

AGGRESSIVE MANIFESTATIONS OF DETAINEES CONVICTED OF THEFT

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Abstract: The present research is the beginning of a longer process of describing the criminal reality of the penitentiaries in Romania. The purpose was to identify the manifestations of people in the penitentiary compared to a control lot. The manifestations identified in the group of detainees convicted of theft lead to the idea that in prison most people who get locked up and become deprived of their liberty express themselves sooner or later such behaviors.

Keywords: aggressive manifestations, detainees, theft.

Theoretical frame

Some authors attempt to express the complexity of the personality structure in its definition, emphasizing the order and the rule of composing distinct qualitative elements: biological, physiological, psychological and socio-cultural. Sheldon, defines personality: "as an ensemble of bio-physio-psychological characteristics that allows for an adaptation to the environment". R.B. Cattell considers "personality a dynamic factorial construction, expressed in the way of responses to situations". G. Allport, derives the meaning of the notion of personality in the intersection of basal, typological and individual structures. Despite the distinction between starting points and analysis procedures, most contemporary authors reveal, as a common radical definition of personality, the attribute of unity, completeness, structure.

In the structure and dynamics of personality are included not physical aspects of the body itself, but their value meaning, which crystallizes in the interpersonal relations and the social assessments; not the perception or the thinking in itself, but the consciousness of their value in realizing the self by comparing it with others.

From the whole analysis it follows that by the competition of the endogenous with the exogenous factor one comes to "a result of the complete and unitary development of the person's attributes", to a personal construction by which one "distinguishes himself as an individual" manifesting itself through a behavior " typical and unique "personality.

Despite the fact that personality is defined by the existence of a stable organization, consistency and high level of integration, it does not lose its dynamics attribute. It permanently offers us, along with a picture of states and a picture of transformations, processes that take place in different forms and rhythms. These are conditioned, on the one hand, by the interrelations and variations of the internal components, and on the other by the variability of human relations with the environment and with the group and society.

Personality of detainees

Otto Fenichel (1953), studying countless forms of delinquent behavior of varying nature and expressiveness, in individuals who did not have a disharmonic or non-proformed personality structure, noticed a series of features configured in an antisocial reactivity in which the following aspects are relevant: the presence of the three I (irritability, impulsivity, affective immaturity); the presence of the three A (difficulties of self-control, self-maintenance, self-regulation); intolerance to frustration, stress and cognitive-emotional dissonance; the voluntary, conscious acceptance of a deviant lifestyle; denial of social norms, social adaptation at a formal, superficial level. Specialist literature supports the idea that, from a psychopathological point of view, some neuropsychiatric sufferings are associated with deviant behavior, the onset of psychiatric illness being announced by committing a criminal offense. In this context, we are talking about central organic sufferings, about mental illnesses that induce deviant behavior (Rascanu, 1994).

The psychology of deviant behavior and delinquency analysis highlights the role of the personality in close correlation with the criminogenesis and psychodiagnosics of the torture behavior, aiming at explaining motivation, determined conditions and bio-psychopathological circumstances in concrete contexts of life, following the red thread leading to trigger deviant behavior.

According to Eysenck, all criminals are part of the extraverted group because they have great deficiencies on the line of self-control, are aggressive, and show strong attraction to the pleasures of the outside world.

The conditions for passing on to the act are condemned to criminals who commit serious acts by a core of personality whose components are egocentrism, lability, aggression, and affective indifference. The core of the delinquent personality is a dynamic structure, is the reunion and association of the above-mentioned components, none of which itself is abnormal (Brez, 2018).

Pinatel (1979) places special emphasis on the fact that the core of the delinquent personality is not a given, but a result, underlining that the "criminal personality" he calls is not an anthropological type, any variant of the human species. "Criminal Pinatella" is a model that criminological analysis is used in research. It is thus a clinical tool, a working tool, an operational concept.

Defect personality and torture are the result of a whole set of factors: sociological, psychological, psychopathological, legal, demographic, anthropological interacting synergistically, but in the sense of negative adaptation. The individual who has become delinquent will be considered dangerous and will be rejected by the society.

Classification of detainees

Lombroso distinguishes the innate criminal, the epileptic killer, the killer in an irresistible passion, the weak-minded killer, and the occasional offender.

Ferri (1897) talks about the occasional killer and the habitual killer (with a weak spirit, the mental deviant).

The International Association of Criminals in 1897 proposes a new typology: the occasional killer; the criminal with limited capacity to adapt to social laws, but which can be rectified by punishments given by the courts; the killer whose adaptation to society is not expected, the hope of recovery being lost.

Denis Szabo proposes, in 1990, to classify offenders in: dangerous (criminal rooting, dissociation, exaggerated egocentrism); marginal (with easy to remedy psychological deficiencies); immatures (who have been identified with deviant behavioral patterns and criminal); with neurotic structure (does not support social, uneven roles in time, explosives).

Another distinction to be made is determined by the cultural level of detainees:

- with studies are more socialized, imaginatively compensates for the frustrations inherent in the prison, strive to maintain an acceptable level of civilization (elegant speech, clean clothes, politeness with the people around, close links with the family, press subscribers, open to dialogue);

- without education or those who "have nothing to lose because they have no book". They are marked by the existential failures recorded so far, for them life is no longer a permanent construction, but simply a life of life. They do not have a qualification, they do not have a family, they do not have a house, health or friends.

Another distinction concerns the dynamics of the mental health state during the execution of the punishment:

- detainees who maintain their soul balance due to the characteristics of the Ego;

- detainees entering the penitentiary with disharmony of personality, who are accentuated, although sometimes they obtain certain benefits from this refuge in mental illness;

- detainees who have depressive disorders in which their need for help has to be met in a qualified manner;

Classification of aggression

Delinquency and criminality are the top forms of the aggressiveness, and statistics compiled in different countries show a worrying rise in the rates of this scourge, only in the America, for example, a rape is committed every 6 minutes; every minute, another person becomes the victim of a robbery attack; every 22 seconds a car theft is committed; every 25 minutes a murder is committed (A. Karmen, 1990).

Aggression is born, a position backed by authors such as Sigmund Freud and Konrad Lorenz. In Freud's view, aggression is an instinct. People are born with the instinct to be aggressive and violent because that hereditary pressure can't be removed, it is necessary in the educational and cultural influence, find destructive ways to channel aggressive tendencies.

Regarding human aggression, if it were of an instinctual nature, we would expect to see many similarities between people related to the way of adopting aggressive behavior (Breaz 2011).

But reality has consistently demonstrated and demonstrated that there are large inter-individual differences in the manifestation of aggression. There are populations, communities that are almost ignorant of aggression, and others that are particularly aggressive.

The quasi-generalized rejection of the instinctual nature of aggression does not mean, however, ignoring some biological influences on it, such as:

- Neural influences; there are certain areas of the cortex that, due to electrical stimulation, facilitate the aggressive behavior by the individual;

- Hormonal influences; males are more aggressive than women due to hormonal differences;

- Biochemical influences (increase in alcohol in the blood, lowering blood sugar may increase aggression).

Aggressiveness is a response to frustration

Those who support this statement go from the belief that aggression is determined by external conditions. In this sense, the most popular and well-known is the frustration-aggressive theory formulated by John Dollard and other colleagues at Yale University. Just on the front page of their paper entitled "Frustration and Aggression", the two postulates appear:

- aggression is always a consequence of frustration;

- frustration always leads to some form of aggression.

Blocking the way to achieve a certain purpose creates frustrations, which, in turn, constitute the source of aggressiveness. Quite often, however, aggression is not directed at the source of frustration, but is redirected, displaced to a safer target, in the sense that it is unlikely that she will take revenge. An example (G.D. Myers, 1990) is the anecdote about a man who, being humiliated by a boss, sorely sucks his wife, who yells strongly at the child, he hits the dog biting the postman.

Aggressiveness is a learned social behavior

This position is related in particular to the name of Albert Bandura, who formulates the theory of social learning of aggression. According to this theory, aggressive behavior is learned in several ways, namely:

- through direct learning (by rewarding or punishing behaviors);
- by observing and imitating patterns of conduct by others, especially adults.

Most commonly, Bandura considers, aggressive behavior patterns can be found in:

- a. Family (the parents of violent children and those who are abused and maltreated often come from families in which physical punishment was used as a means of disciplining the conduct);

- b. The social environment (in communities where aggressive behavior patterns are accepted and admired, aggression is easily transmitted to new generations, for example, sub-cultures violence of some adolescent groups offer their members many models of aggressive behavior);

- c. Mass media (especially television that offers nearly every day physical or verbal aggressive behavioral patterns).

Methodology

The present study was performed on a sample of 60 subjects, forming 2 distinct groups. Out of the total, 30 detainees formed group A, the group of inmates for thievery of 30 men. The other 30 detainees form group B, the control group also made up of 30 males.

This study was asked to include both prisoners convicted of the theft offense and those in the control group aged between 18 and 50 years.

Participation was done on a voluntary basis, and the subjects were informed that participation in the study required completion of written tests (Self-Esteem Questionnaire, Eysenck Personality Inventory - Form A, and Woodworth Mathews Questionnaire).

Results and discussions

The results obtained can be explained from the perspective of several factors affecting the investigated detainees, namely that under the effect of

stress, these people are predisposed to neurotic disorders due to the environment in which these persons are.

People who get elevated odds to this dimension are characterized by a high emotional lability and have real difficulties in restoring psychic balance after emotional shocks.

For people who have a low level of neuroticism there is a possible explanation for these results, that is, it may be because they have not had the experience of the average penitentiary and its conditions so far.

Therefore, there is no significant difference in the level of lie between the subjects condemned for theft and those in the control group as to the level of the lie, because in both cases they were approximately similar, indicating that the subjects did not tend to provide answers to the examiner, to put in a favorable light.

There are differences in the impulsive-aggressive tendencies among detainees and the control group, which consist of lower values of impulsive-aggressive tendencies in the control group.

This means that between the two samples of the compared subjects there are significant differences in the impulsive-aggressive tendency.

Therefore, the subjects condemned for theft show impulsive-aggressive tendencies to a greater extent than subjects without a criminal record. Thus, we can affirm that defying and violating social norms, rules and obligations is less common in the control group than in detainees. Also, insensitive, arrogant and contemptuous conduct on the rights and feelings of those around them that is specific to people with aggressive tendencies are more common in detainees.

They are in the penitentiary environment, do not regret the offense committed because of ignoring the negative expectations and the consequences of their impulsive and aggressive conduct that led them to deprivation of liberty, they do not learn from the mistakes made previously and continue in this way in the penitentiary, "you understand." Many detainees, in order to create their sense of protection, show worse than they are in reality, more willing to resort to extreme solutions.

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