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## CRIMINOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PERPETRATORS OF BULLYING

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**Berdiyaliyev Bakhtiyor Erkinovich**

**Independent Researcher Of University Of Public Safety Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan**

### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes issues related to the criminological description of the perpetrators of bullying. Also, the article examines the opinions of scientists on the characteristics and description of a thug criminal, and gives relevant suggestions and recommendations.

### KEYWORDS

Bullying, perpetrator, person, perpetrator, subject, behavior, individual, causes, factors, description.

### INTRODUCTION

The person of the criminal is, first of all, the person of the subject of the crime. According to the criminal legislation, the subject of the crime must have the necessary indicators to find him exactly the subject. There are three such indicators: a natural person (in some countries of the world, the possibility of finding legal entities as the subject of a crime is provided, which is difficult to agree with), the person has reached a certain age (according to the legislation of several CIS countries, 14, 16, 18 years old, some countries of the world are criminal and according to the codes - an even younger age) and sanity.

But only the criminal-legal characteristics of the subject of the crime are not enough to describe the person of the criminal. The fact that a particular subject commits a crime serves only as a basis for recognizing the existence of the person who committed the crime.

The identity of the criminal subject includes various other indicators of a person, which are mainly related to the characteristics of criminal behavior. Criminal behavior, first of all, is determined by the environment that surrounds a person. But, at the same time, it also reflects certain inclinations, aspirations, behavioral motives and goals of a person. Naturally, no matter what negative characteristics a person has, if he has

not committed a crime, he cannot be considered a criminal. The state of having committed a crime characterizes a certain person as an antisocial person, but does not fully explain his essence.

In order to fully describe and evaluate the personality of a criminal, it is necessary to take into account all the qualities and characteristics that determine both his positive and negative behavior, and the share of negative social characteristics in the system of all characteristics characteristic of him.

As a phenomenon of social existence, crime is determined by the specific characteristics of the individuals who attack social relations. Each specific criminal act reflects these characteristics. In the end, the person who commits a criminal act has a world view that determines his negative attitude towards social relations - the object of criminal aggression.

As noted by Q.Abdurasulova, the identity of the subject of the crime it should be studied at three levels: from the point of view of the general concept of the criminal personality, from the point of view of identifying the characteristics of criminals belonging to different categories, and at the level of the person who committed a specific crime (for example, people who commit crimes such as theft, murder, defamation, carjacking, etc.).

At these levels, the level of studying a person and identifying his signs can be different, because the level of generalization (abstraction) here is different. The identity of the subject of the crime can be relatively fully described at the level of the person who committed the specific crime. But the study of criminals belonging to a certain category (for example, recidivists, minors, persons who have committed crimes against property, against the state, violence,

etc.) will shed light on the personality of the criminal in terms of the characteristics of such persons and, accordingly, develop certain measures to combat the relevant categories of crimes. helps out.

At the same time, the general concept of "criminal personality" is also useful for studying and taking into account the correlation of human qualities and characteristics with criminality. In the special literature, one cannot agree with the opinion of some scientists, in particular, Professor Yu. D. Bluvshstein, that it is appropriate to abandon the general concept of "criminal personality". When analyzing the causes (factors) of bullying, it is first necessary to study the set of events, events and processes that require the commission of this act, feed it, and ensure its increase.

According to the analysis of criminal cases, it was found that the following factors affect the perpetrators of bullying: 1) the perpetrator's desire to show his strength (36%); 2) behavior disregarding the rules of conduct in society and legal norms (22.5%); 3) falling under the influence of previous criminals (5.5%); 4) dissatisfaction with marriage and hatred of others (4%); 5) other motives (revenge, jealousy, hatred, etc.) (32%). In addition to the above, it was observed that a person imitates peers, adults, especially minors (7.5%).

Based on the results of surveys conducted in the research, the promotion of violence in the mass media has a negative impact on social consciousness, forming aggressive behavior towards others, or forming moral retardation, indifference to the pain of others .

The identity of the criminal plays an important role in the mechanism of committing a particular crime. Because crime is a product of human thinking. In this regard, F. Y. Gall believes that "crime is the product of the person who committed it, therefore, the nature of

the crime depends on the nature of this individual and the environment in which he lives" .

This creates the need to study the identity of the criminal. Therefore, the identity of the criminal has always been the focus of researchers' attention as the main issue of criminology. The person of the criminal is first of all the person of the subject of the crime .

The concept of "criminal person" who commits the crime of bullying is closely related to "human person", which is a social concept in a broad sense. A criminal person who commits bullying refers to a specific person who commits bullying as defined by the law, and "criminal person" refers to the content of his or her specific characteristics and behaviors. E.O.Alakhanov says that the criminal personality is composed of the words "person" which is a general social concept and "criminal" which is a socio-legal concept. Criminal personality is a set of legally significant political-social, mental and physical characteristics of a person who has committed a crime.

In the science of criminology, the main structural elements of the person of the subject of the crime are more fully described. In general, this content includes socio-demographic, socio-ethical, socio-psychological, socio-legal characteristics that determine specific characteristics and features of the criminal.

Here are some important proposals of criminologists about the criminal personality scheme. According to R. Dushanov, the personality of the criminal is a set of the criminal's main intellectual and spiritual qualities, mental and physical condition .

The concept of the identity of the criminal who commits bullying uniquely expresses the social characteristics of the criminal, that is, it serves to reveal the "social image" of the person. That is why in

criminology, a person is described from the point of view of material reality - height, stature, eyes, eyebrows, etc., while in criminology, a person is defined through his social circumstances .

In the legal literature, a criminal person is understood as a set of social and socially conditioned characteristics, signs, connections, and relationships that characterize a person who violates the criminal law, and simultaneously with other personal conditions and circumstances, affect his criminal behavior. The criminal personality is seen as a special social type, and its characteristics are expressed in "... the presence of negative social qualities that indicate the desocialization of the person, as well as the selection and implementation of negative social roles".

"The content of the majority of human behavior is determined not by its biological characteristics, not by the short-term and often accidental impact of external circumstances, but by the individual's entire life path," says N.V. Kudryavtsev.

The higher the excitement and, moreover, the emotional tension in the emergence of criminal behavior, the more it affects his mental perception and will. Therefore, the effect of emotions on the human mind depends on various factors. A person's emotional behavior affects some of his organs. Human behavior is not only causally related to his personality, but also related to biological and psychophysiological conditions .

It can be seen that a bully is a product of the environment, social and historical conditions. His spiritual development takes place under the influence of material and spiritual factors. However, they do not affect the individual to the same extent. Of decisive importance - the real material progress of the life and

activity of society belongs to social existence. From a psychological point of view, minors at this age form a "hierarchy" of life values, their behavior is affected by the lack of life experience, the incomplete formation of the system of social behavior skills, and as a result, the situational nature of most of the committed actions.

Studying the person who committed the crime is not a goal in itself. Ultimately, the theoretical foundations of individual prevention of crimes are criminological knowledge about the personality of the criminal, the causes and mechanisms of his criminal behavior.

Criminological description of the criminal who committed bullying, various aspects of the social life and life experience of the person who committed bullying, which are directly or indirectly related to the anti-social behavior of the person, and which condition or facilitate the committing of bullying, or help to understand the reasons for committing it, and is seen as a system of signs (symptoms) describing their appearance.

B.V.Volzhenkin suggests dividing the characteristics of the criminal personality into three groups: 1) general characteristics of the person as a member of society; 2) special characteristics of the criminal's personality that allow him to be distinguished from other citizens, but are common to all criminals (describing his level of social danger); 3) specific characteristics of the criminal character that characterize this person. N.T.Vedernikov proposes to divide personality traits into two groups: a) individualizing traits (information about a person's biography, financial situation, physical and mental health); b) social (productive, political and family) description of the person. Yu. D.Blushtein distinguishes demographic, social, legal, psychological and biological (medical) characteristics of a criminal.

A. B. Sakharov initially proposed to divide the characteristics of the criminal into socio-demographic, socio-psychological and socio-biological categories. However, later he changed his mind to a certain extent and removed the set of biological characteristics of a person from the list.

The study of the criminal personality allows to draw conclusions about general criminological factors based on the generalization of the characteristics and causes of individual criminal behavior.

However, the study of the identity of the perpetrator of bullying is not limited to the criminological or preventive significance. Because information or knowledge about the identity of the criminal who committed the hooliganism plays an important role in solving crimes and exposing the culprits, qualifying the act, assigning punishment and ensuring their execution.

Therefore, in Article 54 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (general grounds for sentencing), it is established that the court shall take into account the nature of the crime and the degree of social danger, the reason for the act, the nature and amount of the damage caused, the identity of the culprit, and mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

Criminological information about a person who committed bullying is essentially based on information about the personality of the criminal and his behavior. These data are based on positive and negative interactions of the criminal's individual characteristics with the social environment that influenced his formation as a person.

In particular, when talking about the criminological description of hooliganism, it is necessary to reveal the characteristics that characterize the person who



committed this crime. In this regard, first of all, it is necessary to solve a practical task. The way of life of a person who commits bullying is evaluated as an active process of decisive importance in his spiritual image, which, like all socially significant actions, is the result of a person's personal activity. In each specific situation, only the person himself decides to commit a crime.

In the person of the bully, such a decision is "existed" as an internal belief and awareness. In this case, the person is ready to commit bullying. Although the "bully person" is a conditional concept, this conditionality does not exclude the study of such a person separately. The most important aspect in this matter is the personality of the person, the specific characteristics of criminal behavior and lifestyle.

Therefore, V.N. Kudryavtsev, as a separate social category of a person, the identity of a thug is directly related to the specificity of criminal behavior. He believes that it is always necessary to keep in mind that deviant behavior is qualitatively different from any other form of social danger. As a "social personality", it can be considered as a kind of "window" that allows you to see the circumstances that formed the personality of the bully. It becomes possible to determine the social conditions that determine criminal behavior, which clarifies the individual's "contribution" to entering the criminal path.

More precisely, it helps to determine the behavioral system and biophysiological characteristics that caused the tendency of a person to commit a crime. "Thug personality" reflects the real-life category of criminals. This demonstrates the necessity and importance of criminological research of individuals who have committed bullying. Constant, continuous study of the person of the bully allows to systematically identify and evaluate the unique characteristics,

interests, aspirations, needs and other aspects of this category of persons, and ultimately serves to form a database of activities to combat this type of crime.

The information obtained about the bully is useful in choosing an effective system of measures and specific preventive methods and tools aimed at having a preventive effect on this category of persons. It is not appropriate to identify the signs that are not characteristic of the "bully personality", because such an approach does not give results for the theory and practice of combating the crime of hooliganism, for this it is necessary to determine only the factors related to the conditioning of criminal behavior. In this case, the existence of the following three interrelated problems is noticeable: the person, the act he committed and its reasons. In this, one can see the specific characteristics of the bully, that is, certain warning and signaling aspects that express the tendency of the person to commit bullying. Usually, these aspects serve to make an individual diagnosis of a person's likelihood of committing bullying in a specific situation under the influence of one or another situation in certain life conditions.

herefore, the effectiveness of bullying prevention cannot be achieved without identifying, studying and taking into account aspects that indicate a person's tendency to commit bullying. At the same time, categorization of the perpetrators of bullying is also required for differentiation of preventive measures and individual approach.

The classification of criminals has an important analytical and preventive value, and it helps to study the causes of crime more thoroughly and comprehensively, and to develop a system of crime prevention and forecasting. Therefore, the classification of criminals remains one of the most

urgent, but still poorly studied, problems of criminology.

As noted in the literature, the idea of categorization (typing) of criminals is based on information about their specific groups. Therefore, G.A.Avanesov believes that "in order to study the personality of a criminal and his structure in depth, it is necessary to understand the unique characteristics of such a person". As can be seen, there is a relationship between personality and structure. Therefore, the basis of the research is the structure of the person, because without understanding the structure of the person, it is impossible to understand the mechanism of criminal behavior.

In essence, the personality structure has two bases, one of which is psychological, which determines the individuality of a person, and the other is social bases, which determine the social role and experience activity in one or another social sphere. However, in any case, the person's identity is studied. It is the criminal direction of a person's behavior and the factors determining his personality that are studied.

Any social category of a person is, of course, nothing more than a generalized form of social relations expressed in the needs, interests, goals, direction of an individual. In this sense, in our opinion, there are various socio-psychological elements in the criminal personality structure.

So, while giving examples of methodical study of the identity of criminals, we would like to draw attention to the need to take into account various typological criteria in this process. In our opinion, in approaching the subject of research, this approach can serve as a general, compatible criteria for dividing the thug criminal personality into a number of types proposed

by related scientific fields, and a typology based on motivation.

Summing up from the above, as well as based on the typological description of the thug criminal determined according to the scientific tradition and the results of special cases devoted to this problem, as well as the conclusions drawn on the basis of our personal research, according to the nature and content of the motivation of the crime, in general, criminals can be divided into the following criminal types:

- a) type of violent person - type 6u can include persons who usually commit acts of violence, murder and bodily harm in the household. These are persons who have a negative attitude towards human life, health, physical integrity, and others;
- b) malicious - violent type - a type of person with a very high level of social danger, who has carefully mastered anti-social views that involve achieving personal, primarily material interests by any means, including putting a person's life on the line;
- c) greedy type - the motivation characteristic of the malicious type of criminals, including the type of person motivated by the need to ensure family stability;
- g) non-careful type - people who treat the rules lightly, irresponsibly, indifferently - make up the majority of those who commit crimes by accident, due to carelessness;
- d) dependent type - representatives of this type are characterized by committing various crimes due to addiction to drugs, alcohol or family or work.

a) random criminals - those who, as a result of random circumstances, committed a crime contrary to the general description of their previous behavior;

b) situational criminals - unstable personality traits

and those who committed crimes under the influence of living conditions;

c) unstable criminals - those who deviated from the norms of behavior accepted in the society, but nevertheless did not master them firmly;

g) professional criminals - those who are determined to achieve their goals by committing crimes.

Presenting this typology based on the nature, depth and persistence of criminogenic motivation, we deliberately did not connect it with the official presence or absence of conviction and recidivism, type of punishment, age, profession, etc. We also did not try to focus the typology on the nature of criminal behavior, this typology has already been sufficiently considered in the science of criminology. This view corresponds precisely to the approach based on the study of the person in the direction of motivation, because, in our opinion, not every recidivist fits the type of professional criminal, and it is possible that a person sentenced for the first time fell into prison due to random circumstances.

The general conclusion is that almost all criminologists agree that any classification is conditional to a certain extent. The classification of criminals can be different, depending on what criterion is used as a basis for classification or what is the purpose of the classification. For this reason, in practice, one can meet thug criminals who do not fit into any of the above-mentioned types, and at the same time have "mixed" characteristics.

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