

Dynamic Theory of Criminal Psychology Effect on Human Organs: A Comprehensive Study by the Scientific Activism in View of Judicial Interpretation and Impact on Global Society

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Abstract : The dynamic theory of criminal psychology and its physiological effects on human organs presents a novel perspective that bridges the gap between behavioral sciences and medical research, with significant implications for judicial interpretation and global societal impact. This study seeks to explore the intricate interplay between psychological factors driving criminal behavior and their measurable effects on the human body, hypothesizing that psychological stressors inherent in criminal tendencies produce detectable physiological changes. These insights have the potential to reshape approaches to crime prevention, judicial fairness, and rehabilitation strategies worldwide. Criminal psychology, often confined to behavioral and cognitive dimensions, rarely considers its direct impact on human biology. This research proposes that criminal tendencies and behavior's, characterized by heightened psychological stress and deviant mental patterns, trigger physiological responses in the cardiovascular, endocrine, and neurological systems. The scientific questions addressed here are pivotal: Can criminal psychology leave biological imprints? If so, can these markers provide early warning systems or contribute to judicial evaluations of criminal accountability? Addressing these questions can transform the intersection of science, law, and society. Criminological theories traditionally focus on socio-economic, cultural, or psychological triggers for criminal acts. However, emerging research underscores the psychosomatic connections between mental states and bodily health. Psychological stressors such as anxiety, guilt, or fear—common in individuals predisposed to criminal behavior—may lead to systemic changes in hormone levels, cardiovascular strain, and neural activity. Despite these connections, their implications for understanding criminal behavior remain underexplored, leaving a critical gap in the literature. This study adopts a multidisciplinary, mixed-methods approach that combines empirical data collection with theoretical analysis. Neurological imaging, biomarkers, and physiological testing are employed to identify and quantify changes in the human body associated with individuals exhibiting criminal tendencies. These data are correlated with detailed case histories, enabling an integrative perspective on how psychological and physiological factors converge in criminal behavior. Complementary qualitative analyses provide insights into contextual factors, such as socio-environmental stressors, that influence these physiological responses. Preliminary results reveal a strong correlation between criminal psychology and physiological dysfunction. Specifically, individuals displaying persistent criminal tendencies exhibit elevated cortisol levels, irregular heart rate patterns, and abnormal neural activity in regions associated with impulse control and decision-making. These findings suggest that criminal psychology is not merely a cognitive or emotional phenomenon but one with tangible biological markers. The results are interpreted through the lens of judicial applications, suggesting that physiological markers could supplement psychological evaluations in assessing criminal intent and responsibility. This perspective raises ethical considerations about the use of biological data in legal systems, highlighting the need for careful policy-making. The study advocates for integrating scientific activism into judicial frameworks, enabling more evidence-based decisions that consider both psychological and physiological dimensions of criminal behavior. This research holds transformative potential for global society. By recognizing the biological underpinnings of criminal psychology, policymakers can devise more holistic crime prevention strategies and rehabilitation programmed. Furthermore, this understanding promotes equitable judicial interpretations, ensuring that decisions are informed by comprehensive, evidence-based analyses. This comprehensive investigation not only deepens the understanding of criminal psychology but also paves the way for innovative intersections between science, law, and societal reform.

Keywords : behavioral science, criminal psychology, cognitive dimensions, dysfunction, dynamic theory, emotional phenomenon, global societal impact, human organs, judicial interpretation, psychological changes, rehabilitation strategies

Conference Title : ICICLCJ 2025 : International Conference on International Criminal Law and Criminal Justice

Conference Location : Tokyo, Japan

Conference Dates : February 24-25, 2025