

Exogenous and endogenous criminological factors in crimes committed by inmates of the National Penitentiary Institute of Andahuaylas.

Factores criminológicos exógenos y endógenos en los delitos cometidos por las internas del Instituto Nacional Penitenciario de Andahuaylas

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Abstract

The objective of this article is to show the findings of a study carried out in the Andahuaylas penitentiary, on the endogenous and exogenous criminological factors that led women to commit the crime from their own perspective and try to call for social reflection. As a researcher one of the functions is to look for the cause of the problems by asking questions, posing hypotheses and explaining the phenomena studied. Like all research, not all answers are flattering; Some questions asked fall short of the dimension of the



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problem, of the investigation. This research is descriptive, it studies a problem that is not clearly defined, so it is carried out to better understand it, but without providing conclusive results, the instrument used has the validity and reliability required for said study, a dichotomous survey with closed questions was used.

Keywords: factors, exogenous, endogenous, internal.

Resumen

El objetivo de este artículo es mostrar los hallazgos de estudio realizado en el centro penitenciario de Andahuaylas, sobre los factores criminológicos endógenos y exógenos que llevaron a las mujeres a cometer el delito desde su propia perspectiva y tratar de llamar a una reflexión social. Como investigador una de las funciones es buscar la causa de los problemas a través de formularse preguntas plantearse hipótesis y explicar los fenómenos estudiados. Como toda investigación no todas las respuestas son lisonjeras; algunas preguntas formuladas quedan cortas, frente a la dimensión del problema, de la investigación. Dicha investigación, es descriptiva estudia un problema que no está claramente definido, por las ciencias criminológicas, por lo que, se lleva a cabo para comprenderlo mejor, pero sin proporcionar resultados concluyentes, ya que la ciencia social es relativa, el instrumento utilizado tiene la validez y confiabilidad requerido para dicho estudio se usó una encuesta dicotómica con preguntas cerradas.

Palabras clave: factores, exógenos, endógenos, internas.

Introduction

Criminology is a scientific discipline, a set of objective, verifiable knowledge obtained through observation, experimentation, which covers and studies in an interdisciplinary way the criminality, which aims to explain its principles, causes, formulation, verification and study of crime, crime, the offender, the victim and the means of social control. Criminological factors are those external and internal causes that influence or influenced some part of the offender's life, which led him to commit this criminal act, therefore, each offender and there are different motivations that influenced and led him to commit the criminal act.

Undoubtedly criminology, as a science has tried to solve with the help of different sciences, the origin of crime, the causes of criminal behavior, these different sciences, which support we could mention the most important, among them, we have the law par excellence Penology, Forensic Medicine, Statistics, Anthropology and Psychology.

"Criminology: A science that studies in a scientific way, the antisocial or criminal individual, antisocial behavior, crime and criminality, in turn also seeks to provide prevention and treatment solutions through different criminological policies", (Hikal W. , 2011)

Criminology is the synthetic, casual, explanatory, natural and cultural science of antisocial behaviors. (Quiroz, 1965, p. 3)

The woman, in the criminal world exists, to study this problem, is to open the way for future research, although there is an index, low approximately 5 thousand women in all the prisons of Peru, according to INEI figures, this figure is from the first national penitentiary census, carried out in 2016, these at present, is not in accordance with the reality of now. It must be taken into account, about what the United Nations Organization mentions to us, which defines gender identity, as the internal and individual experience of gender, as, each person experiences it, which could correspond or not, with the sex assigned, at birth, including the personal experience of the body and other expressions of gender, such as speech, clothing or manners. Therefore, this statistic would not be counted.

With reference to the above mentioned, there is a serious problem about the situation of the prisons where women live, a problem with little knowledge in the negative penitentiary world, where there are anti-values, corruption, without fulfilling one of the most important purposes of the penalty, which is the resocialization, in turn depriving many rights, not only that of the custodial sentence, but rights to other related rights of women and their children, she being the most important pillar of the family, in some cases violating the superior right of the child; Even though she is allowed to be with the minor in the penitentiary institute, it does not have the conditions and deprives the child of socialization with other children.

The low level of female delinquency, in relation to that of men, is universally recognized by all criminologists. Therefore, we can infer that women are always and everywhere less likely than men to commit criminal acts. "Perhaps this is what justifies that, in Latin America until very recent times, and even today, studies on female delinquency are no more than a mere appendix, when they exist, to studies on general male criminology". (Sanchez, 2004, p. 2).

When talking about women and their situation in prisons, we have to mention the very important social function that women have as pregnant women or mothers, who are abandoned by their partners and must resort to solution mechanisms and face different problems and difficulties, which, starting from the socioeconomic, go deep into the inner structure of their own personality and transcend the sphere of academics. (Escobar, Parra, & Flores, 2020).

We have to talk about violence and the rejection of violence against women, has been one of the main banners of struggle of the feminist movement, which is why it is an issue that has echoed for hundreds of years in the ears of humanity, however, it is in recent decades that has gained more strength and value as a means of vindication for women, who in their constant effort, despite the biting silencing, have been consolidating a social movement, which has been positioned worldwide, from different areas of society. As a constant vindication, this struggle finds spaces to contribute to the implementation of reforms and promote the denunciation, disapproval and rejection of abuse and other forms of violence. (Castiblanco & Perassi, 2020).

Despite the fact that we are in the XXI century, the problems that occur on violence against women do not stop, and become the dispute of one of the greatest historical setbacks of everyday life. Therefore, there are several studies that, at different times, feminists from all continents, have been raised against gender violence in all its forms. (Castro Rozo, 2020)

It should not be forgotten that currently women have been violated of many rights and deprived in prisons, not only punished with imprisonment, but also as a unique being, which gives a very important link between her, her children and family, other rights

are violated, therefore, the sanction is more drastic in women, mainly those who have families.

To make an analysis of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence in both socioeconomic strata, finding a higher incidence of economic violence, in marginal urban areas and sexual violence in urban areas. physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence, is evidenced in geographical areas in other research concluded that, there is a higher incidence of economic violence, in urban-marginal areas, and sexual violence, in urban areas. (Gómez, 2019)

We must necessarily differentiate the very narrow margin between the notion of aggressiveness and violence: while the first emanates as a natural process, among living organisms, the effect of aggressiveness, with the stimulation of drives, such as eating, sexual drive, satisfaction of physiological needs and, consequently, of survival, as its cause. Aggressiveness, expressed in the need constrained in stimuli, is not present the role of the conscious and of the possibility, but only of the action. (Hernandez, 2019)

The social fact, encompasses different realities and phenomena, among them religion, marriage, work, power, social or collective representations, family, violence and, of course, education; knowing and differentiating these realities will give us guidelines to distinguish criminological factors. (Prieto Galindo, Gómez, Acero, & Castro Nemocón)

It is worth mentioning that other countries are already applying the gender mainstreaming approach (GTA) and that it must be included within the normative parameters; it is unavoidable to include a regulation with gender mainstreaming in which there is true gender equality between men and women. (Xochithl, 2019) The Gender Mainstreaming Approach (GTA), as a new parameter, comes from international positions that have effectively recognized the requirement of gender openness to strengthen structural relations between men and women.

According to the author Wael Hikal, he mentions that

The criminological factors, endogenous and exogenous, in the investigation are the elements related to the conduct of the subject, which guides us in the concept of knowledge, the reasons for antisocial behavior, endogenous factors can be somatic and

psychic, and exogenous factors can be physical, family and social, the environment in which the subject is surrounded.

In this context, studying the exogenous and endogenous criminological factors that have an impact on female inmates, it is of utmost importance to know the perception of how the women felt the factors that led them to commit the crime. It should be noted that we must distinguish between exogenous and endogenous factors.

Classification of endogenous criminogenic factors.

Endogenous factors are those that are born with the individual and act towards the external environment, producing certain results. There are authors who establish a relationship between the activity of the human organism and antisocial behaviors.

Endogenous causes are those that are shown in the body, and refer to changes in the body structure and functioning, such as anomalies or defects and body diseases, hereditary or acquired, anatomical anomalies, as referred by one of the greatest exponents of criminology, Cesare Lombroso, who held the theory of the born criminal, which made a reference to those individuals, who were pre destined to commit criminal acts, within which they possessed characteristics such as abnormal skull height, arms and larger ears, sunken forehead, etc. (Gamboa et al., 2019), (Hikal, 2017).

Exogenous factors are those that refer to the natural environment (climate, rain, heat, cold, cold, humidity, etc.), and the artificial environments formed by human beings (the neighborhood, housing, the media, etc.). The natural and artificial environment constitutes a constant stimulus to which the subject interacts continuously. (Gamboa et al., 2019) (Hikal W. S., 2017)

Mario Bunge, rightly contributes his knowledge applicable to the subject, from which it is determined that, when referring to endogenous and exogenous factors, and putting the letter "and" between them means that: "the terms are closely linked, and that they will give as a total, what results from the sum of both".

They are endogenous, those that are born with the subject and act towards the external environment producing certain results. There is a relationship between the activity of the organism and antisocial behaviors. For Solís Quiroga: "They are endogenous

causes, the somatic ones, those that are manifested in the body, they refer to the changes in the structure and corporal functioning, as well as the anomalies or defects and corporal, hereditary or acquired diseases, also particularities in their development". (Solís Quiroga, 1985, p. 77).

Materials and Methods

This article is framed in the field of study of criminology and criminal law, with a quantitative, descriptive, transversal methodology. It highlights certain characteristics of the inmates of the National Penitentiary Institute of Andahuaylas, being the population under study the total of 23 inmates.

Population 23 inmates, who answered the questionnaire on endogenous and exogenous factors. The instrument used was a survey with a total of 34 items.

Results

In the process of obtaining data, a structured and integrated survey was carried out, made up of 34 questions that include endogenous and exogenous factors. To this end, the study analyzes these criminological factors of the inmates of the penitentiary institute who committed different crimes, the most frequent being the crime of illicit drug trafficking, and it is worth noting that a good percentage of these crimes were committed by people outside or foreign to the department of Apurimac.

First operative moment of the investigation.

The structured survey was carried out and the closed survey was applied to the inmates of the penitentiary institute, which lasted approximately 10 minutes. The results are shown in the following tables. It can be seen that 47.8% of the women surveyed have a partner or spouse, while 52.2% of the women do not have a partner, spouse or cohabitant. Of the women surveyed, 4.3% had committed a previous crime, while 95.7% of the women had not committed a previous crime. 21.7% of the women surveyed were influenced to commit a crime by other people, while 78.3% of the women answered no. 65.2% of the women surveyed believe that the economic factor influenced them to commit a crime and 34.8% said no. 21.7% of the women surveyed believe that society influenced them to commit a crime, while 78.3% of the women surveyed believe that society influenced them to commit a crime, 34.8% of the women

surveyed believe that bad company influenced them to commit the crime, while 65.2% of the women said no. 39.1% of the women surveyed have ever suffered violence, while 60.9% of the women said no. 26.1% of the women surveyed have never suffered violence, while 26.1% of the women surveyed have never suffered violence, while 26.1% of the women surveyed have never suffered violence, 26.1% of the women surveyed believe that violence against women causes them to commit crimes, while 73.9% of the women said no. It can be observed that 13% of the women surveyed said that they were pregnant when they committed the crime, while 87% of the women said no, 8.7% of the women surveyed indicated that they were menstruating at the time they committed the crime, while 91.3% of the women said they were not, 39.1% of the women surveyed had been victims of abandonment, while 60.9% of the women surveyed had been victims of abandonment, while 69.6% of the women surveyed had been victims of psychological mistreatment, 4.3% of the women surveyed have been victims of rape, while 17.4% of the women have no children, 100% of the women surveyed were not menstruating at the time of the crime, 13% of the women surveyed have never suffered from psychological abuse, 56.6% of the women surveyed suffered psychological abuse at some time in their infancy, childhood or adolescence, suffered psychological abuse, have children, while 43.5% of women marked no, it can be observed that 60.9% of the women surveyed suffered physical abuse at some time in their infancy, childhood or adolescence, have children, while 43.5% of women marked no, it can be observed that 60.9% of the women surveyed suffered psychological abuse at some time in their infancy, childhood or adolescence, It is possible to observe that 100% of the women surveyed have and responded that they would not allow themselves to be influenced by a group or gang to commit crimes. 26.1% of the women surveyed have suffered some type of abuse with loss of consciousness, while 73.9% of women said they had not, while 73.9% of women said they had not, 9% of the women marked no, 100% of the women surveyed said that they would not be influenced by a program, talk show or television series to commit a crime, 34.8% of the women surveyed were abandoned by their parents or relatives at some time when they were children or adolescents, while 34.8% of the women marked no.

Discussion

That, having come, to determine, exogenous and endogenous factors, to the inmates of the Penitentiary Center of Andahuaylas, are immersed in the commission of the crime, in its different modalities, in its greater part, in the commission of the crime, against the Public Health, in its modality of illicit drug trafficking, the Peruvian State always, has pretended to eradicate this scourge of humanity, through the rules, translated into criminal sanctions, but it was never the object of analysis of a very adequate criminal policy, for example, "the implementation in the educational system, from initial education, regular basic education, secondary education and higher education, the ergological science and participation of professionals for the psychological aspects in the educational area".(Olivera Diaz, 1987, p. 126). In our country, the study of the vocation to work was left aside, and consequently, the improvement and education of the female gender was postponed, proof of this, we do not have a greater number of professionals, at all levels and modalities, the female gender, aspects which are extremely important in the discussion of endogenous and exogenous factors, These aspects are extremely important in the discussion of endogenous and exogenous factors in the commission of crime in the female gender and the implementation of new criminal policy systems, as inculcation to the vocation to work, in order to eradicate the female gender in the commission of crime in its different modalities, since they are pillars of the moral formation of children, within the maternal home.

In order to analyze the exogenous and endogenous factors in the commission of the crime in the inmates as a suitable criminal policy, the gender ideology and the constitution should be applied; we do not refer in the gender ideology to feminist ideals or thoughts but to parity and equality of opportunities in education, work, etc. But this is not only a job for society but also for the state, which should not abandon the family as the supreme goal of the state through social programs, education, job opportunities and support in all aspects of the life of women and the family.

It has been observed that it is necessary to investigate more deeply into each crime committed and its relationship with endogenous and exogenous factors, since we have been able to identify certain factors and relationships in some women in relation to the crime committed.

With the implementation of an adequate criminal policy, based on the application of ergological science, we would be combating this problem, which is the commission of crime by women, as it is a very little studied issue; In the commission of the crime, in its different modalities, arranged in our Penal Code, since, the implantation of the sanctioning, punitive, reparative and/or compensatory norms, are not adequate Criminal policies, but a method, adequate according to their social status, should be implanted, to eradicate the commission of the crime of the feminine gender.

It was determined that the exogenous and endogenous factors arise in the absence of the presence of the state and the abandonment of families, since they can be carried out through social promoters to collect the operating mode of family activities in order to guide family activities and implement social control (which is required by criminal law).

At the same time, with the participation of social promoters, the participant observer method should be put into practice, as offered by criminology as a method to combat crime in its different modalities.

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