

THE PROCEDURE FOR RESEARCHING THE IDENTITY OF THE OFFENDER

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This article considers the features of the typology of the personality of the offender. It also analyzes the circumstances before and after the crime, which affect the identity of the offender.

Key words: personality of criminals, typology of criminals, socio-typological and socio-role characteristics, psychological dependence of criminals.

The defense counsel must know the details of the accused, taking into account the circumstances of the accused before and after the crime.

In the typology of the identity of criminals, three factors must be distinguished:

- 1) general type of the offender;
- 2) the identity of a certain category of criminal;
- 3) the identity of a particular offender.

These circumstances are divided into general, special and unique. By studying an individual criminal, you can study his personality, including the common features of other criminals, as well as unique, unique features. Both give a complete picture of the face.

The mechanism of social detection of crime requires a combination of two approaches to the study of the individual: socio-typological and socio-role. Socio-typological approach analyzes the social status of the individual, the relevant social norms, their adoption and implementation. In the second case, the person is considered an active person, a subject of social relations. The social role method allows you to see the objective criminogenic principles and functions, as they impose obligations on a person that are contrary to applicable law.

The psychological dependence of criminals differs from the nature of many people. Depending on the social nature of its development and education, each person is characterized by a desire to unite with other people to meet their needs and goals. In this interaction, a person acquires a certain position, including dependence and subordination. Unlike criminals, law-abiding people can leave a group in unfavorable circumstances, get rid of unsatisfactory connections, or try to change their internal situation to such circumstances.

Experience has shown that different types of crimes are characterized by different distortions of the offender's intentions.

Certain misconduct of the subject is determined by both the external situation (objective factor) and the point of view of the subject, one of which becomes the intention (subjective factor) at the level of consciousness. These relationships accumulate the subject's past life experience, the results of his upbringing, the influence of the family, a particular social group, etc. One of the most important components of the causal complex of crime is the dissatisfaction of the population's demand as participants in the consumer sector due to the backwardness of the population's solvency.

Today it is well known that the gap between the need for material and commodity values and services and the possibility of their implementation leads to negative social consequences. Here it is necessary to distinguish at least two options for the formation of criminal behavior. Lack of consumer goods and services affects the perception of the population, which creates a negative social attitude, which affects the level of criminal activity of the population.

Deficiency is one of the conditions for committing a crime. The balance between supply and demand is actively used by various entrepreneurs, who increase their solvency through illegal activities. Contributes to the spread of consumerism, speculation, fraud, bribery, private entrepreneurship, commercial intermediation [5, p. 100].

The personality of a violent criminal is usually characterized by a low level of social status, which reflects the shortcomings of the main areas of education: family, school, production [3, p. 217].

This person's motivation is characterized by arrogance, constant conflict with a part of the environment, self-justification. Alcoholism here is often characterized by urgency, which activates the criminal attitude. When explaining the form of criminal intent, it is necessary to combine knowledge of the general patterns of crime with a careful study of the identity of the offender.

It is characterized by people who are mentally unstable, have low legal awareness, a weak level of general culture, are easily agitated, and are prone to compromise between people. Hooliganism in one person can be an emotional sign and an example for others. The psychology of killers shows that they are highly dependent on another person.

Murderers are usually people who are always difficult to adapt to life freely and independently. The fact of the crime shows that communication with the victim is impossible for other people. It is important to keep in mind that this dependence can be realized not only in contact with the victim, but also with someone else.

The main factor in the onset of murder is the ontogenetic stage – the possibility of freedom as a result of the rejection of a potential criminal by other people. The vast majority of murders are committed intentionally, and experience shows that a third of them are premeditated [4, p. 13-18].

According to statistics, a study of people convicted of murder (500 people) showed that about half of those convicted of murder began drinking at an early age. Alcohol increased aggression several times and aggravated it. Aggressive actions are mainly manifested in intimidation, beatings, insults and fights, ie they are directed against individual and public order. If men predominate, more than half of the victims are women.

In the third case, the killer and the victim were strangers or met before the crime. In 30% they are relatives, and in 8.6% they are married; in other cases – acquaintances, colleagues, neighbors. Most murders are committed between the ages of 20 and 30. The crime was typ-

ical of all groups of convicts for particularly serious murders, which involved animals, children, the elderly and women. An analysis of the educational situation shows that convicts convicted of murder are one and a half times more likely to be in dangerous situations than safe ones.

In childhood, about 20% grew up without parental care. The third part was brought up in a single-parent family, 9% – without a mother, 75% – without a father. In every fifth case, the incompleteness of the family was due to the conviction of the parents. The most criminogenic factor is the mother's conviction.

The analysis revealed that aggressive behavior in childhood has a criminal character in adolescence and adolescence. One third of those surveyed were convicted for the first time between the ages of 16 and 17. These people are unfair to work, violate labor discipline, drink alcohol and cause constant conflicts. Of the 500 people convicted of aggravated murder, 380 underwent forensic psychiatric examination. In 180 cases, every second specialist who passed the examination noted irrational cases: chronic alcoholism, psychopathy, organic diseases of the brain, oligophrenia, etc.

It should be noted that in a special section, legal psychology, studying everyday and professional insanity, considers the psychological aspects of the crime of negligence.

Due to the rapid development of technology and the penetration of powerful energy sources in many areas of life, the public threat of unconscious crimes has increased sharply. Therefore, the most important task is to reveal the psychological mechanism of the crime of negligence, which allows to link the act of negligence with personal characteristics [2, p. 162-170].

Negligence is often used as «negligence», «indifference», «carelessness», «inconvenience» and others, but such phrases have a socio-ethical character, rather than a psychological description of the processes for which the mechanism of occurrence is not recognized [1, p. 506-511].

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ПОРЯДОК ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ ПРЕСТУПНИКА

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В данной статье рассматриваются особенности типологии личности преступника. Также анализируются обстоятельства до и после совершения преступления, влияющие на личность преступника.

Ключевые слова: личность преступников, типология преступников, социально-типологические и социально-ролевые характеристики, психологическая зависимость преступников.