



Research Article

CRIMINOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE COMMITTED MERCENARY AND VIOLENT CRIMES

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the specific characteristics of the perpetrators of violent crimes selfish, causes, and conditions them to commit crimes, classification and category of youth who have committed crimes with violence for personal gain, as well as the necessary measures to take to prevent this type of crime.

KEYWORDS

Youth, self-serving purpose, self-serving and violent crimes, categories of youth who committed self-serving and violent crimes.

INTRODUCTION

Certain psychophysiological features of a person are formed in connection with her age. A special place in criminology is occupied by the study of the personality of the criminal, divided into types, identifying the

causes and conditions that allowed them to commit crimes.



The personality of a young criminal who has committed a crime with the use of violence is distinguished by the strength of the desire for self-expression, obtaining high appreciation of persons from his immediate environment.

The personality of young people who commit violent crimes, as well as the personality of the criminal as a whole, has an egoistic character. Because the main feature of people who commit violent crimes is that they strive to stand out from others. Also, young people have an increased interest in valuable objects and things compared to others, which ultimately leads to an increase in their needs. However, in most cases, the fact that some young people are under the care of their parents, do not work, leads to the fact that they commit crimes using violence for selfish purposes.

Young people strive to ensure that they choose convenient and easy ways, in particular through crime, in order to meet their current needs faster.

At the same time, the proximity and similarity of the interests of young people leads to the fact that they commit group crimes on the way to achieving their goals. This means that in this case, being strongly attached to an informal group, they do not try to show their activity, their abilities in forms approved at the official level, but rather can commit a crime using violence for selfish purposes, based on the task assigned to them as part of the group.

It should be particularly noted that not all types of crimes are committed in a group way, and their specificity determines the commission of a crime in a single case.

It should be noted that young people who have committed a crime of violence with a selfish purpose can be classified as follows:

- 1) Signs characterizing the legal status of the subject;
- 2) Signs characterizing demographic (physical) and other features of the criminal's personality;
- 3) Features of criminal actions of a person, as well as the relationship of the subject with the victim.

If a person is assigned to the first group by nationality, military service, official position, occupation, etc., then to the second group – by gender, health status, to the third group by the case in which he committed a crime or was closely related to the victim, as indicated in the definition, etc.

Youth crime has the same causes as adult crime, but the mechanism of their impact on crime is significantly different. These reasons have a significant impact on the formation of personality. This upbringing includes organizational and spontaneous aspects, the influence of upbringing and relevant social practices [2].

The question of the existence of personality traits that would become the basis for the identification of a separate social personality type continues to be the subject of controversy. According to some authors, the criminal as a person stands out among other people [3], while some authors mainly point to the interaction of the individual with the circumstances during the commission of the crime [4].

In general, the social characteristics of a person are associated with the social group to which they belong, which is the basis of a methodological approach to typing.

Young people who have committed crimes with the use of violence for selfish purposes, based on the reasons for the crime they committed, can be divided into two categories:

Firstly, it talks about the social nature, such as short temper, curiosity, a tendency to delinquency, a



tendency to drug addiction and chronic alcoholism, etc.

Secondly, the criminality of young people who have committed a crime is determined not by the fact of criminal behavior, but by its possibility. For example, due to the fact that he grew up in a low-income family, due to unemployment, due to lack of materials, due to lack of a profession, etc. In particular, this category of youth is a category of “random criminals” who commit crimes under the influence of conditions. Criminal youth of this category commits crimes and becomes a criminal only as a result of interaction with the social environment.

Therefore, there is a need to identify this category of persons in a timely manner, improve their social environment, provide the necessary social support to the individual, strengthen the impact on educational and preventive work.

It shows that the categories of young people who have committed crimes with the use of violence for selfish purposes differ depending on their specifics:

the formation of a personality in conditions of active socio-moral influence, monitoring of antisocial behavior and behavior in the family, etc.;

the existence of a system of all kinds of immoral and antisocial acts even after taking measures of influence from society and the state environment and its system of values and norms;

the activity of the individual in the context of the commission of a crime and the commission of a crime in conditions where there are usually no serious reasons.

The above characteristic is general in nature and does not reflect the diversity of criminogenic personality types.

However, the social system of crime prevention, punishment and moral correction of offenders should take into account the peculiarities inherent in certain groups of persons. Usually, such characteristics are taken into account based on two main features: the degree of criminogenicity of personality disorder and the nature of this disorder.

Based on a complex criterion that takes into account the characteristics of the microcosm of youth, data on their behavior before committing a crime, the features of the content side of consciousness, three types of adolescents committing intentional crimes are noted: coherent criminogenic, situational criminogenic and situational types.

Especially important are defects in the mechanism of interaction between a social personality and the environment in difficult conditions – problematic and conflict situations. The crime is committed under the influence of circumstances arising from the fault of other persons. At the same time, the norms of morality and rights are violated by other subjects. At the same time, under appropriate circumstances, a person can either justify his own and someone else's antisocial behavior, even a crime, or not know other, legal and moral ways to resolve conflicts. The conditions under which the crime is committed are crucial here.

The study of any obstacles, problems in the prevention of crime among young people requires consideration of some general provisions related to the analysis of the content of their social category, its formation, development and place in society, social factors affecting the formation of ideals, values, goals and

active life position of young people, age characteristics and the application of necessary preventive measures.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his Message to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, paying special attention to youth issues, noted: “World experience shows that investments invested in the comprehensively harmonious upbringing of the younger generation bring ten, a hundred times greater benefits to society” [5]. At the same time, he suggested calling 2021 in our country “The Year of Youth Support and Public Health Promotion”, noting the further development and continuation of large-scale work in this direction.

Proceeding from the above, in order to carry out effective preventive work with young people who commit crimes with the use of violence for selfish purposes, to ensure their presence in social life, it is advisable to implement the following measures:

first, to study the problems faced by young people who have committed a crime and help in solving them with the help of a “civil” approach;

secondly, the formation of a clear list of young people in need of social protection during the work of the “mahalla”, as well as their inclusion in the “Book of Youth” and the implementation of necessary measures based on regular analysis;

thirdly, providing close assistance in organizing “family” work in makhallas to identify existing problems of young people, in particular, young families, including obtaining preferential loans taking into account their financial difficulties, providing housing, engaging in entrepreneurial activity.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the systematic organization and implementation of measures to improve the effectiveness of measures to

solve social problems, education and upbringing of young people, who are the future of today's Uzbekistan, plays an important role in preventing any manifestations of crimes committed with the use of violence for selfish purposes.

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