

The Development of Psychopathic Traits by the Absence of Secure Attachments

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Introduction

The significance of secure attachment is well-established in the field of psychological research. For nearly seventy years, psychologists have written about how important it is for a child's bio psychosocial development to have a secure attachment. However, the psychological literature may not have established a connection between psychopathy and traumatic life experiences such as abuse and neglect. The development of a secure attachment seems to be the foundation for the developing child's self-esteem, confidence, prosocially interaction, and sense of safety. The caregiver's undeniable commitment to the child's safety is essential for social development. Using a qualitative approach, the researcher has examined the psychological literature in this investigation to support the significance of the research. As a clarification of the discovered research question, the researcher has described the population of interest. The researcher went over the specifics of the approach, methodology, and how these strategies were applied to the sample that was being studied in order to encourage generalization to the intended audience. The scientist examined the qualities and limits of the examination in view of mental writing. This contribution aims to first raise awareness of the significance of providing a nurturing environment for children and the ways in which it will assist in the transition from childhood to adulthood. Second, the researcher wants to show that developing secure attachments may be the most important factor in preventing the development of psychopathy [1].

Description

The researchers came to the conclusion that inadequate early childhood care increased the likelihood of subsequent delinquent behaviors as well as mental and physical health issues that have lasting effects across generations. However, the trajectory of the child's development of psychopathic behavior could be altered if the foster parents are able to provide a steadfast, supportive relationship. The basic issue gives off an impression of being the nature of the parent-juvenile cooperation. used observational measures to evaluate the development of this relationship by observing the parent and adolescent interacting on three tasks a planning task, a problem-solving task, and a building task. It appears that early environmental factors play a significant role in the formation of a secure attachment. However, it is possible for psychopathic traits to develop if this secure attachment is not formed. The reemergence of the secure attachment may limit symptoms of disruptive behavior if foster caregivers are able to establish trust during the adolescent years. Psychopathy is known to have neurological predispositions, but the accelerant may be

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determined by the quality of the secure attachment. The fundamental aspects of secure attachment will be the focus of the proposed research [2].

Social development, which begins with a child's relationship with their parents, is relevant to this research question. The child acquires essential dexterity, the art of play, and interaction skills as a result of this bond. The quality of forming or the absence of configuration of a secure attachment with caregivers (the loading of the gun) cultivates a variety of psychopathic traits in early development. Empathy and emotional stability, which serve as the foundations for long-lasting interpersonal and operational models of self-concept and others, could be affected by disruptions caused by this significant developmental event. Observed a link between callous and emotionless traits and a lack of secure attachment. Psychopathy is a rare occurrence because of its multiple behavioral characteristics. An individual with psychopathy might lie to others, steal from them, cheat on them, or show no remorse for the people they have wronged.

The psychopath may be aggressive, causing physical harm to others or committing heinous acts of violence without thinking about it. It is conceivable that this peculiarity has stayed entrancing to society because of part of detestable and the people are remembered to encapsulate that shrewd. To gain a better understanding of the anatomy and risk factors associated with these unusual behaviors, a lot of research has been done on psychopathy in the criminal population. People typically associate psychopaths with murderers, rapists, or other heinous criminals. However, there appear to be a variety of aspects and characteristics associated with this disturbance. People who present with psychopathic symptoms are not always criminals conducted a study with a sample of violent offenders to examine the connection between attachments and psychopathy. According to the findings of the researchers, attachment is the capacity to forge secure bonds that are motivated by love and affection for one another.

The child anticipates that the parent or caregiver will love and safeguard them. The child is able to explore and develop plans about the world as a result of this attachment, as well as develop a belief that their world is secure. The arrangement of the protected connection might be a developmental component intended to expand the youngster's opportunities for endurance. The purpose of establishing these characteristics and how it helps the immature brain organize cognitive processes and behaviors motivated by social interactions from parents/caregivers were identified in this study of the literature on secure attachment [3].

The majority of psychological research focuses on a specific interest group, and attempts are made to make generalizations about the population from that group. Groups of inmates between the ages of 20 and 55 who were incarcerated for violent crimes (such as rape, murder, and child sexual abuse) make up the populations of interest that are frequently the subject of research. The majority of prisoners who participate in the study give their informed consent. In some instances, a psychopathy and traumatic experience checklist was used to evaluate psychopathy and traumatic experiences from childhood. However, the majority of these instruments are designed to be quantitative. These tools, on the other hand, can be turned into open-ended interview questions so that the psychologist doesn't have to interrupt too much for the participants to tell their story about how they felt during the event [4].

However, the connection between a lack of secure attachment and the development of psychopathy is poorly understood. Psychopathy, according to the researchers, is a complex personality disorder characterized by

emotional deficiencies such as a disregard for social norms, lack of empathy, and remorse. In order to evaluate psychopathic personality traits and the ways in which traumatic abuse or neglect contributed to the development of psychopathic traits, the researchers conducted interviews with twenty-two violent inmates between the ages of 20 and 60. Concluded that severe psychopathic traits were influenced in part by early exposure to abusive or neglect-related lack of secure attachments. The relationship with parents, physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, and the formation of adult relationships were some of the topics covered in some of the interview questions. The purpose of the study and the fact that strict procedures would be followed to protect confidentiality were explained to the majority of participants prior to their participation. Before the study began, the participants signed informed consent forms. It was explained to the inmates that they would not receive any legal or significant benefits for participating. The meetings were chiefly directed in a space to ensure protection. However, a guard was stationed outside the room for security reasons used similar methods in their study of the connection between psychopathy and attachment formation [5].

Conclusion

After conducting interviews with 139 criminals, the researchers came to the conclusion that associations between past and current attachments may play a role in the development of psychopathic traits. The methodology guidelines for narrative analysis in psychology and the psychological literature are supported by the method used to select participants for these studies. Both universities' and prisons' internal review boards approved the procedures in these studies. It has been suggested that a narrative psychological approach is one that places an emphasis on interactions between people. The narrative psychological approach makes it possible to comprehend the relationship

between psychopathic tendencies and the impact of secure attachment on the outcomes of the participants. Participants can tell their stories about their relationships with parents or caregivers and how they relate to psychopathic personality traits using the narrative approach. As they relive important moments in their lives, the participants can share their stories.

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