that the suspect's words are false.
2. Indicators that the suspect's words are true.
3. Indicators of anger.

Indicators for the first group include not averting eyes during eye contact, not following you with a heartless look, staring at the wall and the floor, moving hands to the mouth while answering, not sitting on the seat, playing with any object on it, looking at the clock, turning yellow, and

pointing with fingers. Indicators such as tapping on the ground, playing with objects such as strings and threads in clothing, sweating, and moving the legs to the left and right can be related.

The second group refers to further lightening of the skin color when answering questions, looking into the eyes while answering in detail, and expressing ideas logically and fully without hitting hands anywhere.

The third group includes clenching hands into fists when asking a question, standing apart from each other, grinding teeth when speaking, squinting at the person asking the question, reddening of the face, and gradual changes in tone of voice.

### Conclusion

All these behaviors and reactions that we just listed are expressed by the body because of the commands given by the brain. Because the subconscious mind can express all truths through the body.

I would like to share some of my thoughts on body language. I must point out that psychology is tricky, and it takes a long time to understand. However, even without being experts in the field, certain studies should be conducted, and we should be able to share our opinions by coming to certain conclusions. My thoughts are that before starting to treat a person, it is necessary to treat him as a psychologist, not as if he were an interviewer. We must behave in a certain calm manner, considering that he is also a human being, and at the same time, we must connect with his mind and approach him with empathy to know what he is going through. "What would I do if I were in his place?" We can come to a certain conclusion in our minds and thoughts.

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