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## Indicative of Violence in Homicidal Women

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the multidisciplinary investigation was to analyze the participation of violence in homicidal women (Ferro, 2012:121-129) [6], from the criminological aspects; through field work done at the Preventive and Female Rehabilitation Center of Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico (2008-2014). Methods, criminological, sociological and law research methods were handled; with interviews with female inmates accused of homicide; including their life history, using a sample of 25%, and analyzing the psychobiological and socio-legal variables. In the discussion and results, there is influence of psychobiological and social aspects in the violent behavior of women, and who have had a life history impregnated with violence, mainly by the family, patron (Lima, 1991) [11] who repeat with children and/or against those who come to affect them, feeling threatened in their integrity. In this complex analysis there are several indicators and external and internal agents that encourage women to apply violence. This entails an interfactorial and multifactorial relationship between related causalities, as in the study of criminal Victimology (Marchiori, 2000) [13]. It is concluded that violent acts carried out by homicides come from a combination of multifactorial aspects, in addition to the change of role from victim to victim, in 90% of the cases, which brings with it psychological and social problems in the behavior of the homicide, being added in some of them the mental illnesses and with a high degree of aggressiveness.

**Keywords:** Violence, homicides, victimology, life history, indicatives

### 1. Introduction

This research describes the multicausality of psychobiological and social aspects of female criminal behavior, analyzing the participation of violence in homicidal women, as victims and victimizers. In this sense, homicide is defined as "depriving a person from life by one or several subjects" (Hikal, 2015: 305) [10].

In order to know the problem, a diagnosis was made of it and the antecedents are described, where it was identified how women from history have experienced violence since childhood, with a high percentage from the primary family, later becoming victimizers. Defining violence as "direct or indirect action, destined to harm a person or to destroy their integrity or psychic, their possessions or their symbolic participations" (Hikal, 2015: 589) [10].

Regarding the methodology, fieldwork was carried out at the Preventive and Rehabilitation Center for Women in Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico (2008-2014), with a mixed qualitative

and quantitative approach; design of non-experimental, transversal or transectional, correlational / causal research. Also, handling other general and specific methods. An instrument was applied to the female prison population imprisoned for the crime of homicide, in 25% (10 internal) voluntarily from 18 to 42 years, including case studies and life histories.

Among the results of the investigation it was identified that the homicidal being of poor sectors, and being a victim of violence, has very little credibility, therefore there is a lack of complaints, in addition to feelings of guilt, psychological imbalances, lack of adaptation to the environment and its surroundings; Due to all this context where it accumulates aggressiveness, it triggers a victim profile of various crimes such as homicide, which is usually carried out in the impulsive and depressive phases against family members, with a high level of cruelty. Therefore, it is important to consider exogenous and endogenous factors that influence this behavior, together with the consumption of drugs and alcohol, considering the life histories of these women with

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continuous abuse, where there is a preponderant role of the perpetrator's power against the victim, starting a discriminatory and marginalizing process, where the violence to which it has been subjected is minimized.

Regarding the crime of rape, in practically the whole world, the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), those in charge of administering justice, the official censuses, the civil support centers, etc. coincide in the enormous difficulty that exists to obtain precise figures of different types of crimes. One of them, perhaps the most representative of this difficulty, is related to the exercise of sexual violence; However, in different parts of the planet, from countries considered "First World" and with a broad democratic tradition to the supposed underdeveloped countries, the figures that we have, although inaccurate, allow us to observe a complex social phenomenon of still unknown dimensions (Trujano, 1992; Silva, 2008: 67) [20, 19].

Statistics show that "in Mexico, up until 1989 a woman was thought to be raped every nine minutes" (according to data from CAMVAC - Support Center for Raped Women, AC-, 1985, in Trujano, 1991, Silva, 2008: 68) [20, 19].

Walker (1987, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 73) [22, 20, 19] concluded that the same author comments that victims of upper or upper middle class generally do not report the case due to fear of being exposed to public opinion, so they seek private medical attention and sometimes they do justice with their own hand. Another problem is that the attackers are given very short sentences, for example, in Colorado, United States, at least until 1987, the average was two and a half years in prison.

## 2. Background. Diagnosis of the problem

Among the experiences of women who commit crimes, there is the violence that started from their childhood, caused mainly by the family. The above is demonstrated in an investigation on violence, which was compiled from May 1982 to March 1983, a total of 834 complaints of which 45.60% involved a girl as a victim. The main aggressor was the mother by 44% (Lima, 1991:133) [11].

Regarding child abuse (1983-1986, Mexico) (Systematic Analysis of the data recorded of abused children in the DIF Program, 1983-1986 Preman, National System for the Integral Development of the Family). It is an investigation that extracts the complaints, proving that 33.93% of children are mistreated. Of the 2,150 abused children were 49.67% of the female sex with an average of 7 years. It was found that the most abused was the first child of the family; being the mother the most aggressor with an average of 28 years of age (Lima, 1991:135) [11].

About battered women in Mexico (This research was carried out with the assistance of Dr. Luis Rodríguez Manzanera and under the direction of the M.C. Alvaro Martínez Solano Redilla and Elsa Delgadillo); the Professional Training Institute of the Attorney General of the Federal District, headed by Dr. Roberto Jocavén García,

carried out an investigation to find out the size and characteristics of the problem of physical mistreatment of women in the home (Lima, 1991:139) [11].

Data was collected on 502 cases of women who filed a complaint with the Public Prosecutor's Office, 333 with medical reports of injuries, and 83.16% (out of 333) of the victims received minor injuries or simple blows, which confirms that more than hurting to the victim, the intention was to demonstrate superiority or dominance (Lima, 1991:139) [11].

The 68.53% dedicated to domestic chores in their home. The victimizer 40% of 26-33 years; 50.6% with a grade lower than secondary and 70% were employees, drivers and artisans. And the most frequent hours of mistreatment are the nocturnal ones and the days in which they are accentuated are Saturdays and Sundays. The place of the commission is in 96.81% of the cases the own house and not always in private. One out of every 3 victims has no independent home but lives with his or her family. According to court rulings, women are victims in 78% of cases, of domestic violence (Lima, 1991:139, 141) [11].

This problem has serious consequences, such as the attempted suicide of sexually abused women (Van Egmon, Garnestski, Jonker, 1990, Lima, 1991: 141) [21, 11]. Of the 158 women aged over 20 who were studied, the results showed that people who are sexually assaulted have more severe problems in their history like more suicidal behavior.

Violence is accentuated even more in young people, Juan José Medianero Peña (2006) [14] comments that, we are in a time of technological revolution of great advances in technology and of achievements before only possible in dreams; we can go to the moon or make cloning possible, but all this growth at a scientific and technological level is contrasted with poor human growth at a spiritual and moral level.

One of the manifestations of this indigence is violence, which is present more strongly in young people today, for which reason it is valid to ask ourselves why young violence. To answer our question, a great series of answers need to be investigated; which could be summarized in the violent crimes committed by young people and especially by adolescents is due to the confluence of psychological, family, economic and socio-cultural factors of this time (Medianero, 2006) [14].

Violence is not only a certain type of act, but also a certain potentiality. It does not refer only to a way of "doing", but also of "not doing". One way to identify a violent act is to recognize that violence is a perverse or malignant form of aggressiveness, which an individual exercises against another of the same species and that is characterized by its lack of justification, offensive tendency, illegitimacy and/or illegality.

Adolescence is a stage of identity formation and in the struggle to shape her personality, the adolescent is exposed to the anguish that causes her to obtain his independence and to define his aspirations to develop as an adult,

provoked by having to deal with an environment that he does not know or dominate, and that he often considers threatening. A bad process from adolescence to adulthood can result in a social maladaptation expressible many times through violence.

Unfortunately, some adolescents do not manage to assume that responsibility of the control of their moral behavior, nor a learning according to the rules, habits and customs of the group (socialization). This has as a consequence adolescents grouped in gangs carrying out acts where violence is exercised, committing mischief constantly and, even worse, committing illicit acts and in some cases becoming delinquent adolescents.

According Medianero (2006) [14], when we associate simplified young people with violence, we see them as future delinquent adults. Which are like that, because they have parents who neglected them, who are violent; and therefore "violence breeds more violence". It is important to reflect on that, the criminal option does not appear suddenly in the life of a child or transmitted in the genes. Statistics show that before there was a life plagued by abandonment, abuse and deprivation. There was also in general a family marked by poverty, violence and marginality. There was an early contact with the world of the street and an absolute lack of social inclusion spaces (neighborhood, school, club, parish, etc.), there were no institutions that could contain it.

There is also the influence of the media as an incentive for violence. In the world, an hour of television contains on average five to ten violent scenes, presented mostly as pleasant and good. There are also games that directly affect the personal rights of the human being, such as the right to live, spread massively on the Internet or distributed by large videogame stores; and if we remember that the human being learns through games we can realize the damage that these games do in adolescents when creating fixed conditioned responses in their subconscious, it would suffice to mention only some cases that happened in the United States to realize the terrible impact of these on young people (Medianero, 2006) [14].

Today there is another factor that is living with the adolescent and many times being part of his life. This monster is the drug that leads the adolescent sooner or later to act violently with her own or with herself. It can be concluded that the causes of juvenile violence are multiple, being able to highlight the following: (Medianero, 2006) [14]

- Abandonment, abuse and violence within the family (dysfunctional families), as the most important,;
- The lack of social inclusion spaces (such as the school, parish, etc.);
- Poverty and lack of employment;
- The use of alcohol and drugs.

As mentioned above, violence of any kind, as well as sexual violence, are factors that significantly affect female behavior. All the experiences that women have had, some more significant and important than others, mark them definitively in their future life; such is the case of the

beginning of their sexuality, with or without the will of the female. From the above, of course, it is the sexual violation that, in many cases, defines the way of acting of the woman, whether in a self-destructive way or not.

As a self-destructive way in which the woman acts, prostitution is found, which was mostly chosen by the women who were raped, depending on the degree of damage (physical, emotional) in which this fact affected them, being the victimizer a relative or another person (s); even worse, if they did not receive help in the form of therapy, many times the guilt that grows in them progressively leads them to commit, in addition to prostitution, crimes such as the ingestion of drugs, robbery, homicide, prostituting daughters, among others. Thus, regarding the affectation of the sexual violation towards women, Marchiori [13] comments on the sexual delinquent behavior of the aggressor and its consequences.

### *Sexual conduct*

In the dynamics of sexual behavior are two elements of importance: the particular sexuality that constitutes a serious alteration in the perpetrator of the crime and the behavior of the victim. There are many classifications (Karpman, 1974; Marchiori, 2001: 29) [13] on sexual crimes, such as rape, incest, impudence with children, exhibitionism and prostitution.

Define Marchiori (2001: 29) [13] that rape is the sexual relationship imposed and consummated with violence, in which the victim is forced to perform it. The modalities of the conduct of rape vary according to the aggressor and the circumstances. There are particularly sadistic violations, in these cases the study of behavior reveals that the satisfaction has been produced by the experience of violent and sadistic aggression on the body of the victim that by the genital significance of the behavior.

The behavior of rape "always supposes a great aggression and it is considered that the pathology of the individual is higher on a sexual level based on the characteristics of the victim, for example, children, the elderly, physically handicapped, victims with mental retardation" (Marchiori, 2001: 30) [13].

Within the consequences of the damage received by raped women, prostitution is found, this is the most common form of female crime. It is a behavior with a great self-destructive meaning. Prostitution conditions and favors the individual who exploits the young prostitute or facilitates the clients (Marchiori, 2001: 31) [13].

Many criminologists believe that "if the number of prostituted women is statistically compared with male crime, there would be a total equilibrium, that is, the rate of prostitution that represents the same percentage as male delinquency is so high". The most common form of female crime is that of antisocial sexual behavior. But what leads the young woman to perform this behavior? "There is a tendency towards self-destruction, which is present in the

psychological patterns of all prostitutes" (Marchiori, 2001: 184) [13].

The young woman, explains Marchiori (2001: 184) [13], may be in opposition to her parents or her environment, feels unfairly treated, has had traumatic experiences and now "comes" through prostitution. Prostitution may also have its origin in a form of neurotic child expression, in which the prostitute transfers her affective needs to the corporal. The socioeconomic situation must also be taken into account, but the essential determinants are psychological, since prostitution is a form of self-destruction and its sexual way of life is a defense mechanism against the disintegration of the self.

According to the "self-destructive tendency of female prostitutes, it is observed once again in the tattooing behaviors and the meaning that it acquires for them, especially in relation to the father figure" (Marchiori, 2001: 185) [13].

Other behaviors that can lead to being destructive in the woman who has been raped, is drug addiction. In the women interviewed in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center of Big Bridge, Jalisco, the consumption of alcohol and drugs was detected. In the case of those held for the crime of homicide, four (66.7%) of the inmates have used drugs, such as stone; for example: "the interviewee likes to drink and dance, in terms of drugs, she took them before committing the crime to calm herself down"; "Yes, drugs. She was drugged with her partner (victim). She does not drink, she has tried drugs like stone, the first time they offered it and she liked it, they gave it to her to try several, she was a companion. Then I felt like increasing the dose, when I had no money I worked to get it."

- As for alcohol, four (66.7%) of them consume what they consume.
- Only one (16.7%) of the delinquents reported that they smoke cigarettes.

The following was observed in the criminal and antisocial behavior of these women imprisoned for the crime of homicide: (Source: Interviews with inmates held at the Women's Rehabilitation and Preventive Center of Big Bridge, Jalisco)

For the crime of homicide,

- All (100%) these inmates have a criminal behavior; for example: "Tendency to the inevitable self-destruction (prostitution, drugs) without wanting to leave it"; "Due to the same disease (schizophrenia), she becomes a victim of herself, and a marked tendency to self-destruction, due to the total lack of affection and incomprehension that she suffered as a child"; "She is a very castrated person, not very communicative, with an attitude of not much confidence, with remorse, very conscious. For wanting to reach or keep something or someone does what it is, and for this reason is that she committed the crime of theft, which came out more and became robbery-homicide; she alleges that she committed the first one (to feed her wife and children), but that the second one was committed by her stepson, who

accompanied them"; "Too much aggressiveness that leads her to be violent, uncontrolled.

Tendency to self-destruction (prostitution, destructive relationships, lack of orientation). Emotional instability that leads her to commit crime, in this case was the homicide of her partner "; "Too much aggression, resentment, violence, pain; tendency to self-destruction (prostitution, drugs, suicide attempt). This aggressiveness comes from being the daughter of an unknown father, by abandonment of all kinds by the mother; for the violations she has suffered; for the lack of an inhibitory brake that stops her in her self-destructive behavior; and it is added to that the mother of the inmate took her children away, due to her drug addiction behavior; all her problems have been reflected in her way of acting and self-attacking, such as the suicide attempt".

In this way, all types of violence that suffer and end up affecting women, of any social class and socioeconomic level, necessarily have consequences on their behavior, whether positive or negative; of which, the latter are the most common and those that lead the female to commit crimes such as robbery, homicide, among others.

At the beginning of the 21st century, violence was present in almost all human practices, and we can observe it among individuals as between collectives, countries, ethnic groups, creeds, internally between the different political regimes, in the effects produced by socioeconomic models, or in the various social sectors that inhabit the planet. Among the many types of violence recognized today, one of the most studied in the last 30 years, perhaps, directed against women and, more recently, against children (Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 65) [20, 19].

Authors such as Corsi, Dohmen and Sotés (1995) [3] comment that the etymological root of the term violence refers to the concept of force and corresponds to words such as violate, violate or force, which implies the use of force to cause harm. Among the wide range of violent manifestations, the one referring to sexuality seems to involve very particular dyes. In sexual violence, we recognize sexual harassment, sexual abuse and rape. Among these, rape most likely represents the modality that has generated the most studies (Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 66) [20, 19].

This may be due to the gap opened by feminist movements, thanks to which research focused on women's issues, including the violence to which they were subjected, rebounded, exposing the socially inherited nature of the myths and beliefs that, in a stereotyped way, they had dominated until that time, for example: there was the idea that women provoked their victimization and even enjoyed it, or that the aggressors were mentally ill or, at least, subjects with irrepressible impulses (Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 66) [20, 19].

This feminism allowed to fracture the dominant discourses of the time, which normalized and translated the biological differences into generic ones; man-force, woman-weakness. Male violence ceased to be something natural, innate or biological, to become the unacceptable expression of the

power of man over women, and rape stopped being conceived as an act of sexual satisfaction (genital) to be placed in a crime against freedom, which was coerced by the power of the strong over the weak (Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 66) [20, 19].

In 1990, (Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 68) [20, 19], Dr. Ruíz Harrel, director and investigator of forensic services in sexual crimes of the Attorney General's Office of the Federal District, mentioned that only 5% of sexual crimes were denounced and that there was a violation every three minutes (Federal District Attorney General's Office, 1990). In August of 1998 there was talk of one rape every seven minutes (Gutiérrez, 1998) [8], while other sources cited the data of a rape every nine minutes in that year (Sherer, 1998) [18] (Zozaya, 1999, pp. 6-7, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 68) [24, 20, 19].

For its part, the Center for Therapy in Support of Victims of Sexual Offenses reported, from January to September 1997, 3, 186 cases, of which 85.7% corresponded to women and the rest to men. In 1993 the World Bank estimated that women between 15 and 44 years of age lose healthier years of life due to rape and domestic violence, than due to cancer of the uterus, obstructed labor, cardiovascular diseases, AIDS, respiratory tract infection, car accidents or war (Zozaya, 1999, pp. 6-7, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 68) [24, 20, 19].

In Mexico, the crime of rape for the Federal District is typified in the Penal Code with the fifteenth title, denominated "crimes against the freedom and the normal psychosexual development", chapter 1. This includes the crimes of sexual harassment, sexual abuse, rape and violation. In the latter case, if the victim chooses to draw up a record, it is important to know that the police interrogation usually takes place within a framework of skepticism and disbelief on the part of the police and, although this situation has changed over the years and exists in the currently specialized agencies run by women, usually represents a difficult situation to face (McCahill, Meyer and Fischman, 1979, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 69-73) [12, 20, 19].

In addition, there are few victims determined to denounce and, for this, there are two basic reasons to explain this phenomenon: the citizen aware of having been a victim does not want to report, or, on the other hand, some victims are not aware of it (especially if the event occurs within the family sphere) or the rights that assist them. The victims do not report in part for the humiliating and humiliating treatment they receive from the police (Beckmann, 1990) and for the doubts and skepticism with which they receive their demand (Norris and Feldman-Summers, 1981); in fact, cases of black victims or poor women receive less attention from the police (McCahill, Meyer and Fischman, 1979, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 69-73) [12, 20, 19].

### 3. Methodology

In methodology, fieldwork was done at the Preventive and

Rehabilitation Center for women in Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico (2008-2014).

The research approach is mixed, being mostly qualitative than quantitative. The Research Design is non-experimental and transversal or transactional, correlational / causal, because existing situations and events that occurred previously are observed.

The criminological, sociological and legal research methods were managed, such as those of direct, indirect and systematic observation; also using the historical, inductive-deductive, non-rationalist, sociological, statistical paradigm. As well as the use of an instrument that was applied in the interview, where case studies and life stories were made; which was created by several specialists, based on two aspects to analyze, the psychobiological and the social.

The interviews were done in a personal and anonymous way, with closed and open questions. The application of the instrument was done in two stages, the first from 2008 to 2009, and the second from 2013 to 2014. The way to carry out these measurement instruments, is the application of the same, coding of answers, emptying of information, realization of graphs and research report.

The female prison population that participated in the field study, which were the inmates imprisoned for the crime of homicide, who accepted to participate in the investigation and had the willingness voluntarily, were 10, who represent 25% of the total population (penitentiary universe).

The interviewees who participated are between 27 and 42 years old, since the youngest ones refuse to be interviewed; although the ages between 18 and 35 years, are those of the beginning and maximum culmination in which women commit crimes, according to theorists.

Similarly, in order to protect the rights of the interviewees, and our intervention in the application of interviews, the inmates signed an informed consent letter, in which they described what the research is about, the methodology and the authorization of part of the participants, this based on the national bioethics commission

### 4. Results and Discussion

In the discussion and results, there is influence of psychobiological and social aspects in the violent behavior of women, and who have had a life history impregnated with violence, mainly by the family patron (Lima, 1991)[11] who repeat with children and / or against those who come to affect them, feeling threatened in their integrity. In this complex analysis there are several indicators with external and internal agents that encourage women to apply violence. This entails an interfactorial and multifactorial relationship between related causalities, as in the study of criminal Victimology (Marchiori, 2000) [13].

Regarding the credibility of the victim, this plays a very important role in the sociocultural aspects that surround her, because apparently many people still have numerous myths (Burt, 1980) [2], stereotypes and preconceptions

about rape that adversely affect perceptions on the credibility of the victim in court (Heilbrun, 1980, and Feild and Bienen, 1980, cited by Brekke and Borgida, 1988, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 74) [1, 20, 19].

Regarding the victim, studies have shown that the victim can be of any sex, age, ethnicity, creed, socioeconomic, professional or intellectual level, marital status, lifestyle, customs or physical attractiveness. In addition, the most common characteristics among victims of rape include their membership in socially less privileged sectors by sex or age (women and girls), socioeconomic level (low), ethnicity (black), youth, with a history of psychiatric care, which they are under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, or have a low level of psychosocial affectivity (Myers, Templer and Brown, 1984, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 76-77) [15, 20, 19].

Trujano (1992; Silva, 2008: 77) [20, 19] explains that some women report feeling nothing at the time of the attack, as if the possibility of survival based on decoupling "the mind of the body", as if that was not happening. It seems that, for some victims, the only way to face the fact of being totally subject to the other person and with a high risk of being harmed or dying off, is to "disconnect", to block oneself. Unfortunately, this type of response can be interpreted legally as acceptance of the sexual act.

The psychological damage caused to a rape victim is very great. Trujano (1992; Silva, 2008: 81) [20, 19] comments that some psychologists who have investigated this field have observed that its duration and severity depend on particular characteristics. The first psychological reactions of the victim usually include fright, worry, fear, confusion, helplessness, anger, shame, humiliation, uncontrolled crying, avoidance of feared situations, social isolation, nightmares, retrospections and feelings of guilt and loss of self-esteem. There may also be effects of anxiety, depression, and feelings of exhaustion, obsessive thoughts and others (Citterio, Gualdi and Dall'Asta, 1980, Kilpatrick and Veronen, 1983, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 83) [20, 19].

Another interesting study "compared victims of attempted rape with victims of consummated violations; where the attack was completed the results were worse, with measures such as "nervous breakdowns", suicidal ideas and suicide attempts" (Kilpatrick, Best, Veronen, Amick, Villeponteaux and Ruff, 1985, Trujano, 1992, Silva, 2008: 83) [20, 19].

Trujano (1992; Silva, 2008: 90) [20, 19] explains that, unfortunately, in opposition to the needs of the victim, relatives and friends often try to silence their speech, their complaint and their demand for justice. Faced with suffering, violence, pain and the incomprehensible, many human beings can develop a response of flight and denial, preferring silence, and assuming that we should not distress the victim more by talking about what happened. They do not know that the opposite is normally just and that their avoidance can be interpreted (although sometimes this is the case), as a shame for what happened, increasing the victim's sense of isolation and "filth", who may feel stained and guilty time for staining their loved ones.

The feeling of guilt has been since ancient times as something universal and implicit in the human being, especially for women; González (2005: 28) [7] mentions that the feeling of guilt is self-reproach for the commission or omission of a behavior, from which one acquires moral conscience, for having learned its prohibition or for having the commitment to carry it out. The prohibition or commitment derive from the order that it gives, that subject of whom is taught in the ideology, constitutes the "superior being" constituted by God or the Father and to whom it is endowed with greater dignity, authority and government. In the dynamics of acceptance of the existence of a "higher being" is located to those who accept it, in conditions of inferiority that predispose it to guilt.

So the above, applied to the victim of rape, even when not guilty of anything, the woman feels a great guilt, which offended everyone and that is why she must pay. This feeling often leads to self-destruction, like prostitution, committing suicide or at least trying it, trying to perform negative behaviors, such as deviant and/or criminal, so that they can "atone" for their guilt of having been raped; and this, joining psychological imbalances that can cause rape in the victim, such as psychosis, schizophrenia, as is the case of one of the women interviewed in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center of Big Bridge, Jalisco; Most of the time a promising life is destroyed towards the future, with an almost total mismatch to the environment that surrounds it and, sometimes, falling into serious crimes, such as robbery and homicide, as did the interviewee described above, with the murder of her own son. But of course, they involved many factors, both exogenous and endogenous, so that she could commit this type of crime.

In the interrogation, there is a feeling of guilt for having been raped when she was ten years old, by three relatives of her stepmother. In this way, she is a victim of the violation as she is also of his own fault (without being guilty); but also it is of the father who never defended her from the stepmother, it is of the psychological, emotional, physical and sexual mistreatment that she received from her childhood; she is also a victim of her own organism, that is to say, of the schizophrenia that she suffers, and that, in its most critical degree, led her to commit the murder of her son. Thus, as a synonym of all this victimization, there is "the power" "the domination" exercised at a given moment by the victimizer towards the victim; in submission and submission and, as a chain, the victim learns to exercise it, in a moment of liberation, in his (or her) victim (s).

In this way, to understand human behavior, González (2005: 32) [7] refers to the fact that, for many centuries, social science theorists such as politics, law and psychology have been slow to establish legal ideological discourse as an instrument of social power, all the interdisciplinary keys must be tested, to open the doors that allow the understanding of the individual and collective behaviors of men. Psychoanalytic theory, when dealing with power, also requires to know its discourse in order to access the social

institution and contribute to the description of the multifaceted relations between those who rule and those who obey, disengaging from men the explanation of social behaviors considered criminal, and linking them to concealments structured by power in the ideological discourse (Entelman, 1982, pp. 16-19, González, 2005: 32) [4, 7].

For this reason, González (2005: 33) [7] suggests that it is necessary to put an end to the concept of a natural "delinquent man", constructed as a sinful being, sick of evil and that therefore transgresses the norm of the Lord, in turn conceived as good and made for the benefit of all. It is required, on the other hand, to build another man, the one of "Unique Reason", that involves the arbitrariness and the interest of the dominant individual or collective that defines and applies the norm, as well as his responsibility in the construction of what he calls delinquent.

This clarifies, the opposite of the proverb, "who does not pay" and explains the process by which a person, even if innocent, must be sentenced and sacrificed to wash the guilt of other transgressors who do not they were repressed and left unpunished (as an example, the case of the woman interviewed in the Preventive and Female Rehabilitation Center of Big Bridge, Jalisco, held for the murder of her son). That is the "expiatory subject, the one who is built as a delinquent even if he is not, who dies for the forgiveness of sins committed by others" to free them from guilt and which is presented in history as constant to this day ( González, 2005: 33) [7].

Lima (1991: 277; Roberts: 207) [11, 17] believes that due to the underestimation that drowns the feminine potential and the lack of belief in their own capacity, a discriminatory and marginalizing process of society towards women is generated. The minimization and social disqualification generates a victimizing mechanism that goes from the asymmetric relationships that are lived in the home every day, to physical aggressions that constitute crimes.

Consequently, the "victimized woman accumulates aggressiveness, temporarily repressed, slowly spilled as a conscious or unconscious revenge that possibly leads to criminality". The patterns observed in the social context, produce consequences that in turn cause suffering to the detriment of women or female groups, due to economic, political, social, etc; women suffer injustices that sometimes lead to the chain victimization-crime (Lima, 1991: 277-278) [11].

Lima expresses that, very often, there is an inverse relationship between crime and victimhood. That is, certain forms of victimization result in the emergence of aggressive behaviors that can lead to antisocial and criminal acts as defense mechanisms, converted into an adaptation disease. There is a chain of crime and victimization phenomena that in certain cases is easy to follow and check; such is the case of prostitutes. In follow-up studies of incest victims, it has been proven that there are women with a tendency to prostitution, to the use of drugs or alcohol, as a consequence

of their victimization (Roberts: 255, Lima, 1991: 290) [17, 11].

In the relationship between victimhood and crime, the fundamental aspect is that, in the case of women who are victimized by physical aggression, and as a reaction, they victimize their children or ascendants. And on the other hand, it is discriminated against in many aspects by the same criminology that has not paid attention to female criminality and that does not know the substance of the problem, because the black figure is still very high. For example, Wilson [23] studied 17 textbooks on criminology, published in a period of 12 years to analyze the importance they give to the problem of female crime. Only five of them contained a special chapter called Female Offenders. Three mentioned a subtitle of the subject (Wilson and Rigsby, 1975: 131 et seq, Lima, 1991: 291) [23, 11].

In the interviews for the crime of homicide, the accused have a serious emotional and psychological problem. The reason that led them to commit this type of crime, was very complex and varied, two of them that have a history of conflicting life, they refer that it was due to schizophrenic illness for which they committed infanticide, two others mention that they did not commit it and the another two was in self-defense.

The murderer is the one that causes the death of a person, but who is the individual and why does he do it? Homicide as an individual behavior usually occurs to solve an interpersonal conflict. The subject is faced with the fact that he must face a new problem, that accumulated circumstance to others, can discharge in him an intense aggressiveness, a very impulsive uncontrolle (Marchiori, 2001: 22) [13].

In the individual homicide we distinguish homicide by alcoholism. Criminal behavior in a drunken state is very common in our environment. Alcohol addiction produces disinhibition that leads to aggressive and violent behavior. But this behavior is related to personality disorders, paranoid feelings, insecurity and a marked sense of inferiority. That is, alcohol acts as a trigger in criminal behavior (Marchiori, 2001: 22) [13].

Homicide in psychotic state. "Criminal behaviors can develop without any overt reason, such as cases of homicide committed by schizophrenic psychotics". These are impulsive behaviors, crimes apparently committed without hesitation, unforeseen unleashing is typical of psychotic impulsiveness that can manifest itself in aggressive hatred with respect to a family member or an unknown person (Marchiori, 2001: 23) [13].

The criminal behavior is characterized by being extremely violent until it becomes totally sadistic. Hallucinations and paranoid ideas cause the aggression to be projected in an unexpected way because the individual feels that he must kill the person who is persecuting him (in the case of paranoid schizophrenia). It is an anticipatory behavior at the level of the persecutory processes and for that reason they are unexpected, although in practice the crime and the hallucinations, and they are structured from before, as well

as the disorganization of the personality. Here, as in many cases, aggressive behavior translates the true dimension of mental illness (Marchiori, 2001: 23) [13].

Criminal in psychotic state can be triggered in the pictures of schizophrenia (in simple types, hebephrenic, catatonic, paranoid), in alcoholic psychosis (also related to a deep deterioration and to systematized delusions of persecutory type), in degenerative psychoses (the various senile dementia cases), in infectious psychoses, psychosis due to physical traumas, brain injuries due to accidents or falls that may involve serious changes in behavior and uncontrolled activity. There are also homicides in manic-depressive psychosis, in both phases violent behaviors can be produced in acute delirious mania, the subject is intensely active, with delusions, hallucinations, psychomotricity is intense and their impulses are uncontrolled, they become violent (Marchiori, 2001: 24) [13].

In the depressive phase, homicides occur so that the "family does not suffer in the future", are the crimes in which the mother or father kills the children and then commits suicide. Ey expresses that a whole series of advanced pathological homicidal acts can be described, from the most automatic to the most conscious. Ey distinguishes: (Marchiori, 2001: 24-25) [5, 13]:

- a) Homicides that are carried out in a state of total or almost total unconsciousness, this is the case of murders in the course of confusional states;
- b) At a level of less profound disorders, it points out the homicidal acts perpetrated by demented or confused patients, whose aggressive impulses escape the control of their intelligence;
- c) The homicide may be determined by a delusional motivation, then depends on feelings or ideas of persecution, jealousy, poisoning;
- d) Like suicide, homicide can appear as an obsession, drive to which the subject resists to the limit of the possible.

Rasko (Lima, 1991: 120-121) [11, 16] states that two thirds of women victimized dependents (children) or adults between 26 and 60 years (spouses or lovers) in 40% of the cases, proving that They provoked the inner one by causing her to be involved in forms of alcoholism, brutality or humiliation. And most of the homicides were motivated by some emotional conflict.

Marchiori (2001: 194-195) [13] comments that, especially in women, passion homicide is observed. The behavior of homicide always implies a disintegration of the personality since only in a great psychological stress can a person kill another. This behavior of attacking in a destructive way such as homicide behavior, is only projected by a person with a serious psychic problem, because the psychological conflict that allows the projection of primitive and destructive impulses are structured through complex circumstances, but where they predominate confusional and psychotic psychopathological elements (Ey) [5].

In homicidal behavior the aspects of lack of control, marked sensibility and sadism that are projected with

enormous symbolic meanings are surprising (Von Hentino, 1960). Among the different types of homicide in women, homicide by emotional identification (jealousy) predominates. In addition the affective element predominates and the aggression is handled not as in the man impulsively, but the aggression is prepared many times meticulously and sadistically (Marchiori, 2001: 194-195) [13].

Homicide occurs in women to solve an interpersonal conflict, this conflict erupts, and it is triggered after a slow process in which the woman feels despised, marginalized and humiliated. Usually the alcoholic husband who beats her, who assaults her physically and morally, is the beginning of feelings of revenge manifested in a very slow way. They are the crimes in which the woman waits for a circumstance in which the victim lies on his back, asleep to assault him until he is killed; in other cases poisoning in small doses (Marchiori, 2001: 25) [13].

In most of the crimes of women there is an affective relationship between the perpetrator and the crime victim, that is, there is an emotional process that triggers the crime. It is also observed that sometimes the woman is not the author of the crime who is going to kill the victim, but the instigator who convinces the husband or another family member to commit the murder (Hesnard, 1980; Marchiori, 2001: 196) [9, 13].

The states of anguish and depression as well as feelings of guilt can lead to crimes in which children are killed so that in the future they do not suffer; the mother kills the children and then commits suicide, that is, the woman comes to the conviction that it is better for the children not to continue living. It happens in this crime in an unexplained way and the violent behavior is not understood with the aspects of the personality of the author, whose trait of non-aggressive person adapted to the environment, with social and moral values, without a criminal record contrasts paradoxically with behavior destructive of the family nucleus. But, the depressive and confusional aspects of the woman had already been formed before the crime, as well as a gradual disorganization of the personality that is projected in the crime (Marchiori, 2001: 196) [13].

In infanticide, there are alternatives of confusion, loneliness and insecurity of the young woman, which will progressively increase her fear of the family and the situation of pregnancy (Marchiori, 2001: 197) [13]. The reaction of the woman accused of the crime of homicide and confined in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center of Big Bridge, Jalisco; three (50%) of the inmates revealed that they are very impulsive; one (16.7%) of them mentioned that it is only 60%; two are very controlled.

As for the aggressiveness of the interviewees, one mentioned that she is not irritated; another says "I keep very stable, I only get angry when they say high-sounding words"; two more say they are very irritable and aggressive; one of these comments that it is due to "everything since my husband began to treat me badly and cheated me with my



homosexual brother; but I have tried to calm down, "and the other because" I left the house, because I could not stand being there, they forbade me many things; then my partners mistreated me; I took out all the aggressiveness through the use of drugs, because I did not know how to face my problems. Once, when my son said he was selling drugs, he gave me despair, he wanted to kill me and run (Source: Interviews with inmates held at the Women's Rehabilitation and Preventive Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

Regarding the mental and psychological problems of those accused of the crime of homicide, six (100%) expressed yes having this type of problems, some more than others: for example: "she suffers from schizophrenia, tried to commit suicide as a child (10 years) because they raped her and her stepmother did not believe her; she cut her wrists"; "I do not like being segregated, we live several in a single room. Neutral attitude; Many psychological problems, because of my husband's bad treatment, because he cheated on me with my brother who was gay, that's why I divorced, I do not believe in men.

She found them together (brother and husband) in her own house, I got very angry, then my brother died of HIV. I have trauma from men; Many psychological problems, I tend to get away from people, sometimes I'm neurotic, I get depressed a lot; I can not openly take my emotions; Yes, many psychological problems. I am very impulsive. I left home to get married, I got into drugs. Much irritability and aggressiveness, that's why I left the house, because I could not stand being there, they forbade me many things; then my partners mistreated me; I took out all the aggressiveness through the use of drugs, because I did not know how to face my problems.

Regarding the cruelty of the interviewees, one (16.67%) mentions that she has not been cruel; five (83.33%) say that they have had cruelty, especially against themselves; for example: "Once I cut my veins with a mirror, being drugged; against others, he fought with blows; against herself and who can harm her; It was drugged, taken and prostituted"(Source: Interviews with internal inmates in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

Regarding the lack of control, only one (16.67%) inmate mentions that she controls her emotions; the other five (83.33%) do have a lack of control; for example: "for jealousy; I'm out of control, I'm very impulsive and aggressive; but I am already changing; I am very impulsive, aggressive, I am out of control; The older son was hit once and she does not know where she is now. I have become so uncontrolled by drugs and problems that once I cut my veins with a mirror, being drugged. When arriving here Preventive and Female Readaptation Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico, my behavior at the beginning was not good, it was very out of control; He has a lack of control because of the many psychological problems. I am very impulsive.

I left home to get married, I got into drugs. Much irritability and aggressiveness, that's why I left the house, because I could not stand being there, they forbade me many

things; then my partners mistreated me; I took out all the aggressiveness through the use of drugs, because I did not know how to face my problems. The six interviewed for the crime of homicide are very anxious (Source: Interviews with inmates in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

Regarding vices (alcohol and drugs), four (66.7%) of the inmates have used drugs, such as stone; for example: "the interviewee likes to drink and dance, in terms of drugs, she took them before committing the crime to calm herself down"; "Yes, drugs. He was drugged with his partner (victim). He does not drink, he has tried drugs like stone, the first time they offered it and he liked it, they gave it to him to try several, he was a companion. Then I felt like increasing the dose, when I had no money I worked to get it". With regard to alcohol, four (66.7%) of them consume what they consume (Source: Interviews with internal inmates in the Women's Rehabilitation and Preventive Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

The type of antisocial behavior that was perceived in the criminals imprisoned for the crime of homicide, is that all (100%) these inmates have a criminal behavior; for example: "Tendency to the inevitable self-destruction (prostitution, drugs) without wanting to leave it"; "Due to the same disease (schizophrenia), she becomes a victim of herself, and a marked tendency to self-destruction, due to the total lack of affection and incomprehension that she suffered as a child"; "He is a very castrated person, not very communicative, with an attitude of not much confidence, with remorse, very conscious.

For wanting to reach or keep something or someone does what it is, and for this reason is that he committed the crime of theft, which came out more and became robbery-homicide; he alleges that the first one did commit it (to feed his wife and children), but that the second one did the stepson who accompanied them"; "Too much aggressiveness that leads her to be violent, uncontrolled. Tendency to self-destruction (prostitution, destructive relationships, lack of orientation). Emotional instability that leads her to commit crime, in this case was the homicide of her partner"; "Too much aggression, resentment, violence, pain; tendency to self-destruction (prostitution, drugs, suicide attempt).

This aggressiveness comes from being the daughter of an unknown father, by abandonment of all kinds by the mother; for the violations he has suffered; for the lack of an inhibitory brake that stops her in her self-destructive behavior; and it is added that the mother of the inmate took her children away, due to her drug addiction behavior; all his problems have been reflected in his way of acting and self-attacking, such as the suicide attempt"(Source: Interviews with inmates held at the Women's Rehabilitation and Preventive Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

Is dangerousness perceived in these criminals? Yes, in all (100%) dangerousness is perceived, in some more than in others; for example: "especially for herself, although she does not want to recognize it. She is very aggressive because of the

environment in which she develops, and that leads her to have impulses that are going to be dangerous at the first provocation"; "Precisely because of her own illness, she has harmed herself and her own child (victim), even if the disease is controlled, the people around her may be in danger"; "In appearance he has a variable aggressiveness, with little tolerance to frustration, is positive, adapted, normal, verbal. However, because he wants to achieve his goals, he can commit more crimes"; "Very dangerous, since she does not know how to control her anger against men, blames her for her misfortune, starting with her ex-husband".

As long as it does not overcome this trauma, it will not stop being dangerous, because it expands its frustration everywhere"; "Very dangerous, precisely because of the way she responds to any stimulus, whether external or internal, she says she does not know how she will respond, she can attack herself and/or attack others; it is her way of blaming others for what she has had to live, for the negative experiences she has had throughout her life" (Source: Interviews with inmates held at the Women's Rehabilitation and Preventive Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

The problems of the inmates confined in the Women's Preventive and Rehabilitation Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico for the crime of homicide are aggravated by the consumption of drugs, of which two (33.33%) said they consumed glass; two (33.33%) cocaine; one (16.7%) nicotine; five (83.33%) consumed alcohol; two (33.33%) were taking tranquilizers.

The antisocial behaviors that the interviewees had had, only one (16.67%) of the inmates had been a member of gangs; three (50%) have practiced vagrancy; for example: "...

in vagrancy, yes, and yes she has met with people with criminal behavior, and has done prostitution with drugs. She participated in fights, fought with two men with knives and injured them for threats of rape, and only stole her cell phone; I also fought with clients (in prostitution) for not wanting to pay, to blows. When I worked in security, I only gave macanazos"; the six (100%) inmates have left their homes; five (83.33%) have been related to people who have antisocial or criminal behavior; two (33.33%) have participated in fights; for example: "she fought two men with knives and injured them for threats of rape, and only stole her cell phone"; "She fought with blows"; two (33.33%) have used a weapon; for example: "Only with the mirror, knife and gun (of a friend)"; one (16.67%) has scars from a fight; for example: "She participated in fights, she fought two men with knives and I injured them for threats of rape"; two have tattoos (Source: Interviews with internal prisoners in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

The inheritance-family antecedents of conducts for and antisocial of the interviewed ones were, Prostitution, mental illness (uncle); lesbianism, (two sisters) dancers, alcoholism (maternal family and mother); alcoholism (father and brother) types of conduct that the inmates have carried out: Prostitution, vagrancy, erotic dance, drug addiction, aggression Antecedents of illnesses in the families of the inmates: alcoholism, mental illness, medical and psychiatric diagnosis for the inmates: a for schizophrenia two (33.33%) of the inmates do not know how to control their impulses, and three (50%) do not tolerate frustration. The sexual preference of the inmates is: Four (66.7%) prefer men, one (16.7%) is lesbian and another (16.7%) bisexual (Source:

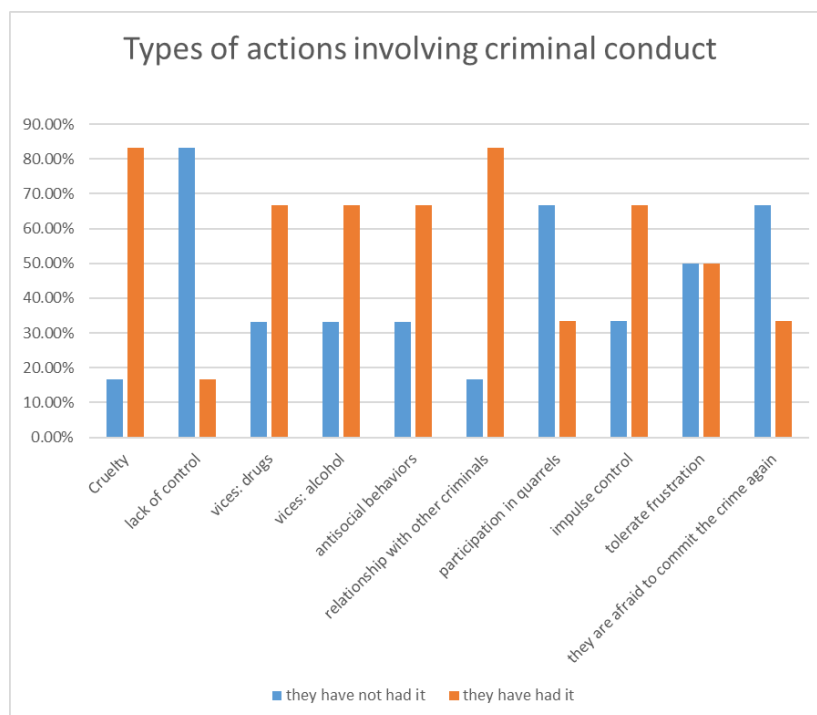


Figure 1. Source - Interviews with internal detainees in the preventive Centre and women's rehabilitation, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico.

Interviews with internal inmates in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

The effects that the criminal behavior of the inmates has caused are: "Absence in school/Change of character/Bad habits/Incommunication"; "Loss of freedom"; "Incommunication"; "Change of character"; "Lack of personal hygiene/Lack of responsibility/Bad habits/Incommunication (with dads)" (Source: Interviews with internal inmates in the Women's Rehabilitation and Preventive Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

Types of violence suffered by the inmates: physical; mistreatment by stepmother since childhood, rape; physical abuse by police; aggression of couples in the form of beatings, jealousy, prostitution and money; Intrafamily; sexual, psychological, physical, emotional and social; intrafamily, sexual, psychological (on behalf of mom) compared with the neighbor (Source: Interviews with internal inmates in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

Two (33.33%) of the inmates are afraid of committing another crime; for example: "she is afraid of committing another crime, since she is exposed because of the work she does (prostitution)"; "Because I do not know how I'm going to react". Four of the inmates easily change their mood (Source: Interviews with inmates in the Women's Rehabilitation and Preventive Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

The external influences that intervened to commit the crime, according to the internal: "The environment where I live, crime. Consider that the cause of their problems is the absence of their parents, lack of communication, boredom. Her criminal behavior did not change her character"; "My sickness; the pressure she felt with her son when he wanted to live with her and the inmate did not want to, because she was afraid of hurting him. The lack of early attention to my disease. The lack of love since childhood, the abuse I suffered, the rape that I suffered".

The interviewee mentions that, she felt rejected by her first child (the victim), it would be due to lack of a partner, she felt that she was not fit; "On the other hand, with her current partner she has never felt rejection or of her young children"; "Unemployment"; "For defense, fights with a partner because I exploited"; "Drugs, a friend"; "Drugs, bad examples, being an unwanted child" (Source: Interviews with internal inmates in the Women's Rehabilitation and Preventive Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

The type of weapon used by the inmates imprisoned for the crime of murder: (1) tube, because he entered her house to steal; (2) injected medicine for dogs; (3) Ride to the ravine; (4) knife; (5) knife; (6) gun; (7) Razor And for the crime of theft: (1) Physical means, threats; (2) Physical means, I blamed myself for taking things, for helping a friend; (3) There was no such, but according to the alleged victim, we took money from my friend and me; (4) I allegedly stole a trailer from a driver, but did not even drive; (5) Supposedly in complicity I stole things from where I

worked, but denies having done it; (6) Supposedly in complicity I stole things from where I worked, but denies having done so; (7) By physical means to the employer, denies having done it, was the secretary; (8) Physical means, it was clothing, and I presented a false check; (9) Physical means, I entered the house that was open, denies having done it; (10) Physical means, supposedly the client they killed, with whom I prostituted myself; (11) Physical means, I took tools; (12) Physical means, I took things from pharmacy (Source: Interviews with internal inmates in the Preventive and Female Readaptation Center, Big Bridge, Jalisco, Mexico).

## 5. Conclusions

In the right to personal integrity of the murdered woman, society's reactions to it are the high percentage of rejection, violence, abandonment and labeling, denying them the right to equality and freedom, which leads to the deterioration of their dignity.

Since this behavior comes from a violent, intolerant society, with a sexist culture and gender discrimination, and which consequently continuously violates the fundamental human rights of women, the problem must be seen from the social point of view with programs of continuous improvement to eradicate or diminish the violations to the human rights of women from girls, including those who are deprived of their liberty, safeguarding the physical and psychological integrity of these, prevailing the equality of conditions and rights, avoiding abuses, this with the purpose of preserving and defending the physical, mental and moral integrity of the human person.

Similarly, in order to achieve social reinsertion and re-adaptation of prisoners, it is necessary to enforce their rights and generate verifiable mechanisms and strategies for their compliance, as well as follow up on the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of the person who served her sentence outside the prison.

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