

Crimes Against Discrimination Against People

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Abstract: Discrimination has always been a hot issue concerned by social psychologists and criminal psychologists. This paper discusses the relationship between discrimination and criminal behavior. Discrimination often has a negative impact on individuals, and the discriminated individual may exhibit antisocial criminal psychology. Specifically, discrimination leads to increased mental pressure of individuals, and the inability to obtain basic guarantees in their lives, resulting in criminal psychology, and then they may take acts of resistance and revenge, causing the society to pay attention to them. Individual can lose the motivation to create the future in the case of engaging in cultural and political education, unequal treatment of crime in life, unequal education and almost no difference in employment opportunities. Such experience may lead to rebound and eventually lead to criminal behavior, and the formation factors of psychological changes are found. Through the research, this paper can call for social attention to the emotional and psychological changes of anti-discrimination offenders.

1. Introduction

In today's society, there are some problems of group discrimination, which is still a controversial topic no matter in any social conditions. There are even crimes against discrimination, which is understood in dictionaries and sociology as unfair treatment between individuals and groups. But in psychology, it can be explained as prejudice, prejudice against race, prejudice against groups, psychological orientation, correctness and the ability to find components to solve problems of social inequality [1]. The purpose includes social equality, this paper can directly and conveniently solve the problem of group discrimination crime from the psychological point of view, when people suffer from the psychological factors of discrimination crime, at least balance the potential psychological crisis, therefore, in order to realize the equality of human rights, the main purpose of the constitution is to change an unequal society. From the psychological analysis and distinguish the negative impact of individual behavior to some groups, social discrimination in violation of the equality and human rights is a kind of relationship to the development of social economy, the development of a harmonious society is a positive, also from the convention on the elimination of employment and occupation discrimination psychological culture development, points out the definition of discrimination exists in social culture and economic relations, From the psychological analysis of the convention, it can be seen that unequal behaviors can lead to crimes, which can be seen as follows: First of all, it is necessary to point out the root causes of differences in political views, including gender, race, religion, color of employment opportunities, etc., and correct the inequity bias. Equality, exclusion and destruction of some of the cultural and economic aspects of organizations and individuals, anti-discrimination theme of deepening, is a kind of uncertain judgment, because the filter of discrimination, this is a psychological choice, which can lead to the change of thinking, so a lot of the first meeting, for children, education, there is inequality, this phenomenon is targeted. Therefore, it is necessary to find out the causes of the problems from the perspective of emotion, and solve the psychological discrimination between social groups and the emotional problems of the victims of discrimination. This paper analyzes the motivation of anti-discrimination people to commit criminal acts by analyzing the influence of emotional experience of criminal acts, the obstacles brought by society and life, including the limitation of educational cognitive ability, in order to provide some support for improving the

social inequality from the root cause.

2. Feelings of discrimination and unequal behavior

2.1 Anti-discrimination implications

Although discrimination and unfair treatment are common in society, prejudice cannot be eliminated. This bias has a fluid character. It is not only the discrimination of the dominant group against the disadvantaged group, but also the so-called discrimination initiated by the dominant group against the disadvantaged group [2]. In the race of American society, a group of white people discriminate against black people. White people think that the advantages of genetic evolution are not good, and they do not think that black etiquette and work level are relatively low. In contrast, white people and black white people think that they also have the prejudice of black people when using resources for development. Blacks are deprived of this natural social resource, and instead of treating each other as equals, they discriminate against each other. Therefore, for anti-discrimination groups, discrimination can lead to human rights violations and resource exploitation. This phenomenon is subjectively malicious. It is difficult for the discriminated to truly eliminate the need for fairness and discrimination [3]. In psychology, preferences determine the criteria for liking something, often unconsciously [4]. Arguments over the term preference are often mentioned in Western legal writings, such as Rochik's arguments against further equality in Anarchy, The State and Utopia, and Dworkin's reverse discrimination in Taking Rights Seriously. Discrimination is a kind of behavior, and a kind of curing system, the bias is a psychological state of behavior before, discrimination against their own value judgment, discrimination is not distinguished between individuals and exclude others, itself is a kind of negative value judgment, and prejudice is a kind of neutral judgment, prejudice characterized by positive or negative, need other standard to measure whether the psychological mood

2.2 Experience discrimination leads to individual criminal behavior

After discrimination psychological will affect individuals in education and life in the late time produce negative emotions, and will induce the discrimination against individuals make crime, everyone living in different social conditions for themselves and society have different responsibility and identity, if personal his own survival conditions and survival significance is not clear. These are discrimination will produce a lot of negative emotions to the society, according to Germany's deutsche criminologist, Franz von, liszt, puts forward a point of view, personal reasons about eliminating crime, is the job of the criminal policy of maintaining social rules, standardizing market economic order is to reduce the illegal crime most effective measures to [5] the material life of vulnerable groups in poverty, such people in the social competition is inferior and the protection of their rights and interests is blocked, this part of the people will have conflict risk to the society. So if economic order imbalances will produce individual anti-social crime, social value imbalance will lead to the value of personal feeling negative and even distorted, and safeguard the interests of the rules imbalances will produce the behavior of individual committing crimes increase, according to the United States criminologists to matt, is not a crime led to the development of the society but social reaction caused the crime, [6] translate into part of the individual internal psychological structure and criminal behavior, so if through the efforts of individuals cannot achieve good jobs, education goals, improve the purpose of life, then you will produce decadent ideas, willpower depression mood even for spiritual emptiness, to social discontent and resistance, Under certain opportunities, they will do harm to the society [7]. Social deprivation group interests will lead to the danger of a lot of potential conflict, if they don't get the guarantee of law, without the help of the society, can cause very dissatisfied mood for society, it will appear anti-social crime, personal anti-social crime is a depression for a long time... And with a strong personal resentment and extreme emotions, parsons believes that a man's deepest need is not money and power, also is not the object of instrumental, but love and respect, be discrimination in society can lead to loss of personal dignity, and this kind of psychology in retaliation for psychology provides conditions, because they are not able to rationalize their treatment, It is only after they have been treated differently that the emotions of individuals are valued by focusing on their criminal behavior.

The rules of the society, standardize the market economic order is to reduce the illegal crime most effective measures, the construction of fair judicial system, positive social culture, and equal benefit guidance mechanism, education policy, health policy, and equal distribution of resources, is the best way for the appropriate to reduce the class contradictions and to eliminate psychological imbalance of each individual in the society, which is a fundamental source of anti-social crime.

German criminologist Franz von Liszt, puts forward a point of view, personal reasons about eliminating crime, is the task of the criminal policy, maintenance the rules of the society, standardize the market economic order is to reduce the illegal crime most effective measures, the construction of fair judicial system, positive social culture, open equal benefit guidance mechanism, education policy, health policy, and equal distribution of resources, is the best way for the appropriate to reduce the class contradictions and to eliminate psychological imbalance of each individual in the society, this is a basic source for eliminating antisocial crime this part "2" social deprivation group interests will lead to the danger of a lot of potential conflict, if they don't get legal protection, without the help of the society, breeds is very dissatisfied mood for society, it will appear anti-social crime, anti-social crime of the individual is a long-term depression, and with a strong personal resentment and extreme emotions, burst behavior under all conditions, parsons believes that a man's deepest need is not money and power, also is not the object of instrumental. It is love and respect. Being discriminated in the society will lead to the loss of personal dignity, which provides the conditions for vengeful psychology, because they cannot rationalize their treatment. Only after they are treated differently can they pay attention to the individual's emotion by focusing on their criminal behavior.

3. Circumstances leading to criminal conduct following discrimination

3.1 Emotional and cognitive changes

Crime has a lot of reasons why inseparable, one reason is that the psychological factor is the power of criminal psychology may be conscious, also may be unconscious, crime psychological reasons may lead to crime is a kind of stimulus, want of power, is the power of criminal mentality dominate, this means that, [8] cognition, emotion and will can be called psychological processes, and criminal behavior can be understood as achieving its own goals through illegal means. In order to achieve their intentions and thoughts known as your criminal psychology, psychological have some unconscious, the influence of criminal psychology is also a kind of ideology, so in the same way, a person's consciousness sometimes inadvertently also is normal, for example, put the kids to hear parents call mother, children grow up may not know why, but also can learn to speak slowly [9], subjective vicious people because people's mentality, the decision basis for judging malignant consciousness, also in this basic responsibility to determine responsibility, can go to think, one was treated unfairly, after being treated differently and unable to realize his intention and idea in a normal way or achieve his purpose in a legal way, they will have consciousness, form the thrust of criminal behavior, and finally induce criminal behavior.

3.2 Judge the motivation of individuals to commit criminal acts

Driven by the motive to realize power foundation, but motivation can legally or illegal, if it is a crime motive, in some ways, or illegal crime, violence is not only confined to the political, consciousness is motivation that may be related to the social formation [10], to disrupt social order and create disorder. They often believe that extreme behavior will make people recognize some problems and support them. In particular, this group can bear less social responsibility in the society, get the guarantee of inequality, and form extreme influence through the will power of consciousness. If the motivation is legal, it will not form reasonable qualitative social significance of harm. Therefore is considered a crime motive drives people to implement the internal reasons of crime, may be impulsive, but it is also a reason, there is a certain emotional color, is a kind of negative motivation, especially discrimination, itself, because a lot of social problems, such as discrimination, unfair treatment received by social psychological discrimination and unfair society, crime form of social motivation, finally Lead to crime, terrorist motives include popular definition, this part of people yearn

for their reputation, they are eager to be noticed, and revenge, people see a lot of illegal crime of terrorism, is a kind of revenge on society, they are eager to get attention, the reasoning behind this is that negative crime motive, this could be the result of a depressed for a long time, public can also understand to make Sin, motivation is the need of behavior [11], to physiological, in order to meet the needs of life existence, in ancient times, humans by killing animals to eat this requirement, but now a lot of animals is to protect the animals, and to satisfy people's needs, other senior demand will appear, started the new rules, safety requirements. People need a non-threatening, orderly environment in society to satisfy the sense of security and stability, a system that requires people to be less anxious, less tortured, and less irregular. If their needs are met, they will have a sense of responsibility for the environment. So, by contrast, these people have been treated unfairly, they only so form the crime motive, because society does not give them a guarantee of safety, ensure the survival and needs, but in the deprivation of them, for this part of the people to live in a negative, let them feel, rejection and abandoned, loneliness, lack of social responsibility is more serious.

3.3 The degree of education

3.3.1 Education

Different levels of education have an impact on the crime rate, because many people need to satisfy their social status, which is derived from their inner needs. However, when they cannot satisfy their social status, certain emotions will be generated in their psychology. People's moral requirements are not always the same at their stage, so such differences will also affect their behaviors. Public can ask the question, does education level affect criminal behavior in a group? This paper found some examples to support my question. For example [12], Lochner proposed in 2004 that education increases legal wage income and crime income. Education may reduce low-skill crime, such as robbery and theft, but it may increase high-skill crime, such as fraud. Thus, if discriminated groups were given a partially equal education, there might be fewer direct thefts and robberies that disrupt social order. At least this may reduce the insecurity brought about by a discriminatory society, and in some respects, it can be seen as a stable condition for the social order [13]. Risk attitudes can be changed through education. The more education people receive, the less likely they are to commit crimes.

3.3.2 Low recognition of social identity leads to psychological imbalance due to unfair treatment

Given certain conditions, there are many factors influence the social status, vulnerable groups in social resources, there is no advantage, continuing education is not enough to help, because they can't achieve the goal of social status, to meet their intentions, when the surface of the conflict phenomenon reflected in the conflict, can produce a crime, in general, it need the following theory [14]. The vulnerable groups are different white-collar crimes, job crimes and vulnerable crimes, although this is not the necessary cause of crime, but also because of the discrimination of unequal status imbalance, sensibility, susceptibility, pressure, temptation, more directly. Personal social status cannot meet your needs may also include the protection of life discrimination, cannot turn over, cannot earn enough money, if the pressure of survival is very high, the person is likely to have a low sense of social responsibility, suffering a lot of negative effects [15]. Individuals have different sense of identity and responsibility under different circumstances. For families, they have the roles of children, parents and brothers and sisters, while for society, they have the responsibility of citizens. They do not know how to maintain the image of the social environment. Long-term deprivation by the powerful party aggravates this psychological imbalance. This external factor drives the vulnerable groups to commit crimes under social discrimination. unbalance, the external factors driving the vulnerable groups in social discrimination against the crime.

4. Conclusion

This paper hopes to improve the cognition of anti-discrimination groups by discussing the motivation of their criminal behaviors and analysing social inequality from the perspective of psychology. This paper mainly analyses the proportion of anti-discrimination crimes in previous

literatures and the supplementary learning of the experience behind criminal behaviors. In the future, it hopes to open the scope of criminal behaviors through the cognition of crimes and make more accurate judgments on psychology and existing analysis

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