1.

Criminology of person hysterical

Hoshang Razmdideh (M.A)^{1,*} Ghobad Naderi(M.A)²

Department of Theology and Arabic Literature, Payame noor University, Iran

Email: Hoshang.Razmdide@yahoo.com

2. Department of law, Payam noor University, Kermanshah, Iran

Abstract: patients Hysterical disorders can cause organ disease, social and environmental factors, the role of religion, incidents and accidents, including heredity and genetics. Innocent person of criminal responsibility and returns to Security and Educational judgment on the perpetrators of these patients can be looked at; Keywords: criminology disorders, neurosis, hysteria, criminal responsibility, scientific study of criminology and criminal phenomena in science to determine the cause, prevention and treatment. Emotional outbursts and severe neurological disorder that is characterized by the disruption of motor and sensory function called hysteria. "Bound" or "having" to endure the consequences of individual criminal responsibility for his criminal conduct are called criminal.

[Hoshang Razmdideh and Ghobad Naderi. **Criminology of person hysterical.** *Researcher* 2013;5(9):78-81]. (ISSN: 1553-9865). <u>http://www.sciencepub.net/researcher</u>. 15

Key words: Criminology, person hysterical, religion, judgment, responsibility.

1. Introduction

(Parirokh Attorney pp. 7, 2010) The word Nowruz (neurosis) for the first time in 1997 by "Colin" in medicine use is a neurological disease known as being a disorder of the underlying psychological cause, " New Year "or mental illness, disease or injury they feel like their Nzhndakhtlalhav and they suffer for their relationship or fact is not stopping, thinking and speech, hallucinations and delusions are not logical, with the exception of a special case hysteria chronic disorders and memory problems are a lack of orientation in time and place. M., criminal psychology, pp. 448-447, 2009) suffer from neurotic illnesses but cannot find it dominated by suppressing their actions generally are not delinquent unless the probability of committing a crime such as arson and kleptomania there. Murders and licentious such patients, knocks over (Gsn, Raymond, Theoretical Criminology, pp. 228, 2009), and would use it (womb) and therefore attributed the disease to the Greek "Hystra" means "womb" called. Iranian doctors also influenced by the ideas of repression have mercy. (Who Nia, M., criminal psychology, pp. 472, 2009), for the treatment of ADHD medication and psychotherapy is predicted. (Shamlou, S., psychopathology, p 140,2010).

But hysteria disorder can be divided into two types:

Section A: Conversion Hysteria.In the case of hysteria, repressed thoughts and desires and uncomfortable disorder causing paralysis and other types of sensory, motor, interior is.

Conversion hysteria may cause the following problems:

1 - CP

Paralysis is a condition in which the body's ability to perform voluntary movements, in whole or in part, may be reduced or disappears like a paralysis of both legs or toes, knees and hands and is unable to move half of the body paralyzed The person gets out of control.

- Sensory Disorders

Each member of attention in patients with conversion hysteria, problems may arise that absolutely no sense to waste part of the nervous system. Hypnosis is merely psychological. This disorder is also proportional between Anesthesia and Analgesia full and partial hypersensitivity occurs.

Another Kerry sensory impairment in patients with conversion hysteria, while this type of deafness associated with aging and the digestive system and the nervous system is not completely healthy.

3 - Disorders of movement

This is a diverse group of disorders, the most known of them is the sudden vibrations, tics and stuttering, constant tremors, epileptic-like attacks, inability to stand or walk, but in the latter case, the patient can go back sleeping and want to move your feet.

4 - Internal body disorder

These problems include the throat, the incidence of asthma, morbid appetite, nausea, increased appetite, constipation, and many other symptoms associated with sensory and motor disturbances appear. (Who Nia, M., criminal psychology, pg 478, 2009).

Section B: Hysteria abstract

The second type of hysteria called "Hysteria abstract" or "break apart" are called, in this case due to the pressure of repressed impulses types of characters appear in a state of separation between emotion and rational thinking where fall apart somnambulism "an abstract form of hysteria. (Ki-Nia, M., criminal psychology, pg 479, 2009).

1 – Lost

Full or partial amnesia is the inability to recall or recognize past events and trends, appears.

2 – Escape

This reaction "to form an escape" the call, in this case, the patient may still be the most retreat and resort to escape life's problems.All of them will forget.

3 - Number of characters

Bound these figures vary for different mental organization is also frequently an individual person is transferred to another person and is unaware of what he has already.

4 - Sleepwalking

The patient usually goes to sleep normally at night and sometimes gets up and performs various functions: walking from room to room going to be out of the house, speaks, eats, drinks, and finally the goes back to bed but the next morning and not remember any of what happened. When walking in open and semi Khvabchshman patients sometimes open and sometimes avoid obstacles and generally obey the commands given to him. (Who Nia, M., criminal psychology, pp. 481 and 482, 2009).

Disturbance rejection of hysteria and unconscious conflicts into physical symptoms are caused by an Aztrabbh. With brain imaging, found that in patients with dominant hemisphere metabolism, reducing and non-dominant hemisphere metabolism increases. This disorder is diagnosed when the therapist, essential connection between the neurological and psychological factors. These symptoms result will be simulation or fictitious disorders (in which the person consciously mimics the symptoms of a disease) are. (Mrsky, the hysteria, Journal of Personality, pp. 23 and 8-1986) In addition environmental causes, accidents, genetics, diseases of the organ and the role of religion in shaping disorder, hysteria involved. (Kaplan, Sadvk, Summary of Psychiatry, pp. 224, 2011).

Discussion on the prevention of mental disorders should also be noted. Prevention is a broad sense, the meaning of what it is meant to prevent another warning about what is happening. (Abrndabady, Ali Hussein, pleadings, Criminology, pp. 1237, 2003).

All about mental illness prevention interventions

that have the purpose and appearance of new cases in order to avoid or reduce the residual defects or disabilities arising out of mental disorders are.

Langslyrvshhay prevention of mental disorders in general can be divided into three categories.

- 1 Primary prevention
- 2 Secondary prevention
- **3** The third type of contraception

Section A: Primary Prevention

The effects of early prevention programs that exist with mental illness, the incidence of these diseases could be prevented. These programs are usually all about social individuals or large groups of people in one area are doing. In some cases, vulnerable groups of society, such as those at risk of crime, crime and mental illness are to be implemented.

Primary prevention approaches to reduce the emotional protests of the ways to fight stress and potentially lead to psychological conditions that are to be performed. In this case, the role of community groups, schools, doctors, government officials, health care and most of all your family and other important people in her life play a role for the account. In fact, the issue of primary prevention is new psychiatric added to the group activity is dependent on the action. These forces contribute to the quality and efficiency of health care certainly will.

Paragraph (b) secondary prevention

Secondary prevention (2) the plan is said to Shamltshkhys fast and get the treatment and Aslahrftarhayy K hbh matching wrong with the family or society created are used. Aspirations determine the occurrence of diseases that include Azkshf where the first people that have been affected by Finally, it is important.

Section F: Prevention of type III 3

Despite the crisis intervention and preventive measures severe anxiety disorders Sanvyhbrkhy of people to control their need for admission.

Even among those who need treatment in a hospital Rvanpzshkymntqh have a short-term inpatient care, long-term follow-Gyryv program is emphasized. (Attorney, Parirokh, criminal psychology, p 286,2010).

Secondly prevention2-3 - tertiary prevention Will, The following procedures are used to treat hysterical:

Section A: Mental health

3 – Insights

Must be eliminated...

4 - Hypnosis

Suggested an approach that seeks to profit directly or through a marvelous dream convinced that the patient's physical symptoms will go away quickly, verbal hypnosis and hypnosis alone, or with the sodium intake amphetamine Mytal the IV have led to excellent results. Powerful way to have patients who have achieved remission of symptoms will disappear.

5 - Strengthening

kind of hysterical habit is recommended.

6 - Combat

Drmangrany which are handled directly Rapzyrfth sick to say that his symptoms have no physical basis and Amydvarndtabdyn the role that they have accepted them regardless. (Shamlou, S., Psychopathology, pp. 141-140, 2010)

Section B: Drug treatment. Finally, be familiar with the patient's primary role in causing the disorder is hysterical. (Attorney, Parirokh, psychological abuse, pg 229, 2009).

Hysterical individual criminal responsibility, regardless of whether it is human or animal, or even criminal behavior Jumada itself. Criminal Justice is responsible for the San plummet balance in one side of the offense and the penalty shall be the duty of this guideline is to balance (Prophet Mohammad. Muhammad, the criminal liability of the Penal Code Act, pg 127, 2010). With this interpretation, we can say that the consequences of criminal responsibility is individual criminal culpability on his "obligation" or "forced" to. (Mir Saeed, Syed Mansoor, the elements of criminal responsibility p. 13, 2007) is the responsibility of the individual criminal responsibility of legal persons but also with respect to the absence of criminal liability is accepted. (Passion, V., individual criminal liability bill Penal Code, pg 134, 2008)

Another definition of criminal responsibility in terms of "ability" or "capacity" as the one to bear the consequences of their criminal culpability have. (Sanei, P., public criminal law, pg 75, 1999).

Some offenders may be hysterical, meanwhile discussing the criminal liability of those responsible for them whether Fig. complete or are exempt from liability.puts and victimization. (Babai, MA, Clinical Criminology, pp. 98, 2011).

The hysterical patient Ksly state and leads to nausea, as spirit is concerned Mnshaayn disease. Mental illness since there is no individual human development of any particular socio-economic class has no immunity against it and danger that often threaten human. It will decrease chronic complications. (light value, R, of the general criminal law, p 337,2005).

the right solution for their behavior and consider

it to offer. (synthetic, Hossein, Forensics, pg 292, 2009).

Article 37 and 38 of the Penal Code in 2013 using convict Krdhv will benefit from the commutation or conversion. But the main question is about the hysteria, the abstract, the Klychvn hysteria or neurosis is a nervous reaction Bnabraynhystryk have full responsibility, but in the case of hysteria Antzayanhm only person with multiple personalities or Ganhgrdydh Astmsalh question will be his responsibility. Which of the justice system will punish Shkhsythara?The guilty will be punished instead of another?

Mtmhnzr be. M, criminal psychology, pg 103, 2009).

Conclusions

Not their patterns of acceptable and popular society to adapt can be said that generally hysterical and has full responsibility for that, but according to Articles 37 and 38 of the Penal Code in 2013 in the presence of adverse psychological and inform the judge and approved by authoritiesbe exempt from responsibility.

Critical look at the research include:

1 - Iranian lawmakers have just recieved the resolves of criminal responsibility are not known, and no mention of the other mental disorders. In practice, no cases have been proven not pay attention to it, have been forgotten.

2 - Procedures governing the practice shows that the Iranian judiciary to crime prevention and criminal remedies that not much attention is the ultimate goal of Criminology.

In this regard, the following recommendations are offered:

1 - The need for proper and necessary concerning the criminalization of offenses committed by non-psychotic psychiatric patients.

2 - Promoting clinical aspects of criminology, especially hysterical neurotic about convicts to determine the cause, prevention and treatment of diseases and pathology that deals.

3 - New and effective legislation concerning the maintenance of a fair trial that convicted offenders with mental disorders is optimistic about the justice system.

Acknowledgement:

Appreciate Of friends and those who have helped us and supported in writing the paper.

Correspondence to:

Hoshang Razmdideh (M.A) Department of Theology and Arabic Literature, Payame noor University, Iran Email: <u>Hoshang.Razmdide@yahoo.com</u>

References

- 1. Babai, MA, Clinical Criminology, second edition, publisher of 2011.
- 2. Parirokh prosecutor, criminal psychology, sixth edition, published in 2010.
- Sanei, P., Preliminary design of general criminal law, third edition, Tehran University Press 1999.
- 4. Light value, R, of the general criminal law, fifth edition, published in 2005, Dadafryn.
- 5. Poet, S., psychopathology, Fourth Edition, published by Growth, 2010.
- 6. When Nia, M., criminal psychology, eighth edition, published in 2009, growth.
- 7. Mir Saeed, Syed M., and elements of criminal responsibility, the second edition, published in 2007.
- 8. Kaplan _ Sadvk, Summary of Psychiatry Volume I and II, translated by N. Poor's opinion, the tenth edition, published in 2011, water.
- 9. Gsn, Raymond, Theoretical Criminology, Vol I and II, translated by M. Kay nia, third edition, published again in 2009.

8/8/2013

- 10. Abrandi Abadi, Ali Hussein, pleadings, criminology, 2001.
- 11. Latent day, David L, Martin A, psychopathology, interpreter Sayed Mohammad Yahya, seventh edition, published in 2007 Arasbaran .
- 12. Attorney, Parirokh, development of morbid psychology, Tehran, Fourth Edition, published by the 2009.
- 13. Mrsky, John, of hysteria, Journal of Personality Disorders, England, pp. 23, 1986.
- 14. The prophet Mohammad, Muhammad, Islamic criminal law criminal responsibility in 2011, Elite Law Journal, No. VII, 2010.
- 15. passion, V., " Legal entities Responsibility in the Criminal Law Act ,Journal of Legal Studies, Tehran, Institute of Legal Studies and Research in Science, Number 13, Spring and Summer 2008.
- 16. Synthetic, Hossein, forensics, printing, publishing of Justice, 2009.B) Rules
- 17. The Penal Code Act 2013.
- 18. Code of Criminal Procedure Act 1999.