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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL'S PERSONALITY

Sauranbek Samit

3rd year student of the specialty "Jurisprudence"

L.N.Gumilyov ENU, Astana, Kazakhstan

Scientific supervisor – PhD, senior lecturer Kalmaganbetova D.B.

The psychology of criminal offenders is an important area of research that helps to understand and explain many aspects of criminal activity. In this essay, we will consider the main aspects of the psychology of criminals, their characteristics, motives and factors, as well as possible approaches to their rehabilitation and socialization, and examples from other states. Psychological characteristics of criminal offenders. The psychology of criminal offenders is a subject of interest to many researchers, as it allows them to understand why people commit crimes and what factors influence their behavior. One of the main characteristics of criminals is the violation of social norms and rules, which may be associated with various psychological characteristics. One of the key aspects of the psychology of criminals is the study of their personal characteristics and psychological characteristics. Many studies show that criminals often have certain psychological characteristics, such as aggressiveness, low self-esteem, unstable emotional state and lack of empathy. These features can be both the result of innate factors and the result of the influence of external circumstances and environmental conditions. Also, criminals often show a lack of empathy and the ability to adapt to society, which makes them less inclined to comply with laws and moral norms.

Motives of crimes and their classification. The motives of criminals' crimes can be diverse and depend on the specific situation, personal characteristics and external circumstances. Among the main motives are the following:

1. Material motives: They include the desire to obtain money, valuables or other material benefits by committing a crime.

2. Emotional motives: They may be associated with a desire for revenge, hatred, envy or other emotional states.

3. Psychological motives: They include the desire for a sense of power, control, or satisfaction of certain psychological needs.

4. Social motives: They may be related to the desire to attract attention, gain respect, or belong to a particular group or community.

The criminal behavior of criminals can be caused by various factors, which can be both internal and external. Among the main factors are the following:

1. Social factors: include poverty, unemployment, lack of social support, unfavorable living conditions and other social problems.

2. Psychological factors: include the presence of psychological disorders, low self-esteem, lack of empathy, aggressiveness and other psychological characteristics.

3. Biological factors: may play a role in the formation of criminal behavior, including genetic predispositions, brain disorders and other biological aspects.

4. Cultural and historical factors: include the influence of culture, traditions, education and other aspects of the environment on the formation of worldviews and values.

Approaches to rehabilitation and re-socialization of criminals:

Effective rehabilitation and re-socialization of criminals play an important role in preventing recidivism and integrating back into society. There are several approaches to the rehabilitation of criminals, including:

1. Psychological rehabilitation: includes the implementation of psychological programs aimed at correcting the negative behavioral and psychological characteristics of criminals.

2. Social rehabilitation: includes providing social support to criminals, training in adaptation skills in society, assistance in finding employment and other measures.

3. Educational rehabilitation: includes training criminals in new skills, professions and activities that can help them successfully recover in society.

4. Medical rehabilitation: includes the provision of medical care and treatment for criminals with mental or physical illnesses.

The psychology of criminal offenders is an important area of research that helps to understand the motives and factors that influence criminal behavior. The study of the psychological characteristics of criminals makes it possible to develop effective strategies for crime prevention and rehabilitation of criminals, which contributes to the creation of a safer and more humane society. Understanding the psychology of criminals is the key to creating a safer society. Exploring the dark corners of the human mind allows you not only to investigate crimes, but also to prevent them, as well as to help those who have already set foot on the criminal path to return to normal life.

Rehabilitation of criminals is an important aspect of criminal justice in many countries. Different countries apply different approaches and programs to rehabilitate criminals, and many of them can be useful in other contexts. Here are some examples of approaches and tips for rehabilitating criminals from some countries:

1. Norway: Norway is known for its humane approach to the rehabilitation of criminals. One of the key ideas is the focus on re-socialization through training and employment. Important elements are the creation of conditions for education and employment in prison conditions, as well as support after release.

2. Sweden: Sweden also attaches great importance to re-socialization. The main goal is to prevent relapse through education and employment. An important element is an individualized approach to each prisoner, taking into account his personal circumstances and needs.

3. Germany: Germany also sets itself the task of re-socializing criminals. Special attention is paid to educational and vocational training programs, as well as psychological assistance and support.

4. Japan: Japan uses the concept of rehabilitation through work and self-improvement. Prisoners participate in various work projects and training programs that help them develop skills and learn new ways of thinking.

5. USA: There are many different rehabilitation programs in the United States, and approaches can vary greatly depending on the state. However, many states focus on education and training, as well as post-release support programs.

These examples show that different countries apply different approaches to the rehabilitation of criminals, but an important element in all these approaches is an individualized approach and focus on education, employment and support after release. Kazakhstan can adopt methods from other countries in the fight against crime.

Crime as a social phenomenon is associated with certain antisocial behavior of people. Only with a detailed study of all the characteristics of a criminal personality using the means and methods of various scientific branches can the reasons for her behavior be revealed and explained, and the most effective methods for preventing crimes can be determined. Studying the identity of a criminal is an important part of preventive work, and also allows you to identify a criminal personality at an early stage.

A full-fledged study of the criminal's personality should not be limited to the establishment of only individual, common features that often superficially characterize the personality. A more detailed scheme for studying the personality of the criminal should be built, including the biography of the person, criminal law information, social, moral, mental and biological characteristics. But not always even knowing such characteristics about a person can accurately identify the perpetrator. There is such a thing as a "mask of normality". Its essence lies in the fact that a person who has committed a crime (crimes) can manifest himself as a positive and socially adapted person without arousing suspicion from others. This fact should also be taken into account. Persons who have not yet committed a crime, but are inclined or preparing for it, should also be monitored. Of course, even with constant and comprehensive monitoring of a person's life, it is impossible to accurately determine whether they will commit a crime or not, but this method will at least slightly minimize the risk of committing illegal acts, and in some cases predict crimes.

It is also worth noting that a comprehensive study of the criminal's personality is not possible without identifying the types of groups of criminals. In this article, some of them were considered: depending on the stability of criminogenic qualities, according to the direction of criminal behavior, according to the degree of public danger.

It is unacceptable to see only a criminal in a person. It is important to consider him as a unique person with his own problems and experiences, to take into account psychological characteristics, life circumstances and other most profound reasons for the crime he committed.

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