

An Assessment of “Awareness Towards the Crime Rate in the Society” Among the Dental Students in Khammam – A Cross Sectional Study

S. Sushma Sharoni¹, K. V. N. R. Pratap², T. Madhavi Padma³, V. Shiva Kalyan⁴, P. Srikanth⁵

¹Student (BDS), Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

²Professor & HoD, Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

³Professor, Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

⁴Reader, Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

⁵Lecturer, Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

Abstract: This paper presents an overview on assessment of awareness towards the crime rate in the society.

Keywords: Politics, News, Knowledge, Youth.

1. Introduction

No vaccine is there to instill empathy. As a matter of course day-to-day crimes are considered great deal in the society. In contrast with the past all classes & ages of people commit crimes, but no one of them has the right to do and are still prevalent now.

Homicides and violence have been present throughout humanity's history. As society is in a most turbulent phase with regard to the environment and social structure mostly influenced by the unhealthy acts of crime and can influence our day to day life and anybody can be victims for such incidents like assaults, cyber crimes and different kind of crimes that we hear daily through media.

The emotional deficits associated with psychopath are the result of empathy dysfunction, which leads to poor socialization (Blair et al., 2001). According to this we can say that emotion play a major role in the society. Mainly the misconception existing in the current era are showing some sympathy on incidents and debates on issues regarding criminal cases thinking that would bring a change in the society but the fact is the misconception remains as it is.

Of special note, the study to consider facial expressions of shame, which is generally regarded as a quintessential “moral emotion” (Tangney, Stuewig & Mashek, 2007) and thus is of special relevance to the study of psychopathy.

2. Objectives

As social and psychological factors cause people to commit crimes, this research which approaches to rehabilitate the work

to develop a society that is less prone to or susceptible to criminal acts.

3. Methodology

A cross sectional survey was conducted among 200 dental students of Mamata dental college, Khammam. A self-structured questionnaire was prepared and distributed among 2nd, 3rd, 4th years & interns.

Inclusion criteria were 18-28 years age, all students of selected years present on the day of the survey were included.

Students who were absent during the day of the survey and not willing to participate were excluded

Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS25. Descriptive statistics were performed. A chi-square test was used to find the association among category variables.

4. Results

Overall 200 students 26 male and 174 females were included in the study. The mean age was 20.98 (standard deviation 1.796) years.

CROSS TAB OF CRIME RATE

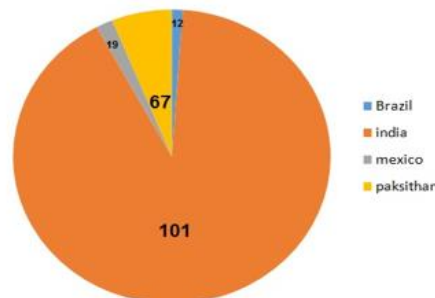


Fig. 1. Cross tab of crime rate

The descriptive statistics for the question “Do psychopaths have friends?” was observed slightly close to the significant value as 0.069.

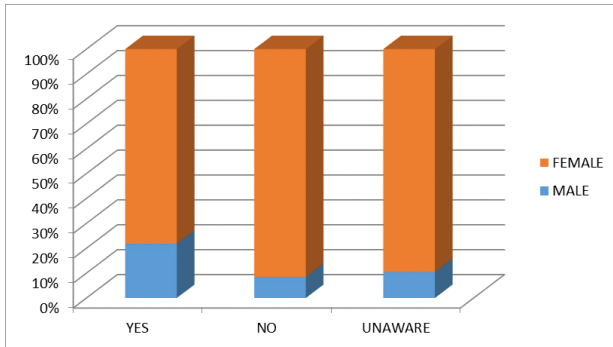


Fig. 2. Do psychopaths have friends?”

A significant difference ($p < 0.05$) is seen related to the crime rate found as 0.26.

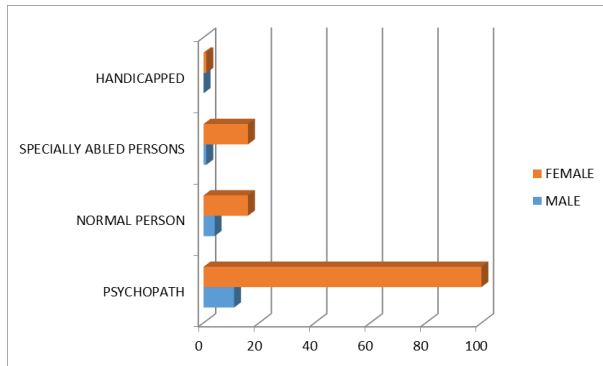


Fig. 3.

Majority of the participants expressed that crimes are usually committed by a psychopath. 55% of the participants have expressed that most of the crimes are usually committed by a psychopath and 25.5% expressed that happy individuals commit crimes.

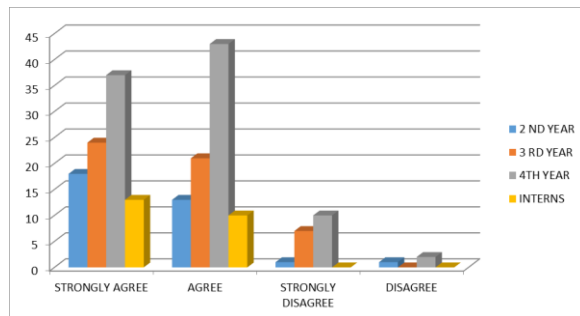


Fig. 4. Emotions play a major role in the society

Most of the participants selected strongly agree as their choice for the statement.

5. Discussion

In the current study social and psychological factors provoke people to commit crimes. This research which approaches to rehabilitate the work to develop a society that is less prone to (Or) susceptible to criminal acts. In trying to understand the current results 55.5% of the participants expressed that many of the crimes are done by a psychopath & 25.5% as unhappy individuals. Interestingly 10% expressed that crimes are committed by a normal person. This shows that most of the crimes are done by a psychopath according to the results.

Among the 200 individuals 112 of them expressed that not all psychopaths commit a crime due to deep arguments a normal person may also commit a crime this shows that loss of empathy and remorse in an individual might drive a normal person to commit a crime.

95 individuals have chosen that lack of fulfillment of strong desires may drive a psychopath towards crime and 38 for deep arguments or fights & 32 have chosen that they have no reason for committing a crime. Psychopath results from a failure to develop appropriate responses to submission cues owing to lack of empathy & associated socialization deficits (Blair, 1995 Blair et., al. 2001). Pertaining to the perceptions of everyone emotions play a major role in the society in crime rate tendencies that may lead to positive or negative consequences.

6. Conclusion

Mainly the misconception existing in the current era are showing some sympathy on incidents and debates on issues regarding criminal cases thinking that would bring a change in the society but the fact is the misconception remains as it is.

In my opinion change is near necessity in case of psychopathic behavior (or) in individuals committing crimes until unless there is change in the individuals it is scary to live in this society. However, change is inevitable and is the only constant

Let us stop blaming the society and begin to start efforts in increasing moral values and understanding the basis of humanity that might instill empathy & sanity in every individual which helps for the future generation to live in a healthy society. Thus the need for the study.

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