Inherently Unmotivated Sexual Violence

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Abstract: The article studies the nature of inherently unmotivated violence, reveals the causes of the inefficiency of taken measures, which target prevention of sexual offenses, analyzes the extent of latency of sexual violence, determines the main types of inherently unmotivated sexual violence, provides their definition and characterizes the conditions that accompany inherently unmotivated sexual assault: disorders of sexual preference, mental abnormalities and replacement motivation.

Key words: Sexual violence · Mental deviations · Motive · Stimulus · Instinct · Mental abnormalities · Disorders of sexual preference · Latency

INTRODUCTION

Currently, a very negative trend is observed in the society. The society faces escalation of criminal violence under the influence of political and economic instability; absence of necessary social guarantees; cultural and moral disunity; dissociation of social and public institutions; absence of harmony and solidarity both between separate social classes and between the society and public bodies; as well as personal degradation as a whole. Violence is considered not just as a means of achievement of results important for a personality, but as past 10 years equaled to 1:16 in Russia, it slightly increased by 2011 and reached 1:17 [5]. Such values prove original way of self-expression. The most unfavorable situation exists in statistics on violent offenses of sexual nature.

We have carried out a large-scale study of persons who had committed violent sexual offenses, both already convicted of a criminal offense and those who have been enforced to pass medical treatment due to their incapacity or limited capacity, to determine the motivational component of their actions.

If we pay attention to Table 1, which reflects the dynamics of violent offenses of sexual nature, we can also observe stable decrease of values. If compared to 2003, in 2012 the number of violent sexual offenses decreased almost by one third and equaled to 9,103 offenses (which is less by 33.09%).

As for violent actions of sexual nature in Germany and the USA, the number of these offenses also remarkably decreased, namely by 17.35% and 10.13% accordingly.

Where the official statistics show the decrease of values, the rate of latency of the considered offenses drastically increases. We have fulfilled a large-scale criminological study of the latency of violent offenses of sexual nature based on the comparative method. The results we gained were not optimistic. Where the average rate of latency of violent offenses of sexual nature for the past 10 years equaled to 1:16 in Russia, it slightly increased by 2011 and reached 1:17 [5]. Such values prove inefficiency of the preventive measures. Therefore, before taking measures that can confront the studied group of offenses, it is, first of all, necessary to identify the real values of the criminal situation, which requires revealing the nature of sexual violence and mechanisms of its manifestation.

Any human activity has motives [6]. Accordingly, any deed, action, sequence of events are what provokes or forces to commit certain volitional actions and leads to a significant result.

Considering the matter of committing a certain action, we can conditionally break up all actions into two groups:

- Conscious activity;
- Unconscious activity.

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Table 1: Dynamics of registered sexual offenses in 2003-2012 [1, 2, 3, 4].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>USA Violent offenses of sexual nature</th>
<th>Yearly increase (decrease), %</th>
<th>Germany Violent offenses of sexual nature</th>
<th>Yearly increase (decrease), %</th>
<th>Russia Violent offenses of sexual nature</th>
<th>Yearly increase (decrease), %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>93,883</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>33,577</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>13,211</td>
<td>_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>95,089</td>
<td>+1.28</td>
<td>33,761</td>
<td>+0.55</td>
<td>14,485</td>
<td>+9.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>94,347</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>31,285</td>
<td>-7.33</td>
<td>15,203</td>
<td>+4.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>94,472</td>
<td>+0.13</td>
<td>30,526</td>
<td>-2.43</td>
<td>14,626</td>
<td>-3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>92,160</td>
<td>-2.45</td>
<td>29,976</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>12,183</td>
<td>-16.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>90,750</td>
<td>-1.53</td>
<td>28,584</td>
<td>-4.64</td>
<td>11,050</td>
<td>-9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>89,241</td>
<td>-1.66</td>
<td>27,642</td>
<td>-3.29</td>
<td>10,124</td>
<td>-8.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>85,593</td>
<td>-4.09</td>
<td>27,815</td>
<td>+0.62</td>
<td>9,204</td>
<td>-9.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>84,175</td>
<td>-1.66</td>
<td>28,606</td>
<td>+2.84</td>
<td>9,848</td>
<td>+7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>84,376</td>
<td>+0.24</td>
<td>27,752</td>
<td>-2.98</td>
<td>9,103</td>
<td>-7.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any activity has what determines it and directs it, i.e., the motive force of any deed is the motive and inducement and they are the essential elements of human activity.

These are motive and inducement that determine the leading need and the leading instinct, accordingly [7]. And if we identify them, we will be able to identify the causes and phenomena, which determine a specific criminal behavior.

In case conscious activity takes place, the person who has committed an offense, clearly understands why he has decided to commit it, determines distinctly the nature of his motivation and has a vision of the purpose he is willing to achieve.

Accordingly, the source of motivational activity at committing conscious actions is the need, which is understood as conscious infelt necessity determined by purposeful intention to achieve the goal, which is the result of the essence of the need itself. In case of sexual offenses, it is psychological need of copulation, of providing future generations, or psychological need of self-affirmation or affirmation of oneself in a certain group.

The incentive force in the case of conscious activity is the motive. The Great Russian Psychological Dictionary calls motive the source of incentive impulse. "Motive is a material or ideal thing, which induces and directs activity or a deed towards itself, the idea of which is to satisfy certain needs of the actor... Motive is something inside the actor (need, idea, organic condition, or emotion), which induces him to act. Therefore, the word motive is to be interpreted as inducement, the state of inducement, strive, impulse, motivation [8].

Accordingly, motive is a certain substrate, achievement of which is the purpose of activity. Motive is represented to an actor in the form of specific experiences, which are characterized by either positive emotions caused by expectation of the achievement of this goal, or negative caused by incompleteness of the current state.

The distinctive feature of motive is that its realization requires internal mental activity; formation of motive is a conscious activity taking place within a certain period.

Unconscious activity includes such actions, at commitment of which the perception of a personality is damaged as well as control mechanisms and the ability to realize the content of the activity itself. An individual finds such activity conscious, but at closer consideration, we can see that the person cannot clearly answer to the question why he has committed this sexual violence act. Such situations can happen in the following cases: first, when the need is not personalized, i.e., when the individual has not had any previous experience of satisfying the need he is experiencing; secondly, when the motive is unconscious, i.e., the individual is not able to realize the true incentive factors of his behavior and activity. We can call such activity type as unmotivated activity, at which the motive is hidden from the actor himself and from a bystander. In our work, we have conditionally named it inherently unmotivated activity and, in accordance with the specificity of the studied problem, introduced the term inherently unmotivated sexual violence [9].

Such activity is the most dangerous one—these are the severest, the most amoral and inhuman offenses with violence being the purpose in itself.

The source provoker of such activity is the instinct (for Latin-Instinctus-inducement), which is another element of the motivational component and which can be determined as a total of unconscious inborn or acquired...
aspirations-impulses, which are formed and function at
the subconscious level. At that, where formation of a
need requires time, realization and emotions, the
satisfaction of instincts is spontaneous.

Jung, in his theory of archetypes, linked archetypes
directly to the human instincts. According to Jung,
"realization and assimilation of an instinct never occur
through dissolution in the instinctive sphere; they occur
only through integration of an image, which determines
and, at the same time, wakes the instinct" [10]. In other
words, instinct is the primary source, the starting point of
archetype formation and it acts as kind of provoker of
activity.

Instinct is primary in this case and need is secondary.
At that, need can be unrealized or replaced with a false
one in case of vicarious motivation.

A parallel system of thinking is activated when
change and degradation of the internal Ego takes place in
the unconscious area. The essence of ideology is
destroyed, the priorities change and the behavior is
determined not by the need, but by the instinct, which
causes formation of inducements.

Inducement is determined as a goal, a strive, or an
ideal. It states the desirable future state of the reality,
which is not currently existing. Inducement comprises
contradiction between the unwanted present and the
desirable future. This is a mentally realized desire to
commit a certain action. Desires and thoughts related to
them can be perishable and short in time, or they can
occur gradually. In any case, inducement has the function
of an incentive force and, if an action is suppressed, one
can suffer extreme stress. Usually, inducements are
fantasies generated unconsciously. As a rule, aggressive
inducements get into the consciousness or manifest
themselves in the form of actions in case of the
personality's control mechanisms weakening, internal
psychological crisis and inability to meet ones demands.
This is inducement that is the immediate cause of an
action that leads to the desired goal. Inducement occurs
without inner experiences and realization of the motive, i.e.
it is determined by the total of impulse intentions, for
implementation of which an individual selects anti-social
behavior, which is most suitable for him in order to
achieve the ideal goal determined by the above-mentioned
hidden motives. It acts as a certain criminal impulse,
which, in its turn, is the manifestation of inherently
unmotivated violence.

Inherently unmotivated activity has some peculiar
attributes, which separate this type of offenses from other
violent crimes. First of all, it is often committed in the most
cynical and bold form; secondly, seeming absence of
motivation is typical of such offenses. Therefore, the true
motives usually can be hardly identified; in most cases,
the offender himself does not clearly understand the
motives of his behavior.

When studying persons who have committed violent
offenses of sexual nature, we come to the conclusion that
the subject matter of instinct and need are inseparably
associated. Substitution of the need with the instinct
takes place, i.e. in case of an unlucky train of events and
certain peculiar traits of an individual's mentality, the
leading need can be modified into instinct, especially
when it is initially false, i.e. does not meet the ethical
requirements of the developed society. In this case, the
instinct is the lowest constituent element of the need.

At a certain stage of an individual's life activity, when
need captures his mind totally, the individual loses
control over the situation and the need in security
becomes the instinct of self-preservation, the need of
providing future generations turns into the copulation
instinct and the need of self-determination becomes the
instinct of a pack leader.

Of course, the inherently unmotivated activity is the
most dangerous one. When answering the question why
a certain person commits an offense, we can identify main
determinants, which have determined the commitment of
a certain sexual violence act. Having studied them, we can
develop a system of measures, which would be able to
prevent further acts of criminal sexual violence efficiently,
not only with respect to a particular person, but also to all
persons prone to commitment of sexual offenses. But,
without knowing the motive force of an offense, we
cannot efficiently prevent commitment of crimes.

As for the subject matter of inherently unmotivated
sexual assaults, these are the severest, most amoral and
inhuman offenses with violence being the purpose in
itself.

Inherently unmotivated activity takes place in three
cases:

- A person has committed an offense by insanity;
- A person has committed an offense by partial
  insanity;
- A person has committed an offense under the
  influence of vicarious motivation.

In the first case, it is necessary to prove that the
person has committed an offense unconsciously and has
neither had control over his actions, nor realized the
nature and the severity of its socially dangerous
consequences. In this case, the act itself is a symptom of chronic or temporary mental disorder and the person who has committed a violent action of sexual nature is found insane, which excludes the possibility of convicting him of the criminal offense and he is subject for placement in a residential psychiatric facility where he will receive essential psychiatric care. The most common mental disorders that are admitted as criminal incapacity are the disorders of sexual preference [11] and various forms of schizophrenia.

According to ICD-10 [12] (the international classification of diseases), disorders of sexual preference belong to the class of mental disorders and disorders of behavior, to the block of abnormal personality and behavior of senior people and are called paraphilias. Disorders of sexual preference manifest themselves in abnormal sexual behavior of an individual [13]. These conditions are characterized by certain stability, long duration and compulsive behavior and are kind of manifestation of the objective constituent element of the vision and mindset of the individual.

Such disorders are considerable deviations from the norms and values and the establishment of social contacts. The person who has committed a crime presumes attitude to his behavior as to the behavior of a guilty person, as he is quite able, though partially, to realize and perceive the nature of his actions as well as to assess and control the course of the crime commitment.

In unfavorable conditions, mental abnormalities reduce resistance to the effects of certain situations, create obstacles to adaptation to the environment, hinder the development of socially useful qualities, limit the capability of choosing the right solutions and lawful behavior models, contribute to the realization of impulsive, hasty wrongful deeds, determine the behavior and are one of the main components of illegal reactions.

For the third case, we can use the term vicarious motivation. Here, we can distinguish two sub-types: substitution of need with instinct; or substitution of an unconscious motive with a false motive.

In the first case, the substitution of need with instinct is observed, i.e. in case of an unlucky train of events and certain peculiar traits of an individual's mentality, the leading need can be modified into instinct, especially when it is initially false, i.e. does not meet the ethical requirements of developed society. In this case, instinct is the lowest constituent element of need. At a certain stage of an individual's life activity, when need captures his mind totally, the individual loses control over the situation and the need in security becomes the instinct of self-preservation, the need of providing future...
generations turns into the copulation instinct and the need of self-determination becomes the instinct of a pack leader.

In case of substitution of an unconscious motive with a false one, the offending person cannot explain his behavior, but acts, nonetheless, absolutely consciously. He replaces the true motives, which he does not want to or cannot recognize, with the false ones. Due to the existence of the subconscious block, the person is not eager to reveal the true motive, which, if recognized, will be the recognition of his own weakness, incapacity, disability, uneasiness, or inferiority. Recognition of this inferiority will cause extreme mental stress and frustration and can lead to a mental breakdown of the individual. Therefore, in this case, the eternal survival instinct is activated. And the personality unconsciously recreates a false leading motive defined by a false need accordingly. Most often, the person explains sexual assault as the physical necessity of engagement in intimate relationships, i.e. the motive is determined sexual.

To sum up the research, we can state that the cornerstone of efficient struggle against sexual crime is determination of the true motivation of a committed sexual violence act. At that, it is to be taken into account that the majority of violent offenses of sexual nature are a sort of inherently unmotivated activity. Consequently, the obvious motive has secondary importance. And a deeper study of the personality of a sexual offender is the prerequisite of struggle against the mentioned group of offenses.

**REFERENCES**