

Pyromania vs. unconscious burning: a psychological portrait of an arsonist

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In the context of research addressing environmental, social and legal issues, there is an urgent need to analyse the motivations and psychotypes of individuals who commit dry vegetation arson. At present, there is an absence of systematic interdisciplinary analysis of the phenomenon of the arsonist as a carrier of a particular behavioural or clinical model.

Key problematic aspects: The clinical and the domestic are not distinguished: In practice, pyromania (a mental disorder) is frequently equated with socially determined grass burning, a process which has the effect of distorting both statistics and law enforcement. Legal imperfections: Legislation fails to account for the distinction between conscious, unconscious and mentally conditioned actions, resulting in challenges in the pursuit of justice or the implementation of psychiatric care. The following discussion will proceed without reference to psychological factors. The arsonist as a research object is a subject that is seldom analysed in the disciplines of personality psychology, criminal psychology or behavioural ecology. The majority of studies focus on the effects rather than the causes. The absence of targeted educational initiatives is a salient issue. The absence of specialised information campaigns directed at modifying the behavioural attitudes of individuals who engage in the practice of burning vegetation for 'traditional' reasons is a salient issue.

Research priorities : In the scientific and academic discourse, the following key areas priorities) for further research are outlined: A Taxonomy of Arsonists: The establishment of a typology of arsonists, encompassing clinical cases such as pyromania and social or environmental offenders, forms the foundation for effective interventions. The psychological profile of an individual who engages in arson: The present study will examine motivational models, personality traits and the psycho-emotional state of individuals who commit arson, with a particular focus on rural populations, agricultural regions and adolescent risk groups. The integration of scientific knowledge into legislative frameworks. The implementation of interdisciplinary solutions necessitates the integration of psychiatric and legal models of responsibility and prevention. The present paper sets out the environmental and psycho-educational policy. The development of communication campaigns should be informed by the principles of behavioural psychology, rather than being solely dictated by administrative pressures such as fines and bans. International exchange of experience: An analysis of the international approach to the differentiation of arsonists is conducted, with a particular focus on the practices observed in Germany, the USA, and Canada. The analysis examines the existence of psychological programmes designed to prevent pyromania and the incineration of plant residues at the state level in these countries.

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Scientific and academic context : In contemporary psychiatry, pyromania is categorised as an impulsive mental disorder, necessitating diagnosis and prolonged therapeutic intervention. From the standpoint of criminal psychology, an individual who engages in acts of arson may be classified as either a conscious offender or a person exhibiting a diminished capacity for critical thinking (unconscious burning). Recent academic research, notably within the domains of ecopsychology and social ecology, has seen an increasing utilisation of psychobiographical methodologies for the analysis of the underlying motivations behind ecodestructive behaviours. There is an increasing academic interest in the neuropsychological mechanisms of pleasure derived from observing fire, which can act as a catalyst for pathological behaviour (within the framework of pyromania). The contemporary scientific community has identified the psychological diversity of smokers as a priority area for research. This diversity encompasses a range of factors, from the psychological underpinnings of morbid addiction to the socio-cultural factors that shape smoking behaviour. This approach facilitates the development of targeted, humane and effective interventions by integrating psychology, ecology, criminology and legal science.

Biography

Olena Yauzheva is a Junior Researcher at the National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine. Her academic and research interests focus on civil protection, emergency response systems, and crisis management. As a dedicated member of the scientific community, she actively contributes to research projects aimed at enhancing safety protocols and resilience strategies in disaster-prone areas. Olena has been involved in collaborative initiatives addressing risk reduction, safety technology integration, and the development of innovative training methods for emergency services. Her work reflects a strong commitment to advancing the field of civil defence through evidence-based practices and applied research

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