



## PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMINAL PERSONALITY

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**Abstract:** The article examines external and internal factors that lead to the development of a person as a criminal, the processes of their formation in the natural environment, the causes and conditions of the emergence of antisocial situations, factors influencing the psyche of criminals, the psychological processes of their emergence and their specific features.

**Keywords:** Personality, crime, criminal, antisocial behavior, psychology, motive and purpose.

**The purpose of this article.** Factors leading to the formation of an individual as a person and the formation of a person as a criminal, the causes and conditions of the emergence of antisocial behavior in the process of maturation in the lifestyle and natural environment, changes in the mentality of criminal persons, perpetrators of various types of crimes is to study the psychological characters of individuals, the psychological processes in their formation and their specific characteristics.

The work can be useful for law enforcement agencies, psychologists, sociologists, pedagogues, and all those who work in the field of psychological studies of antisocial behavior of criminals in the future.

**Аннотация:** Рассматриваются внешние и внутренние факторы, приводящие к становлению человека как преступника, процессы их формирования в природной среде, причины и условия возникновения антисоциальных ситуаций, факторы, влияющие на психику преступников, психологические процессы их возникновения и их специфических особенностей.

**Ключевые слова:** Личност, преступление, преступное, антиобщественное поведение, психология, мотив и цел.

**Аннотация:** Shaxsning jinoyatchi shaxs sifatida shakillanishiga olib keluvchi tashqi va ichki omillar, ularning tabiy muxitda shakillanish jarayonlari, g'ayriijtimoiy xolatlar yuzaga kelish sabablari va shart-sharoitlari, jinoyatchi shaxslarning ruxiyatiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar, ularning vujudga kelishidagi psixologik jarayonlarni va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini muxokama qiladi.

**Калит so'zlar:** Shaxs, jinoyat, jinoyatchi, g'ayriijtimoiy xulq-atvor, psixologiya, motiv va maqsad.

Person is a concept that means a person (individual) who embodies the social, spiritual, moral essence. Personality is the integration of biophysiological, social, spiritual, moral and aesthetic qualities and characteristics into a whole and a system of relationships.

Human behavior is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, and its study requires a systematic approach and modern ideas about possible processes. The essence of each moral phenomenon is related to its place in the general structure of personality. In the course of individual development, moral systems become a complex set of individual moral strategies and form the moral type of a person.

Traditionally, the causes of antisocial behavior are divided into two groups - social and biological causes. However, the analysis of many forms of behavior deviating from moral standards (rules) leads to the conclusion that it is necessary to study this problem in a different way, that is, in a systematic-integrated (united) way.

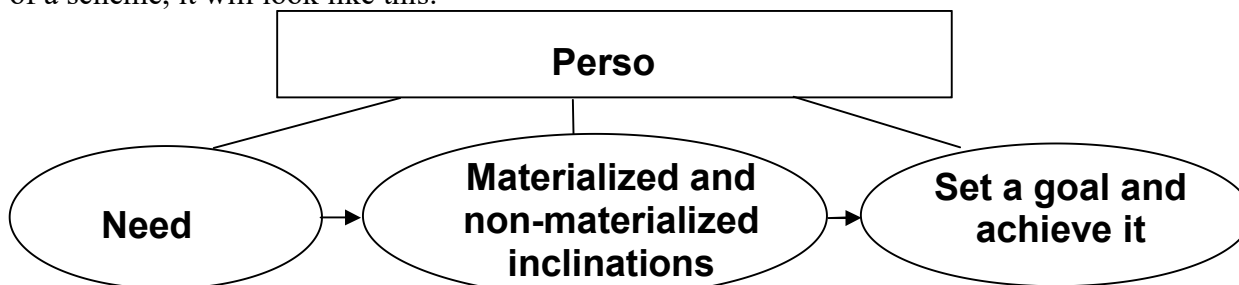
It is necessary to include the system-forming factor called "spirituality" in the factors of sociality or

biology, and to call the set of all problems related to the causal connections (determination) of human behavior as social-psychological-biological causes. The fact that the "psychological" aspect is in the middle means that it has a unifying function for both social and biological factors.

Speaking about the causes of antisocial behavior, first of all, we will mention the main principles of problem analysis.

1. Antisocial behavior, like normal behavior, is multifactorial, it is not the result of one or even several causes. However, the multifactorial and probabilistic nature of an individual moral view does not mean that it cannot be studied. Here, it is of paramount importance to determine the typical individual-psychological characteristics and moral views of a person. Social and biological factors, not on their own, but combined in his personal-psychological characteristics, which form the type of criminal behavior, become determinants of antisocial behavior.

2. Antisocial behavior differs from positive social behavior both in terms of its orientation and psychoregulatory features. Personality is distinguished by its needs, the system of conscious and unconscious inclinations, the characteristics of setting a goal and achieving it. If we describe it in the form of a scheme, it will look like this.



Aksariyat jinoyatchilarning xulqiga ijtimoiy qadriyatlarga moslasha olmaslik (dezadaptatsiya) va o'zini-o'zi boshqarishdagi nuqsonlar xosdir. Individning o'zini-o'zi boshqarish imkoniyatlari past darajada bo'lganida, g'ayriijtimoiy mayllari, odatlari nafaqat nazorat qilinmaydi, balki ularning o'zlari xulqning maqsad hosil qiluvchi mexanizmlariga aylanadi.

1. Antisocial behavior is carried out on the basis of the individual's motivation to protect his social responsibility (self-justification), devaluation of generally accepted social values. Human behavior is related to his needs and field of orientation, accepted value system, level of enjoyment of universal culture. A person, unlike an animal, is not condemned to some single behavioral systems, he is multi-functional. His behavior is not determined by instinctive (innate) inclinations, but by the level of socialization.

2. Antisocial behavior is a conflict behavior, which is always based on internal conflicts in society, social groups, between individuals and social groups, between individuals and, finally, within the individual. The system of external conditions in human behavior is manifested through the system of internal mental conditions formed in it.

These internal mental conditions include:

- value system;
- moral direction;
- generalized methods of behavior;
- psychodynamic features of self-regulation.

3. Neither objective nor subjective factors can be distinguished in human behavior. Social factors influence people's behavior directly through internal personal, individual-psychological phenomena (and this sometimes creates the illusion of "criminal nature").

4. The less socialized a person is (this is usually a characteristic of a criminal), the higher the probability that biological factors will be dominant. The more limited the development of the human mind, the greater the role of lower levels of motivation in his behavior.

**Russian scientist G. A. Avanesov distinguishes the following biological conditions that negatively affect human behavior:**

- pathology of biological needs that become the cause of sexual disorders and crimes;
- neuropsychological diseases that increase the excitability of the nervous system, cause inadequate

reaction and make social control of actions difficult (psychopathies, neurasthenias, diseases and conditions at the border of health);

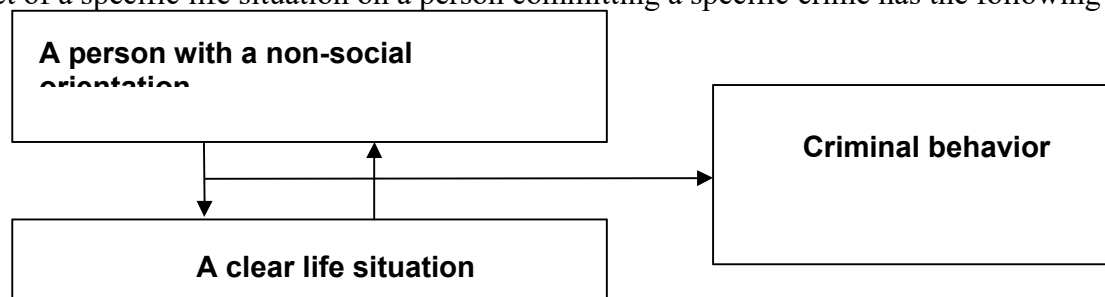
- psychophysiological stress that causes various psychosomatic, allergic, intoxication-related diseases and serves as an additional criminal factor.

Mental anomalies (deviations from the norm) have hereditary (genetic) roots, and mental disorders can be the cause of criminal behavior only under the influence of unfavorable environment.

Ayrim huquqshunoslar aksariyat jinoyatlarni o'z-o'zidan jinoyatni keltirib chiqaradigan, uning amalga oshishi uchun sharoit yaratadigan kriminogen vaziyat bilan bog'laydilar.

**A criminogenic situation** is a situation considered favorable for achieving a criminal result, which positively affects the formation of a criminal intent, the purpose of committing a crime, that is, a situation that contributes to the commission of a crime. It should be noted that any criminogenic situation does not independently lead a person to commit a crime.

The criminogenic situation at the time of committing a crime is a special level of a person's relationship with the environment. In this connection, the propensity to commit a crime in a person with negative characteristics turns into a specific behavior under the influence of a criminogenic situation. The impact of a specific life situation on a person committing a specific crime has the following image:



Crimes are committed not because of sudden criminogenic situations, but because of certain stable personal characteristics and values of a person.

**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 competent assessment of the act committed by the 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 framework of 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<sup>1</sup>.

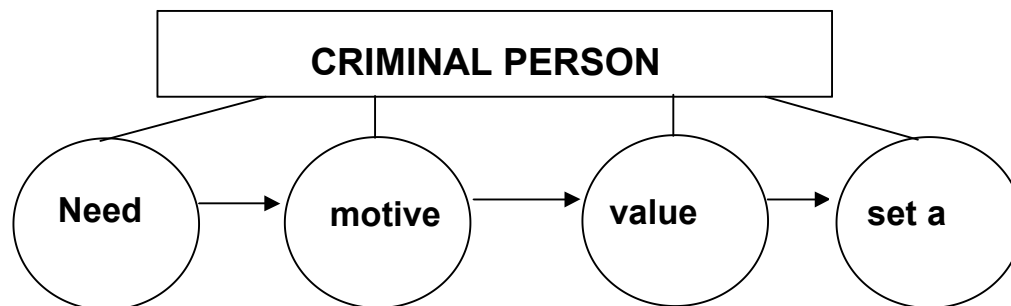
**The needs of persons who have committed crimes mainly have the following characteristics:**

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

**Three levels should be distinguished in the typology of a criminal:**

- general type of criminal;
- criminal person of a certain category;
- a certain type of criminal person.

At the same time, each type of criminal has its own "personal scheme"



direction.

All severe motivational characteristics of a criminal person are related to stable methods, relevant training and skills specific to their criminal behavior.

**Thus, the criminal behavior of a person is formed through the system of the following characteristics of certain criminal significance:**

- a) degree of criminality of the person;**
- b) object where criminal activities are mainly directed;**
- c) predominance of criminal motives;**
- g) stable, well-developed methods of committing crime;**
- d) general defects (anomalies) of mental self-control.**

All these components of criminalization, although their origins are different, are interrelated. The main motivation for the individual's criminal actions is the general social (macroenvironment) and microenvironment conditions. Among the microenvironmental conditions, the environment of criminals and the criminal subculture in the early stages of a person's upbringing in society are the most important. The criminal's "suitability" to the criminal environment and criminal subculture is one of his important typological features.

Criminal subculture is not only a factor of the criminal tendency of criminals, but it is also a tool of negative socialization, transfer of criminal experience to new generations.

The social danger of the criminal subculture, which is difficult to overcome, lies in the density of the environment of criminals, the creation of an atmosphere of criminal romance, which attracts the socially unstable part of young people.

In conclusion, it can be said that the criminal orientation is associated with deficiencies in social management and social control, an increase in the number of objects of criminal aggression, serious deficiencies in the activities of law enforcement agencies, corruption of officials in power, and deficiencies in general social and legal socialization. liq. All criminal types correspond to three "classic" types of criminals - violent, malicious, and malicious and violent. They combine the criminal values and moral characteristics of the criminal.

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