

POREKLO KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA

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POREKLO KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA

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*Kao što se svetac i pravednik
ne mogu dići iznad najvišega
koje je u svakome od vas,
Tako zli i slabi ne može pasti
niže od najnižega
koje je, također, u vama.
I kao što ni jedan list ne požuti
bez tihoga znanja celoga drveta,
Tako zločinac ne može činiti zlo
bez skrivene volje svih vas.*

Khalil Gibran

SADRŽAJ

<i>IZVOD IZ RECENZIJE</i>	11
<i>PREDGOVOR</i>	19
Poglavlje 1 UVOD U KRIMINALNO PONAŠANJE	23
Poglavlje 2 POREKLO KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA: RAZVOJNI FAKTORI RIZIKA	49
Poglavlje 3 POREKLO KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA: BIOLOŠKI FAKTORI	95
Poglavlje 4 POREKLO KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA: UČENJE I SITUACIONI FAKTORI	155
Poglavlje 5 PSIHO PATIJA, MENTALNI POREMEĆAJI I KRIMINALNO PONAŠANJE	219
Poglavlje 6 LATENTNI FAKTORI RIZIKA ZA RAZVOJ KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA	259
<i>ZAKLJUČAK</i>	291
<i>BIBLIOGRAFIJA</i>	299
<i>BELEŠKA O AUTORU</i>	341

CONTENTS

<i>EXCERPT FROM THE REVIEW</i>	15
<i>PREFACE</i>	21
Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR..	23
Chapter 2 ORIGINS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: DEVELOPMENTAL RISK FACTORS	49
Chapter 3 THE ORIGIN OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: BIOLOGICAL FACTORS	95
Chapter 4 THE ORIGINS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: LEARNING I SITUATION FACTORS	155
Chapter 5 PSYCHOPATHY, MENTAL DISORDERS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	219
Chapter 6 LATENT RISK FACTORS FOR DEVELOPMENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	259
<i>CONCLUSION</i>	<i>295</i>
<i>BIBLIOGRAPHY</i>	<i>299</i>
<i>NOTE ABOUT THE AUTHOR</i>	<i>241</i>

IZVOD IZ RECENZIJE

Stotinama godina unazad, pa i danas, kriminolozi, pravnici, filozofi, sociolozi, psiholozi, psihijatri, i uopšte naučni pregaoci, pokušavaju da otkriju karakter ljudske prirode i zločina. Neka od najvećih remek dela svetske književnosti inspirisana su zločinima i ljudima koji su ih počinili. U *Zločinu i kazni*, Fjodora Dostojevskog, Raskolnikovova motivacija i opravdanje za zločin, bitniji su od samog čina. U popularnoj beletristici, preovlađuju, kao najčitaniji i najsveobuhvatniji, trileri, krimi i detektivski romani. Mnogi smatraju, da je detektivska književnost, zapravo, nastala u pripovetkama Edgara Alana Poa, a jedna od posebnih je *Ubistvo u ulici Morg*. Ipak, pravi tvorac ove vrste književnosti, po našem mišljenju je, engleski pisac Artur Konan Dojl sa svojom serijom pripovetki o *Šerloku Holmsu*. Kulturni filmovi i serije, često zasnovani na istinitim pričama, okrenuti su temama kriminala, a gotovo svaka ima jedinstven pristup i ugao gledanja na zločine i njihove počinioce. Dakle, nasilje je svuda oko nas, i u realnom i u virtuelnom životu. Posebno su mu izložena deca i adolescenti, jer obim, raznovrsnost i distribucija kriminala imaju elastične granice, a zločin se iskrivljeno predstavlja kao proizvod kriminogenih karakteristika, ugrađenih u moderna društva i kao prirodno društveno ponašanje.

Autor ovom monografijom, smelo pokušava da pronikne u suštinu problema i objasni poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja, upravljajući se gledištem da se nasilno i antisocijalno ponašanje, smatra velikim društvenim problemom sa kompleksnim uzrocima. Naučni pristup, za određivanje porekla kriminalnog ponašanja, koristi na celishodan način, integrišući više naučnih disciplina, uz međusobno povezivanje faktora rizika, kroz logičan sled delova sadržajne celine. Šta utiče na kriminalno ponašanje? Koji faktori rizika pojedinca mogu dovesti do zločina? Autor razmatra naučne pristupe u pronalaženju odgovora, te istovremeno poučno sugerise da svaka

osoba koja počinio zločin, ima svoje jedinstvene razloge i specifičnu životnu situaciju. Egzistira nekoliko sveobuhvatnih faktora za koje kriminolozi dokazuju da mogu pogodovati razvoju kriminalnog ponašanja, koje autor predstavlja kroz šest upečatljivih poglavlja.

U prvom poglavlju, naslovljenom, *Uvod u kriminalno ponašanje*, autor se bavi pregledom teorija kriminala, glavnim disciplinskim perspektivama u kriminologiji i iznad svega složenim pitanjima zločina i ljudske prirode, sučeljavajući razna kritička mišljenja, od toga da zločin prevashodno proizilazi iz suštinskih aspekata ljudske prirode, to jest da je rezultat onih nepromenljivih aspekata ljudske prirode, koji čine svaki ljudski čin mogućim, do toga, da se u drugi plan stavljaju kao sekundarni psihološki faktori ili faktori životne sredine, te da biologija i genetika imaju značajnu ulogu u uzročnosti zločina. Autor nam u ovom poglavlju, predočava teorije koje pretpostavljaju plastičnu, savitljivu ljudsku prirodu i istovremeno sa dobrim osnovom našu pažnju preusmerava na individualne i društvene karakteristike kriminalnog ponašanja. U drugom poglavlju, naslovljenom, *Poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja: Razvojni faktori rizika*, autor nam obrazlaže faktore rizika socijalnog okruženja, koji se uopšteno rečeno odnose na uticaj zajednice i neposrednog okruženje na antisocijalne obrasce ponašanja i izloženost prestupništvu. Sagledavajući faktore rizika u odnosu na roditelje i porodicu, utvrđujući relativnu snagu i doslednost porodičnih faktora, autor nam predstavlja porodicu kao važan i kritičan prediktor kasnijeg učešća deteta u delinkvenciji. Disfunkcionalna porodica, *slomljeni dom*, roditeljsko zanemarivanje i zlostavljanje, neadekvatan roditeljski nadzor, nasilje u porodici, istorija mentalnih bolesti roditelja, upotreba droge i alkohola, u značajnoj meri doprinose nastanku delinkvencije i nastavku prestupništva u odrasloj dobi. Koliko je izuzetno teško razumeti genezu kriminalnog ponašanja, autor nam pokazuje kroz isticanje uloge psiholoških faktora u predisponiranosti za takvo ponašanje, koje pre svega uključuje ličnost sa svim crtama, inteligenciju, emocionalni stil, psihijatrijska stanja, potrebu za postignućem i samokontrolu. Navedeni faktori deluju u sinergiji, kako

bi generisali različite stepene ponašanja. Razmatrajući zaštitne faktore kao predikciju faktorima rizika, autor nam sugerije da postoji niz zaštitnih faktora koji mogu smanjiti verovatnoću devijantnog ponašanja i/ili ograničiti efekat faktora rizika na nasilno i agresivno prestupništvo. U trećem poglavlju, naslovljenom, *Poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja: Biološki faktori*, obrađena je veoma zahtevna tematika. Preko genetika i antisocijalnog ponašanja, psihofizioloških faktora, faktora rizika životne sredine, neuropsiholoških faktora, autor ispituje biološke pristupe u proučavanju kriminalnog ponašanja i verovatnoću da će pojedinci postati kriminalci na osnovu genetike, psihofiziologije, neurološkog funkcionisanja i biohemije. Autor naglašava, da ovi biološki faktori mogu povećati incidenciju u kriminalno ponašanje, ali oni ga ne određuju. Štaviše, mnoge osobe izložene ovim faktorima, nisu registrovane da učestvuju u kriminalnom ponašanju, a brojni pojedinci koji učestvuju u kriminalnim aktivnostima, nemaju ove faktore rizika. U četvrtom poglavlju, naslovljenom, *Poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja: Učenje i situacioni faktori*, autor predstavlja, bihevioristički pristup kriminalnom ponašanju, društveno učenje i kriminalno ponašanje, frustraciju i situacione determinante kriminalnog ponašanja. Između ostalog, naglašava: *Doživljena osećanja, bilo pozitivna ili neprijatna, mogu biti povremeno potisnuta, ali na neki način uvek su prisutna. Ona su rezervoar životnih iskustava u kojem se nalazi i katalog perspektiva za reagovanje u određenim situacijama. To su ustvari kognitivne strategije, koje ističemo, kao dodatak različitim individualnim, porodičnim i društvenim faktorima rizika koji mogu doprineti razvoju kriminalnog ponašanja. Suštinska premisa ovog teksta je da se kriminalno ponašanje uči.* U petom poglavlju, naslovljenom, *Psihopatija, mentalni poremećaji i kriminalno ponašanje*, autor daje kritički pregled istraživanja koja ispituju odnos između psihopatije, izvesnih mentalnih poremećaja i različitih oblika kriminalnog ponašanja, navodeći da su to snažni prediktori kriminalnog ponašanja i recidiva posebno kada su u komorbiditetu sa drugim poremećajima i istorijom zloupotrebe alkohola i supstanci. Naposljetku, u šestom poglavlju, naslovljenom, *Latentni faktori rizika za razvoj kriminalnog ponašanja*, predstavlja se

poseban okvir za sagledavanje porekla kriminalnog ponašanja. Autor smatra da se masovni mediji, između društvene odgovornosti i destrukcije, priklanjaju destrukciji i afirmišu antisocijalna ponašanja. Sveprisutnom nasilju i agresiji, izvesno doprinosi fenomen alijenacije i dehumanizacije u savremenom društvu kao posledica različitih normi, vrednosti i društvenih odnosa u procesima globalizacije.

Posmatrano u celini, monografija koja je pred vama urađena je po zahtevanim stručnim, naučnim, didaktičkim, metodološkim i jezičkim standardima. Sadržaj, po stukturi delova monografije, usaglašen je sa naslovom iste. Autor smisleno povezuje uvodna obrazlaganja, proces istraživanja i zaključna razmatranja. Bogata bibliografija, tabelarni prikazi i mnoštvo primera iz realnog života na pragmatičan način oplemenjuju ovu monografiju. Iako je ista pisana akademskim stilom uz naučnu konstrukciju i terminologiju koja je uobičajena za ovako delikatnu tematiku, autor pojedine segmente pojednostavljuje i redefiniše jasnim i razumljivim jezikom, prilagođavajući je ne samo stručnoj i naučnoj javnosti, već je čineći dovoljno bliskom svakome ko želi da pretoči relevantna naučno-teorijska saznanja u praktičan život i rad, što obuhvata širok krug potencijalnih korisnika.

Prof. dr Željko Bjelajac, kao respektabilan autor, u prilog čemu govore i rezultati njegove naučne produkcije, pišući ovu monografiju, ispoljio je kreativnost i kritičnost, te sposobnost da osvetli i približi ovu složenu problematiku na poseban način. Stoga, ova monografija nedvosmisleno daje upečatljiv doprinos u istraživanjima slojevite i još uvek nedokučive tematike koja se odnosi na poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja.

Recenzenti

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EXCERPT FROM THE REVIEW

Hundreds of years ago, and even today, criminologists, lawyers, philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and scientific researchers in general, have been trying to discover the character of human nature and crime. Some of the greatest masterpieces of world literature were inspired by crimes and the people who committed them. In Fyodor Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, Raskolnikov's motivation and justification for the crime are more important than the act itself. In popular fiction, thrillers, crime, and detective novels prevail as the most readable and comprehensive. Many believe that detective literature originated in the short stories of Edgar Allan Poe, one of the special ones being *Murder in the Rue Morgue*. However, the true creator of this type of literature, in our opinion, is the English writer Arthur Conan Doyle with his series of stories about *Sherlock Holmes*. Cult films and series, often based on true stories, are focused on crime themes, and almost everyone has a unique approach and perspective on crimes and their perpetrators. So, violence is all around us, both in real and virtual life. Children and adolescents are especially exposed to it, because the volume, variety, and distribution of crime have elastic limits, and crime is distorted as a product of criminogenic characteristics embedded in modern societies and as a natural social behavior.

Through this monograph, the author boldly attempts to delve into the essence of the problem and explain the origin of criminal behavior, guided by the perspective that violent and antisocial behavior is a significant societal issue with complex causes. The scientific approach to determining the origin of criminal behavior is used judiciously, integrating multiple scientific disciplines and interconnecting risk factors in a logical sequence of content. What influences criminal behavior? What individual risk factors can lead to crimes? The author examines scientific approaches to finding answers while also

instructively suggesting that every person who commits a crime has unique reasons and specific life situations. Several comprehensive factors are acknowledged by criminologists to contribute to the development of criminal behavior, which the author presents through six compelling chapters.

In the first chapter, entitled *Introduction to Criminal Behavior*, the author deals with an overview of crime theories, the main disciplinary perspectives in criminology, and above all the complex issues of crime and human nature, confronting various critical opinions, from the fact that crime primarily stems from essential aspects of human nature, that is, it is the result of those immutable aspects of human nature that make every human act possible, to the point that they are put into the background as secondary psychological or environmental factors, and that biology and genetics play a significant role in the causation of crime. In this chapter, the author presents theories that assume a plastic, malleable human nature, and at the same time, with good reason, redirects our attention to the individual and social characteristics of criminal behavior. In the second chapter, titled *Origins of Criminal Behavior: Developmental Risk Factors*, the author explains the risk factors of the social environment, which generally refer to the influence of the community and the immediate environment on antisocial behavior patterns and exposure to crime. Looking at risk factors in relation to parents and family and determining the relative strength and consistency of family factors, the author presents the family as an important and critical predictor of a child's subsequent involvement in crime. A dysfunctional family, a *broken home*, parental neglect and abuse, inadequate parental supervision, domestic violence, a history of parental mental illness, drug and alcohol use, significantly contribute to the emergence of delinquency and the continuation of delinquency in adulthood. How extremely difficult it is to understand the genesis of criminal behavior, the author shows us by emphasizing the role of psychological factors in the predisposition to such behavior, which primarily includes personality with all traits, intelligence, emotional style, psychiatric conditions, need for achievement, and self-

control. The above factors work in synergy to generate different degrees of behavior. Considering protective factors as a prediction of risk factors, the author suggests that there are several protective factors that can reduce the likelihood of deviant behavior and/or limit the effect of risk factors for violent and aggressive crime. In the third chapter, entitled *Origins of Criminal Behavior: Biological Factors*, a very demanding topic is covered. Through genetics and antisocial behavior, psychophysiological factors, environmental risk factors, and neuropsychological factors, the author examines biological approaches to the study of criminal behavior and the likelihood that individuals will become criminals based on genetics, psychophysiology, neurological functioning, and biochemistry. The author emphasizes that these biological factors can increase the incidence of criminal behavior, but they do not determine it. Furthermore, many individuals exposed to these factors are not registered to engage in criminal behavior, and many individuals who engage in criminal activity do not have these risk factors. In the fourth chapter, entitled, *Origins of Criminal Behavior: Learning and Situational Factors*, the author presents content units, behaviorist approach to criminal behavior, social learning and criminal behavior, frustration, and situational determinants of criminal behavior. Among other things, he emphasizes: *Experienced feelings, whether positive or unpleasant, can be suppressed from time to time, but in a way, they are always present. They are a reservoir of life experiences that also contain a catalog of perspectives for reacting in certain situations. These are cognitive strategies, which we highlight, as an addition to various individual, family, and social risk factors that can contribute to the development of criminal behavior. The basic premise of this text is that criminal behavior is learned.* In the fifth chapter, entitled, *Psychopathy and Mental Disorders and Criminal Behavior*, the author provides a critical review of research examining the relationship between psychopathy, mental disorders, and various forms of criminal behavior, stating that these are strong predictors of criminal behavior and recidivism, especially when they are comorbid with other disorders and history of alcohol and substance abuse. Finally, in the

sixth chapter, entitled, *Latent risk factors for the development of criminal behavior*, a special framework for looking at the origins of criminal behavior is presented. The author believes that the mass media, between social responsibility and destruction, favors destruction and affirms antisocial behavior. The phenomenon of alienation and dehumanization certainly contributes to the ubiquitous violence and aggression in modern society because of different norms, values, and social relations in the processes of globalization.

Taken as a whole, the monograph presented here has been crafted in accordance with the required professional, scientific, didactic, methodological, and linguistic standards. Its content, in terms of the structure of the monograph's sections, is in line with its title. The author meaningfully connects introductory explanations, the research process, and concluding discussions. A rich bibliography, tabular presentations, and numerous real-life examples enrich this monograph in a pragmatic manner. Although it is written in an academic style with scientific construction and terminology common for such a delicate topic, the author simplifies and redefines certain segments in clear and understandable language, making it accessible not only to the professional and scientific community but also to anyone who wishes to translate relevant scientific-theoretical knowledge into practical life and work. This includes a wide range of potential users.

Professor Dr. Željko Bjelajac, as a respected author, supported by the results of his scientific production, has demonstrated creativity and critical thinking while writing this monograph. He has shown the ability to shed light on and present this complex issue in a special way. Therefore, this monograph unquestionably makes a significant contribution to the research of the intricate and still elusive topic related to the origin of criminal behavior.

Reviewers

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PREDGOVOR

Više od dve decenije bavim se naučnoistraživačkim radom, koji je obuhvatao različitu tematiku, uglavnom iz domena organizovanog kriminaliteta, polititike suzbijanja kriminaliteta i bezbednosne kulture. Neki od naučnih radova su me posebno inspirisali i upućivali da aktivno tražim nove prilike za započinjanje istraživačkih projekata, koji bi me kao naučnika zaintrigirali i učinili dostojnim članom naučne zajednice. S protokom vremena, dođu trenuci da počnete razmišljati o pisanju kao o dosadnom zadatku. No, nedostatak motivacije za pisanje, često ne proizilazi iz *zamora materijala*, već iz nesposobnosti pronalaženja tema koje će vas stimulisati i pokrenuti vaš stvaralački duh. Zato kao naučni pregaoci moramo neretko da radimo na transformaciji naših nadahnuća koja nas generišu. Možda je ovo u suprotnosti sa očekivanom slikom stereotipnog naučnika, ali promena vrlo često godi i pomaže da postanete kreativniji naučni delatnik koji više uživa u istraživanju i pisanju.

Upravo po tom obrascu, nastalo je i moje interesovanje za kriminalističko profilisanje. Usledili su specifični autorski i koautorski naučni radovi koji se bave: profajlerima kao detektorima ljudske laži, profilisanjem ubica, nasilnika, seksualnih predatora, pedofila, trgovaca ljudima, zoofila, kriminalističkih istražitelja, itd. Pitanja kako proniknuti u zločinački um, uvek su pobuđivala znatiželju i fascinaciju. Ako *zavirimo* u umove kriminalaca, možemo zapaziti karakteristične obrasce antisocijalnih ponašanja, devijantne misli i aktivnosti, impulsivnost, nelojalnost, sebičnost, odsustvo empatije, možemo razumeti i detektovati znake kriminalnih namera i upotrebiti ih u prevenciji kriminala. Možemo se i osmeliti i pretpostaviti faktore rizika koji su pojedince odveli u prestupništvo.

Poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja, zapravo je uvod ili prethodnica kriminalističkog profilisanja. Poređenja radi, lekar po protokolu uzima

anamnezu direktno od pacijenta, ili zbog njegovog teškog opšteg stanja od njemu bližnjih, to uključuje: administrativne podatke, opis glavnih tegoba, sadašnju bolest, anamnezu po sistemima, ličnu anamnezu, porodičnu anamnezu, socijalno-epidemiološke podatke. Anamneza jeste razgovor sa pacijentom koji ima za svrhu prikupljanja neophodnih informacija, koje su važne za prepoznavanje stvarne prirode bolesti i uspešno postavljanje dijagnoze. Radi se o medicinskoj veštini koja od lekara zahteva znanje, strpljenje, i iskustvo koje se stiče kroz praktičan rad. Zašto ovo ističem? Kriminalistički profajleri su u ovom kontekstu, svojevrstan pandan lekarima. I oni uzimaju anamnezu, ali od identifikovanih i neidentifikovanih osoba koje su počinili zločin ili onih koji su skloni kriminalnom ponašanju. To su njihovi vidljivi i nevidljivi *pacijenti*. Njihov protokol o anamnezi sadržan je u kriminološkoj literaturi, koja se odnosi na poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja, sa posebno izloženim faktorima rizika, koji su opisani u ovoj monografiji.

Monografija koja je pred vama *Poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja*, uzevši u obzir i kritički osvrt recenzenata, ima potencijala da bude *alat* za detekciju zločinačkih umova. Kao takva, može biti od koristi, roditeljima, vaspitačima, nastavnicima, pedagozima, psiholozima, sociolozima, kriminolozima, sudijama, tužiocima, a posebno kriminalističkim istražiteljima, koji već poseduju ili teže da poseduju veštine kriminalističkih profajlera.

Autor

Prof. dr Željko Bjelajac

PREFACE

For more than two decades, I have been engaged in scientific research work, which included various topics, mainly from the domain of organized crime, crime prevention politics, and security culture. Some of the scientific works particularly inspired me and directed me to actively look for new opportunities to start research projects, which would intrigue me as a scientist and make me a worthy member of the scientific community. As time passes, there come times when you begin to think of writing as a boring task. But the lack of motivation to write often does not stem from *material fatigue* but from the inability to find topics that will stimulate you and start your creative spirit. That's why as scientific researchers we often must work on the transformation of our inspirations that generate us. Perhaps this goes against the expected image of the stereotypical scientist, but change is very often beneficial and helps you become a more creative scientist who enjoys research and writing more.

It was in this pattern that my interest in criminal profiling arose. This was followed by specific authored and co-authored scientific papers dealing with profilers as human lie detectors, profiling of murderers, abusers, sexual predators, pedophiles, human traffickers, zoophiles, criminal investigators, etc. Questions of how to penetrate the criminal mind have always aroused curiosity and fascination. If we investigate the mind of a criminal, we can notice characteristic patterns of antisocial behavior, deviant thoughts, and actions, impulsiveness, disloyalty, selfishness, and lack of empathy, we can understand and detect signs of criminal intent and use them in crime prevention. We can even dare to assume the risk factors that led individuals to crime.

The origin of criminal behavior is actually an introduction or precursor to criminal profiling. For the sake of comparison, according

to the protocol, the doctor takes an anamnesis directly from the patient, or due to his serious general condition from his relatives, it includes administrative data, description of the main complaints, current illness, anamnesis by systems, personal anamnesis, family anamnesis, social-epidemiological data. Anamnesis is a conversation with the patient, the purpose of which is to collect the necessary information, which is important for recognizing the true nature of the disease and making a successful diagnosis. It is a medical skill that requires knowledge, patience, and experience gained through practical work. Why am I pointing this out? In this context, criminal profilers are a kind of counterpart to doctors. They also take histories from identified and unidentified persons who have committed a crime or those who are prone to criminal behavior. These are their visible and invisible *patients*. Their anamnesis protocol is contained in the criminological literature, which relates to the origin of criminal behavior with particularly exposed risk factors, which are described in this monograph.

The monograph in front of you, *The Origin of Criminal Behavior*, considering the reviewers' critical evaluation, has the potential to be a *tool* for the detection of criminal minds. As such, it can be useful to parents, educators, teachers, pedagogues, psychologists, sociologists, criminologists, judges, prosecutors, and especially criminal investigators who already possess or aspire to possess the skills of criminal profilers.

The author

Professor Željko Bjelajac, PhD

UVOD U KRIMINALNO PONAŠANJE

POGLAVLJE 1

PREGLED POGLAVLJA

• ZLOČIN I LJUDSKA PRIRODA	25
• ŠTA UTIČE NA KRIMINALNO PONAŠANJE?	27
• PREGLED TEORIJA ZLOČINA	35
• GLAVNE DISCIPLINSKE PERSPEKTIVE U KRIMINOLOGIJI	42
• Sociološka kriminologija	44
• Psihološka kriminologija	45
• Psihijatrijska kriminologija	46
• <i>Rezime i zaključci</i>	48
• <i>Ključni pojmovi</i>	48
• <i>Pitanja</i>	48

CILJEVI UČENJA

Po završetku ovog poglavlja treba:

- da steknete uvid u to šta determiniše ljudsku prirodu;
 - da shvatite da zločin prvenstveno proizilazi iz suštinskih aspekata ljudske prirode;
 - da razumete šta utiče na kriminalno ponašanje;
 - da spoznate različita shvatanja o zločinu;
 - da naučite karakteristike antisocijalnog poremećaja;
 - da sagledate pregled kriminoloških teorija koje nastoje da objasne uzroke zločina;
 - da razumete perspektive, uticaj i fokus sociološke, psihološke i psihijatrijske kriminologije.
-

POREKLO KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA: RAZVOJNI FAKTORI RIZIKA

POGLAVLJE 2

PREGLED POGLAVLJA

• RAZVOJNI FAKTORI RIZIKA	51
• Faktori rizika socijalnog okruženja	56
• Faktori rizika povezani sa roditeljima i porodicom	60
• Psihološki faktori rizika	68
• Zaštitni faktori i koncept profilisanja kao protivmera faktorima rizika	81
• <i>Rezime i zaključci</i>	92
• <i>Ključni pojmovi</i>	92
• <i>Pitanja</i>	93

CILJEVI UČENJA

Po završetku ovog poglavlja treba:

- da se upoznate sa faktorima koji provociraju pojavu antisocijalnog ponašanja i njegov kasniji razvoj;
 - da se upoznate sa modelom kumulativnog rizika i razvojnim kaskadnim modelom koji se bave tretiranjem višestrukih rizika;
 - da razumete faktore rizika socijalnog okruženja;
 - da prepoznate statične i dinamične faktora rizika koji su povezani sa roditeljima i porodicom;
 - da se upoznate sa roditeljskim stilovima i praksama koji se odnose na načine na koje roditelji ili staratelji komuniciraju sa svojom decom;
 - da sagledate studije o efektima roditeljskog nadzora;
 - da razumete značaj uticaja braće i sestara, vršnjaka, roditelja i škole;
 - da shvatite vezu između roditeljske i dečije psihopatologije;
 - da uvidite ulogu psiholoških faktora u predispoziciji za kriminalno ponašanje;
 - da zapazite kako se standardizuju obrasci delovanja koji određene zaštitne faktore mobilišu i integrišu u cilju neutralisanja faktora rizika.
-

POREKLO KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA: BIOLOŠKI FAKTORI

POGLAVLJE 3

PREGLED POGLAVLJA

• BIOLOŠKI FAKTORI	97
• GENETIKA I ANTISOCIJALNO PONAŠANJE	99
• Studije o blizancima	104
• Studije o usvajanju	108
• Molekularna genetika	112
• PSIHOFIZIOLOŠKI FAKTORI RIZIKA	114
• Temperament	117
• FAKTORI RIZIKA ŽIVOTNE SREDINE	122
• Neurotoksini	123
• Izlaganje nikotinu, alkoholu i drogama	126
• Traumatske povrede mozga	130
• Abnormalnosti u razvoju mozga	134
• Plastičnost (neuroplastičnost) mozga	137
• Hormoni i neurotransmiteri	141
• NEUROPSIHOLOŠKI FAKTORI	146
• <i>Rezime i zaključci</i>	152
• <i>Ključni pojmovi</i>	152
• <i>Pitanja</i>	153

CILJEVI UČENJA

Po završetku ovog poglavlja treba:

- da razumete na koje načine biološki faktori doprinose kriminalnom ponašanju i da spoznate mehanizme pomoću kojih se to dešava;
- da se upoznate sa stanovištima bioloških teorija zločina;
- da razumete u kojim domenima biološke odnose sa kriminalnim ponašanjem je potrebno razmatrati;
- da se upoznate sa dokazima za genetsku osnovu antisocijalnog/kriminalnog ponašanja;

-
- da sagledate okvire pručavanja genetike ponašanja i molekularne genetike;
 - da se upoznate sa studijama o blizancima i studijama o usvajanju;
 - da naučite kako psihofiziološki i neuropsihološki faktori prave predispoziciju za kriminalno ponašanje;
 - da ustanovite postojanje konzistentnog odnosa između životne sredine i pojave kriminalnog ponašanja.
-

POREKLO KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA: UČENJE I SITUACIONI FAKTORI

POGLAVLJE 4

PREGLED POGLAVLJA

• UČENJE I SITUACIONI FAKTORI	157
• Bihevioristički pristup kriminalnom ponašanju	164
• Operantno učenje i kriminalno ponašanje	170
• Društveno učenje i kriminalno ponašanje	173
• Teorija očekivanja	174
• Imitacioni aspekti društvenog učenja u kontekstu imitacije kriminalnih modela	176
• Teorija diferencijalne asocijacije-pojačanja kriminalnog ponašanja	184
• Frustracija: obeležja, uzroci i posledice	189
• Uloga frustracije u kriminalnom ponašanju	193
• Situacione determinante kriminalnog ponašanja	202
• Zločini poslušnosti kao situacioni faktor u antisocijalnom ponašanju	206
• Deindividuacija kao situacioni faktor u antisocijalnom ponašanju	210
• <i>Rezime i zaključci</i>	216
• <i>Ključni pojmovi</i>	218
• <i>Pitanja</i>	218

CILJEVI UČENJA

Po završetku ovog poglavlja treba:

- da saznate opšte karakteristike tri glavna tipa učenja, koja su izdvojili psiholozi: klasično (Pavlovljevo) uslovljavanje; instrumentalno/operantno uslovljavanje; društveno/socijalno učenje; i navedete praktične primere istih;
- da definišete biheviorizam kao sistematski pristup u razumevanju ponašanja ljudi;
- da se upoznate sa ispitivanjem najjednostavnijih lanaca ponašanja na relaciji stimulans – odgovor i mehanizmima kako nagrade i kazne proizvode poželjne ishode;

-
- da saznate na čemu se zasniva teorija očekivanja;
 - da steknete znanje o imitacionim aspektima društvenog učenja u kontekstu imitacije kriminalnih modela;
 - da objasnite stanovišta teorije diferencijalne asocijacije-pojačanja kriminalnog ponašanja;
 - da se upoznate sa pojmom i obeležjima frustracije i ulogom frustracije u kriminalnom ponašanju;
 - da razumete situacione determinante kriminalnog ponašanja, uključujući zločine poslušnosti i deindividuaciju.
-

PSIHOPATIJA, MENTALNI POREMEĆAJI I KRIMINALNO PONAŠANJE

POGLAVLJE 5

PREGLED POGLAVLJA

- POJAM I KARAKTERISTIKE PSIHOPATIJE 221
- Uzroci psihopatije 228
- Psihopatologija i kriminalno ponašanje 233
- DEFINICIJA I KLASIFIKACIJA MENTALNIH
POREMEĆAJA 240
- Uzroci, prevalenca i tretman mentalnih poremećaja 245
- Mentalni popremećaji i kriminalno ponašanje 249
- *Rezime i zaključci* 257
- *Ključni pojmovi* 258
- *Pitanja* 258

CILJEVI UČENJA

Po završetku ovog poglavlja treba:

- da se upoznate sa pojmom i karakteristikama psihopatije;
 - da opišete tipovi psihopata koji se obično identifikuju;
 - da spoznate uzroke koji istražuju faktore koji mogu da podstaknu psihopatologiju;
 - da zaključite kako se psihopatija manifestuje u specifičnom klasteru interpersonalnih, afektivnih, životnih i antisocijalnih osobina i ponašanja;
 - da definišete i klasifikujete mentalne poremećaje i precizirate karakteristike i simptomatologiju;
 - da istražite etiologiju, prevalencu i tretman mentalnih poremećaja u kontekstu kriminalnog ponašanja.
-

LATENTNI FAKTORI RIZIKA ZA RAZVOJ KRIMINALNOG PONAŠANJA

POGLAVLJE 6

PREGLED POGLAVLJA

- MASOVNI MEDIJI: IZMEĐU DRUŠTVENE ODGOVORNOSTI I DESTRUKCIJE 261
- Mediji i kriminalno ponašanje 266
- FENOMEN ALIJENACIJE I DEHUMANIZACIJE U SAVREMENOM DRUŠTVU 273
- Simptomi, tipovi, uzroci i posledice otuđenja 277
- Dehumanizacija: Nesposobnost da odgovorimo otuđenju 279
- Otuđenje čoveka od čoveka kao faktor rizika za razvoj kriminalnog ponašanja 282
- *Rezime i zaključci* 289
- *Ključni pojmovi* 290
- *Pitanja* 290

CILJEVI UČENJA

Po završetku ovog poglavlja treba:

- da shvatite da masovni mediji konstituišu i novu supkulturu i imaju sugestivno dejstvo na savremenog čoveka i utiču, između ostalog, na kreiranje različitih stavova ljudi;
- da razumete da su sadržaji medija često pokriveni lažima, uvredljivim materijalom, podelama, mržnjom i uznemiravanjem, nemoralom i ostalim nepočinstvima koja produbljuju društvenu krizu;
- da znate, da nam kriminalistički sadržaji, u kojima dominiraju serijske ubice, dileri droge, teroristi, nasilnici, mafijaši, lopovi, prevaranti, pedofili, makroi i prostitutke, trgovci ljudima, policajci, finansijski i politički manipulatori i drugi, omogućavaju uvid u određene zločinačke poduhvate u ogoljenom obliku, i predstavljaju aktere kako čine društvene prestupa sa puno nasilja. Istovremeno nam daju sliku raskalašnog života i moći kriminalaca, sugerišući lakovernom gledaocu da kriminalno ponašanje može biti isplativo;
- da razumete da osećaj otuđenosti može dovesti do mnogih različitih društvenih problema i povećati simptome mentalnih i fizičkih poremećaja, uključujući i kriminalno ponašanje;

- da imate u vidu da je dehumanizacija psihološki proces u kome protivnici jedni druge vide kao *manje od ljudi* i stoga ne zaslužuju moralno razmatranje;
 - da zaključite da problem otuđenja koji vodi ka antisocijalnom i delinkventnom ponašanju maloletnika nije nestao, niti se značajno smanjio uprkos pojačanim naporima da se to učini. Jedan od razloga je sveprisutna disfunkcionalnost u savremenim porodicama, u kojima se pogrešno oblikuju moralni i etički kodeksi.
-

ZAKLJUČAK

Mnogi veliki mislioci su iznosili svoja zapažanja o ljudskoj prirodi, to jest, o načinima razmišljanja, izražavanju osećanja, ispoljavanju različitih oblika ponašanja i svim drugim karakteristikama koje ljudi prirodno imaju. Još su drevni kineski konfučijanski filozofi *Mencije* i *Xunzi* sučeljavali stavove o ljudskoj prirodi. Prvi je smatrao da je ljudska priroda dobra, a drugi da je ljudska priroda sklona zlu i da je lakše činiti zlo, nego činiti dobro, te da sva ljudska dobrota dolazi od aktivnih napora ljudi. I danas sa različitom argumentacijom i većim intezitetom traju polemike o fleksibilnosti, ćudljivosti, varljivosti, nedosednosti i destruktivnosti ljudske prirode, sa izvesnošću njenog zamagljenog, nejasnog, još uvek nedokučivog poimanja.

Kroz istoriju, svedočimo o kontinuiranim pokušajima, da se pruži objašnjenje, o tome šta uzrokuje abnormalno/antisocijalno/kriminalno ponašanje, odnosno šta je to što pokreće pojedinca da poćini zloćin. I u ovom aktuelnom trenutku, naućnici širom sveta istraćuju elemente koji imaju znaćajnu ulogu u predispozicijama za kriminalno ponašanje. Ljudi su razlićiti po svojim karakternim osobinama i reaguju u skladu sa svojom prirodom, što ćini predvićanja za poćinjenje nekog zloćina teškim i kompleksnim. Pojedine teorije zloćina koje smo ovde razmatrali su sveobuhvatne, dok su druge uće usmerene i specifićne u odrećenju zloćina. Upitno je da li se moćemo opredeliti za neku od teorija, jer svaka od njih ima prednosti i nedostatke i mogla bi biti eventualno primenjiva samo za pojedine vrste zloćina. Zapravo, mnoge teorije u kriminologiji naginju pripisivanju zloćina pojedincu i njegovoj odgovornosti; druge veruju

da je klatno na društvenoj odgovornosti; treće pažnju usmeravaju na endogene faktore i latentne osobine koje pojedince stavljaju u poziciju izloženosti, što ih može navesti da postanu agresivni prestupnici.

Pregledom razvojnih faktora rizika, bioloških faktora, učenja i situacionih faktora, sagledavanjem psihopatije i mentalnih poremećaja, stavljanjem masovnih medija i otuđenja čoveka u kontekst latentnih faktora rizika za razvoj kriminalnog ponašanja, nismo došli do sveobuhvatnog odgovora koji bi postavio apsolutne standarde u odnosu na pitanje porekla kriminalnog ponašanja. Međutim, konstatovali smo da ispitivanje porekla kriminalnog ponašanja zahteva interdisciplinarni pristup koji objedinjuje podatke, teoriju i praktična stanovišta više disciplina, te da više faktora koje neko iskusi tokom godina svog razvoja u ranom detinjstvu i adolescenciji, utiče na povećanje rizika za učestvovanje u kriminalnom ili antisocijalnom ponašanju u kasnijim periodima života. Neki faktori rizika koji uključuju: životnu sredinu; predškolska iskustva; neuspeh u obrazovanju i nepohađanje škole; kvalitet brige nakon škole; loše roditeljske veštine; roditeljsku psihopatologiju; zanemarivanje i zlostavljanje; negativan uticaj braće i sestara; odbacivanje vršnjaka i druženje sa asocijalnim vršnjacima; zloupotrebu alkohola i supstanci; loše samoregulativne, međuljudske i socijalne veštine; nizak socioekonomski status; različita mentalna stanja i nestabilnosti pojedinaca; nedostatak i/ili odsustvo empatije... imaju izražen sinergijski efekat za multipliciranje problema u ponašanju i usko su povezani sa maloletničkim prestupništvom i upornim kriminalnim ponašanjem odraslih.

I početak i kraj ove monografije i ovog zaključka, uopšte rečeno, odnosi se na ljudsku prirodu. U fizičkom smislu, kriminalci se pojavljuju u različitim ličnim svojstvima, rasa, boja kože, pol, visina, težina, uzrast... Ali iznutra, iako istraživanja otkrivaju da možda dele neke zajedničke osobine, postoje mračni i nedostupni lavirinti. Stoga je potrebno dublje zaroniti u ljudski um, kako bi se razumela iskustva

stečena u životu, ispitale slabosti i ranjivosti čoveka, koje ga čine podložnim za kriminalno ponašanje i činjenje zlodela. U članku objavljenom u časopisu *Granice u fizici (Frontiers in Physics)*,⁴⁸⁹ astrofizičar sa Univerziteta u Bolonji Franko Vaca (*Franco Vazza*) i neurohirurg Univerziteta u Veroni Alberto Feleti (*Alberto Feletti*) istraživali su sličnosti između dva najkompleksnija sistema u prirodi – kosmosa i ljudskog uma. Razmatrali su pitanje, da li ljudski um naliči univerzumu ili univerzum ljudskom umu? Uprkos enormnoj razlici u veličini između te dve stvari, njihova komparativna i kvantitativna analiza je otkrila da različiti fizički procesi mogu stvoriti strukture koje karakterišu slični nivoi kompleksnosti i samoorganizacije. U tom smislu, da bismo podstakli dalja istraživanja porekla kriminalnog ponašanja, iskoristićemo Sokratove mudre reči: *neispitani život nije vredan življenja*, a to znači da je lišen smisla i suštine postojanja.

⁴⁸⁹ Vazza, F., & Feletti, A. (2020). The Quantitative Comparison Between the Neuronal Network and the Cosmic Web. *Frontiers in Physics*. Volume 8.

CONCLUSION

Many great thinkers have expressed their observations about human nature, that is, about ways of thinking, expressing feelings, displaying different forms of behavior, and all other characteristics that people naturally have. Even the ancient Chinese Confucian philosophers *Mencius* and *Xunzi* were confronting their views on human nature. The first believed that human nature is good, and the second that human nature is prone to evil that it is easier to do evil than to do good, and that all human goodness comes from the active efforts of people. Even today, with different arguments and greater intensity, polemics about the flexibility, capriciousness, deceitfulness, inadequacy, and destructiveness of human nature continue, with the certainty of its blurred, unclear, still unfathomable understanding.

Throughout history, we witness continuous attempts to explain what causes abnormal/antisocial/criminal behavior, i.e., what drives an individual to commit a crime. And at this current moment, scientists around the world are investigating elements that play a significant role in predispositions to criminal behavior. People are different in their character traits and react according to their nature, which makes predicting the commission of a crime difficult and complex. Certain theories of crime that we have discussed here are comprehensive, while others are more narrowly focused and specific in determining the crime. It is questionable whether we can opt for one of the theories because each of them has advantages and disadvantages and could possibly be applicable only to certain types of crimes. In fact, many theories in criminology tend to attribute crime

to the individual and their responsibility; others believe the pendulum swings to social responsibility; thirdly, they focus attention on endogenous factors and latent traits that place individuals in a position of exposure, which may lead them to become aggressive offenders.

By reviewing developmental risk factors, biological factors, learning, and situational factors, looking at psychopathy and mental disorders, and placing mass media and human alienation in the context of latent risk factors for the development of criminal behavior, we did not arrive at a comprehensive answer that would set absolute standards in relation to the question of origin criminal behavior. However, we concluded that examining the origins of criminal behavior requires an interdisciplinary approach that combines data, theory, and practical viewpoints of several disciplines and that several factors that someone experiences during the years of their development in early childhood and adolescence influence the increase in the risk of participating in criminal or antisocial behavior. behavior in later periods of life. Some risk factors include: environment; preschool experiences; failure in education and not attending school; quality of after-school care; poor parenting skills; parental psychopathology; neglect and abuse; negative influence of siblings; rejection of peers and socializing with antisocial peers; alcohol and substance abuse; poor self-regulatory, interpersonal and social skills; low socioeconomic status; different mental states and instabilities of individuals; lack and/or absence of empathy... have a pronounced synergistic effect for multiplying behavioral problems and are closely related to juvenile delinquency and persistent adult criminal behavior.

Both the beginning and the end of this monograph and this conclusion, generally speaking, refer to human nature. In a physical sense, criminals appear in different personal characteristics, race, skin color, gender, height, weight, age... But inside, although research

reveals that they may share some common traits, there are dark and inaccessible labyrinths. Therefore, it is necessary to dive deeper into the human mind, to understand the experiences gained in life and to examine the weaknesses and vulnerabilities of man, which make him susceptible to criminal behavior and committing crimes. In the article published in the journal *Frontiers in Physics*,⁴⁹⁰ University of Bologna astrophysicist *Franco Vazza* and University of Verona neurosurgeon *Alberto Feletti* investigated the similarities between the two most complex systems in nature – the cosmos and the human mind. They considered the question, does the human mind resemble the universe or the universe the human mind? Despite the enormous difference in size between the two, their comparative and quantitative analysis revealed that different physical processes can create structures characterized by similar levels of complexity and self-organization. In this sense, to encourage further research into the origins of criminal behavior, we will use Socrates' wise words: *an unexamined life is not worth living*, which means that it is devoid of the meaning and essence of existence.

⁴⁹⁰ Vazza, F. & Feletti, A. (2020). The Quantitative Comparison Between the Neuronal Network and the Cosmic Web. *Frontiers in Physics*. Volume 8.

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