



PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMINAL PERSONALITY

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
<p>Abstract: The role of psychological knowledge is very important for the study of human activity in the field of law enforcement agencies. In-depth study of a person, his personality, basic psychological conditions, processes, is important in legal activity. To study the personality of a criminal, it is necessary to fight crime first. Psychology studies the mechanism of personal immunity in criminal situations and sets the main goal of crime prevention. Crime is a changing phenomenon that exists in human society. The fact that the state, level, and structure of criminality changes qualitatively and quantitatively during human development depends on the economic, social, and political legal changes in the society. In terms of quality, it is expressed in the method of execution, execution as an organized group, execution using modern science and technology achievements, etc.</p>	<p>Criminal psychology, psychology, crime, criminal community, crime, law, protection, crime, detective, investigation.</p>

Introduction

The fact that crime is a social phenomenon is that the subjects of crimes are individuals within the members of the society, who attack the social relations and members of the society in which they live. The circumstances and causes of crime occur due to social reasons. Crime, as a social phenomenon, is connected with economic, political, ideological, spiritual management, legal, etc. relations in any other social relations. Therefore, the growth of crime, its characteristics, and the interrelationship of social processes are determined by the scale of contradictions and criminological situations. Criminality is not a simple collection of committed crimes, but a system of crimes that constitutes a whole social phenomenon. It has its own characteristics and is associated with its social relations. Therefore, its reasons lie in these social relations. Since criminality consists of the totality of crimes committed in a certain area and during a certain period of time, the relationship between crime and criminality is based on general laws that have a commonality from a part to a whole, from individuality. The laws of criminality are determined not through separate types of crime, but by analyzing it as a whole negative social phenomenon.

It is impossible to express crime in simple numbers and reveal its meaning and essence. Accordingly, crime is expressed in criminology through qualitative and quantitative indicators. Quantitative indicators of crime are its level and dynamics, while qualitative indicators are changes in its structure and characteristics. During the transition of Uzbekistan to the market economy system, there was an increase in organized crime, illegal drug dealing, and corruption crimes. These are qualitative changes

in crime. The causes of crime are considered to be one of the most complex topics, and this negative social phenomenon has always worried the most advanced part of people in the history of mankind for thousands of years. Why do some people commit crimes? Where lies the reason for committing a crime? This problem has been the cause of serious discussions by experts in various branches of science, and even now scientists have not reached a consensus on this issue. Issues on the causes of crime are described in detail in Section III of the "Criminology" textbook, that is, in Chapters 5 and 6.

"Criminal personality" is a multifaceted concept and is the object of study of a number of disciplines. It is studied not only by psychologists, but also by lawyers as a subject. A number of psychologists (M.I. Yenikejev, O.L. Kochetov, Yu.V. Chufarovskiy, Yu.L. Vasiliev, etc.) have expressed their opinions in scientific literature about the psychology of a criminal person. This problem occupies one of the central places in legal psychology. The personality of the criminal is a set of the main intellectual and spiritual qualities, mental and physical condition of the criminal. Studying the identity of the criminal is crucial for providing a qualified assessment of the act committed by a person, including individual prediction. In order to have a comprehensive and deep picture of the criminal, the analysis should cover not only the time of the crime and the period of its investigation, but also the development of the subject. It is necessary to take into account both the hidden motives of the crime and the psychological and psychiatric characteristics. Since the identity of the criminal and the crime are interrelated, obtaining relevant information about the identity of the criminal within the criminal investigation is an important component of the investigation of the crime. Because according to Article 54 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the court must take into account the identity of the criminal, along with other circumstances, when imposing a sentence. In order to understand the inner world of a criminal, it is necessary to know his place in life, his attitude to the environment, people, society, state, law, work, etc. This cannot be done without studying his needs, spiritual directions and motives of his activity. That is, any criminal activity largely depends on the individual and psychological characteristics of the criminal. The Criminal Procedure Law requires determining the circumstances affecting the level and nature of the responsibility of the accused, as well as other circumstances representing the identity of the accused, when determining the subject of proof. Therefore, the main task of legal psychology is to develop the characteristics of the criminal that must be identified. When studying the personality of the criminal from a psychological point of view, it is necessary to analyze him in relation to the social environment. Because criminal behavior is not caused by a person or the environment, but by their interaction. The influence of the social environment on criminal behavior is complex. In other words, socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of society's life have an external influence on the formation of the modeled mechanism of crime, at the same time, the psychological characteristics of the modeled criminal constitute its internal content and shape it. The criminal personality is of special interest for both legal psychology and criminology, because it does not simply reflect certain external conditions, but is an active part of interaction. Therefore, in criminology, terms such as "criminal" and "person of the criminal" are interpreted as a category, that is, each of them is an independent concept. The concept of "criminal personality" uniquely expresses the social characteristics of the criminal, that is, it serves to reveal the "social image" of the person. The relationship between social conditions and antisocial behavior is complex, and on top of that, social conditions are always manifested in a crime through a specific person. In a number of cases, they leave a relatively stable mark on a person in the process of long-term social

interaction and create a stable illegal trend rather than some criminal actions. This direction is visible in the complex of crimes. The difference between antisocial behavior and legal behavior, in our opinion, comes from the system of values, views and social goals, that is, from the content-related side of consciousness. It is generally accepted that the direct causes of antisocial behavior should be sought in the value-normative systems of the individual and the social environment, and their interaction. The analysis of the literature on legal psychology also shows that much attention has been and is being paid to the study of criminal psychology. Nevertheless, practice shows that the theoretical research conducted on the psychological characteristics of criminals cannot adequately reflect the picture of criminal activity, that is, many questions (issues) remain "behind the scenes". For example, when choosing the method of committing a crime, in many cases, the criminal takes into account not only psychological characteristics, but also mental states. As you know, mental state is the subject of psychology. Psychological typing of a person is one of the ways to know this phenomenon, but the information obtained in the study of the personalities of certain criminals needs to be properly theoretically substantiated.

The mechanism of social determination of criminality requires combining two different approaches to the study of a person - social-typological and social-role approaches. In this sense, the personality of a criminal is a set of his typological characteristics that caused a certain type of criminal act committed by an individual. When studying a person who has committed a crime, it is necessary to determine his values, the content of his life and activities, his inclinations and views. Because criminals, realizing to a greater or lesser extent the true nature of their antisocial behavior, look for a system of motives and excuses that justify themselves and reject the values that prevent them from achieving their criminal goals. Avoiding responsibility and protecting oneself psychologically in order to justify one's actions is a psychological characteristic of most criminals. Exoneration of a premeditated and committed crime is carried out in various ways:

- exaggerating the guilt of the crime victim;
- devaluing social and legal norms against the rules of anti-social groups (gangs, gangs of thieves);
- putting the responsibility on others, justifying oneself with the situation, etc.

Being alienated from social values, the criminal, on the basis of mental decompensation (use of false "substitutes" that create internal mental balance), looks for the reasons for his criminal behavior not in his internal negative qualities, but in external situations and the actions of other people. Criminal motives are personal negative characteristics of the criminal

- is formed through a system of malice, jealousy, ambition, false views (misunderstanding of qualities such as duty, friendship).

The needs of persons who have committed crimes mainly have the following characteristics:

- that needs are narrow, limited, material-utilitarian in nature;
- lack of development of necessary social needs (needs for work, moral behavior);
- needs that are deformed, exceeding the average standard and the legal possibilities of satisfaction;
- violated needs.

In this sense, most offenders have hypertrophy of consumerism.

In today's conditions, the members of the lower-level group may not know their bosses (leaders). The former spotters' union can be considered as a source for the formation of organized criminal groups (communities). This may be due to socio-psychological reasons: the spotters who left the "big spot"

lost their internal reserves in the future, their inability to use their knowledge and skills in a certain profession, lack of financial support. allows them to become members of criminal groups.

Conclusion:

The organization of criminal groups creates criminogenic conditions in certain regions and countries. Many young men are attracted to this criminal world. The criminal team promises them large financial incentives, implements its criminal ideas using the "trapping" technique, and creates an opportunity for the team to expand and deepen.

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