

# Anger as a Crime Generating Factor

Cristian Dan

*“Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University of Bucharest, Romania  
danrcristian@gmail.com*

**ABSTRACT:** In the early stages of the evolution of the human species, feelings and sensations played a particularly important role in adapting and sustaining existential activities and how to integrate man in relation to the surrounding nature. Of all the feelings, the predominant psychological characteristic was the feeling of anger, coming from the need to preserve, to defend life and things acquired, in front of the attackers who could be both fierce animals and other fellows of the same species. For millions of years, these mechanisms have contributed to the intrinsic and external development of society, being present in human interactions within tribes, cities, villages and cities. Being a sentimental trait developed over such a long period of time, the feeling of anger, inscribed in human DNA, is nowadays a dangerous factor, generating antisocial behaviors and actions that are subject to Criminal Law, which we often learn to control it. The article aims to analyze this mechanism, from a historical, psychological and cultural point of view in relation to Criminal Law and the facts determined by this feeling, highlighting, on the one hand, the crimes that can be committed under its rule, and on the other part, the methods of preventing and combating them identified in today’s society.

**KEYWORDS:** anger, morality, genetics, criminal law, crime, psychology, embezzlement, theft, violence, history, legal system, conduct, prevention, combat, rape

## **The origins of anger and the ways of manifestation in different cultures in history**

Existence on our planet in the prehistoric period was very difficult, especially against the background of the struggles for the supremacy of the species. Often, grand animals or those that had already developed conservation mechanisms over millions of years threatened the few resources necessary for life, which man collected in his migrations. This is why the human species has had to psychologically develop a system of self-defense that anatomically facilitates functions of attack and removal of danger. This is how the feeling of anger arises (Marr 2012, 136).

Psychologists explain anger as that unconscious mechanism, developed empirically, transmitted genetically from generation to generation, which contributes to the conservation of the species by increasing the ability to perform aggressive actions in order to meet the primary need for human safety and development (Zlate 2000, 54).

Throughout history, this deeply primitive feeling imprinted in the structure of human behavior has manifested itself in various forms of aggression such as tribal wars, hunting, physical abuse applied to those who disobeyed the leaders, inquisitions of all kinds and struggles for religious supremacy and more (Geiss 2012, 31).

A particularly important aspect in the development of the human intellect is the repetition, in this matter, the science of neurolinguistics programming, called the automatic behavior of the human being with the term cognitive anchor, i.e. that ability to perform actions or model certain patterns of behavior unconsciously, based on the long-term execution of an activity that becomes part of the behavior (Oconnor 2019, 311).

A relatively new science, synergology, presents anger as the feeling highlighted by the raising of the eyebrows, the expansion of the temples and the clenching of the jaw on the face, followed by the strong vascularization of the arms and legs at the trunk, mechanisms that allow man to hit, run or to be afraid of other members of the species. This branch of psychology states that modern anger often stems from cognitive trauma developed in early childhood and which develops during adulthood into primary behaviors giving rise to more or less deliberate actions (Turchet 2018, 161).

In any case, the development of the human species has rendered useless any innate feeling of anger, nowadays, man, having the ability to react consciously to the emergence of various external threats designed to destabilize the proper conduct of business or damage vital aspects of its existence or of socio-economic needs (Stănilă 2021a, 66).

Even so, the anchors accumulated throughout history, make it almost impossible to eliminate aggressive behaviors from the genetic system, often activating systems of attack on peers, which give rise to the execution of acts provided and incriminated by criminal law such as violence, rape, embezzlement, theft, threat, murder and more (Boroi 2019, 198).

### **Crimes committed by activating different types of anger**

From the point of view of the object pursued, which can activate the feeling of anger, there are two broad categories of human activities on which it can be carried out, the social plan and the economic plan. Depending on the two types, we can distinguish three aggressive typologies directed against other people social anger, economic anger and sexual anger (Butoi 2019, 301).

Each of the three types of anger gives rise to various illicit conduct, incriminated by criminal law and contrary to social norms unanimously accepted in human interactions as viewed by today's society, called crimes (Stănilă 2021b, 63).

Thus, social anger leads to the commission of crimes that consciously satisfy human social needs such as respect, social status, recognition of others, and crimes that can be committed in these circumstances are beatings and other violence, the threat, killing, murder, which are punished according to the legislation in force (Rotaru, Trandafir and Cioclei 2021, 135). Strikes and other violence can be understood as the action of physically injuring a person, with a well-defined purpose when the action is performed (Toader 2019, 143).

The threat is the act provided by the criminal law which consists in inducing a certain degree of fear towards one's own safety or towards the safety of others of a person, in order to determine him to participate or to refrain from taking an action that he could take according to his freedoms (Mitrache and Mitrache 2019, 316).

In the case of killing and murder, the situation is slightly different, because these crimes are particularly serious, the end result being the loss of a person's life, the penalties for such acts are very high in severity (Bogdan and Șerban 2020, 162).

Most of the time, social anger is determined by the aggressive behavior of parents towards children or children between them. By repeating on the subject, the different behaviors of humiliation, discrimination, subjugation and any other psychological traits meant to diminish the person's self-esteem, the genetic traits of primitive defense against them are activated (Duțu 2013, 332)

In the case of economic anger, the precarious financial situation leads to the commission by the perpetrator of illicit actions that usually concern the assets of other persons or groups of persons. These crimes are committed depending on several factors or the social role that the person has in society, and can range from simple theft to embezzlement (Ristea 2020, 217).

Theft as a crime provided by the criminal law is defined as the act of stealing a movable property from the possession of a person without his consent, without right and in order to increase the property of the perpetrator (Cioclei 2020, 253).

This illegal encryption can be committed on the one hand in the physical environment by actions against the persons concerned or in the digital environment by using high-performance programs designed to attack bank accounts and transfer certain amounts of money from one account to another (Ioniță 2012, 212).

Legal entities may also be active in illegal economic activities, most of which are committed in connection with tax evasion, which is defined as the way in which natural or

legal persons evade the payment of contributions to the state or to that of the taxes due according to the legislation in force (Costaş 2021, 88).

As regards embezzlement, this offense presupposes that the person or group of persons committing it has the status of civil servants. It is characterized by the appropriation, trafficking or use by officials of goods that are part of the state patrimony and that are the object of the activity carried out by them, in personal interest or of other persons (Manea 2021, 122).

The psychological factor that determines such a typology of anger has its origins in childhood as well. The deprivation of certain material goods or benefits meant to satisfy some natural needs or cognitive desires of the child lead to the activation of the conservation mechanisms inscribed in his genetic code (Cioclei 2021, 95).

The last typology of anger is sexual. Although it can be included in the sphere of social activities, this typology represents an individual side of them as it connects two human needs located on different hierarchical levels, the need for love and affection to purely sexual needs (Tănăsescu 2013, 308).

Rape as a sexual offense involves forcing a person to engage in sexual activity against his or her will. This act refers to the unjust fulfillment of the primary human needs of the perpetrator through the use of physical force (Ionescu-Dumitrache 2021, 210). The same category includes sexual harassment, which is the activity of pursuing or supervising a person in order to induce a certain state of domination in order to consent to sexual intercourse. Often, such a perpetrator seeks to obtain more than the activity itself, he wants in addition to the consent of the victim and his feelings (Ionescu-Dumitrache 2021, 113).

What distinguishes sexual anger from the other two typologies of this feeling is the fact that it can be triggered by past events both in childhood and in the adult life of the individual. Lack of affection from parents, friends, classmates, co-workers or any social activities that involve human interaction can trigger the genetically imprinted defense and conservation mechanism (Dogaru 2019, 119).

### **Methods of preventing and combating crimes of anger**

Nowadays, the mechanisms for conserving and ensuring the existence of the human species developed during evolution since the earliest periods of human activity are no longer useful, because most social and economic interactions are regulated in such a way as to promote good understanding between species members, and the ferocious animals that threatened human life were either eradicated or domesticated, these no longer representing real dangers.

In this sense, society has developed many methods to control instinctual impulses to the advantage of rational thinking, based on well-established social norms, determined and accepted by all members of a community.

The most effective method of preventing and combating crimes from different types of anger is education. Through repeated participation in various educational activities, members of society learn unconscious abilities to inhibit animal starts and to discern their appearance and manner.

Another effective method in preventing the commission of the acts incriminated by the criminal law is to display the punishments applied for the execution of such actions, because they are meant to produce a feeling of fear of committing them, and viewed repeatedly, a psychological anchor fear is created, and that will help inhibit criminal offenses.

Awareness of the effects of such illicit activities is another method of combating, carried out through posters, films or audio materials designed to depict the consequences of adopting illegal conduct, producing feelings contrary to those of anger of any kind.

Last but not least, the therapeutic sessions performed together with psychologists specially trained in the field of human anger can lead to the inhibition of the animal mechanisms imprinted genetically in the DNA structure of the individual.

## Conclusions

In the early stages of the human species, it has developed certain mechanisms to ensure its assistance, protection against threats from dangerous animals or other fellows of the same species. The most common mechanism for the development and conservation of the human species is the feeling of anger that manifests itself at the psycho-motor level and offers the individual the opportunity to increase their physiological and cognitive abilities in order to meet their needs.

These mechanisms, repeated over time, have been imprinted in the genetic structure of the individual, forming the concept of animal instinct.

There are three more typologies of anger that lead to crime: social anger, economic anger and sexual anger. They give rise to certain illegal behaviors such as threatening, hitting and other violence, theft, rape, embezzlement, tax evasion, sexual harassment, murder, etc.

In today's society, where social, economic and socio-economic relations are very well regulated, determined and accepted by all citizens, a mechanism of conservation through anger is no longer necessary. That is why people are constantly developing methods to prevent and combat crime in general and those from anger in particular.

Numerous methods of inhibiting the genetic mechanisms of anger have been identified so far, by inducing fear of the punishments applied in case of their commission, presenting the consequences of performing such activities through audio-video materials and posters and much more. But the most effective methods in the fight against inappropriate behaviors resulting from the feeling of anger remain a healthy education and psychological therapy sessions conducted with specialists in the field.

## References

- Bogdan, S. and Șerban A. 2020. *The Criminal Law. Special Part*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Boroi, A. 2019. *The Criminal Law. Special Part*. Bucharest: C. H. Beck Publishing House.
- Butoi, T. 2019. *University treatise on forensic psychology*. Bucharest: PRO Universitaria Publishing House.
- Cioclei, V. 2020. *The Criminal Law. Special Part*. Bucharest: C. H. Beck Publishing House.
- Cioclei, V. 2021. *Criminology textbook*. Bucharest: C. H. Beck Publishing House.
- Costaș, C. 2021. *Tax Law*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Dogaru, L. 2019. *Criminology*. Bucharest: PRO Universitaria Publishing House.
- Duțu, O. 2013. *Legal Psychology*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Geiss, I. 2012. *The history of the world from prehistory to the present*. Bucharest: ALL Publishing House.
- Ionescu-Dumitrache, A. 2021. *The Criminal Law. Special Part II*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Ioniță, G. 2012. *Crimes in the field of cybercrime*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Manea, T. 2021. *The Criminal Law. Special Part and offenses provided for in special laws*. Bucharest: Hamangiu Publishing House.
- Marr, A. 2012. *The World History*. Bucharest: Nemira Publishing House.
- Mitrache, C-tin. and Mitrache C. 2019. *Romanian Criminal Law. General Part*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Oconnor, J. 2019. *NLP textbook*. Bucharest: Curtea Veche Publishing House.
- Ristea, I. 2020. *The Criminal Law. Special Part*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Rotaru, C. and Trandafir A., and Cioclei V. 2021. *The Criminal Law. Special Part II*. Bucharest: C.H. Beck Publishing House.
- Stănilă, L. 2021a. *The Criminal Law. General Part II*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Stănilă, L. 2021b. *Legal Sociology*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Tănăsescu, C. 2013. *Criminology*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Toader, T. 2019. *Romanian Criminal Law. Special Part*. Bucharest: Universul Juridic Publishing House.
- Turchet, P. 2018. *Sinergology*. Bucharest: Polirom Publishing House.
- Zlate, M. 2000. *Introduction in psychology*. Bucharest: Polirom Publishing House.