

## **Criminological Characteristic of the Crime committed in the Case of Affect and the Identity of the Perpetrator**

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**Annotation:** Articles 98 and 106 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide for liability for the commission of a crime in one of the manifestations of a person's mental state, ie in a state of strong emotional arousal (affect). In addition, strong mental arousal (affect) is enshrined in criminal law as a mitigating circumstance as an important manifestation of a person's mental state. This crime manifests itself as a response to the victim's illegal and immoral behavior. It is the victim's illegal and immoral behavior that is considered a "forgivable" situation and leads to a decrease in the level of social risk of the crime. This article analyzes the composition and qualification of crimes committed in a state of strong emotional excitement under Articles 98 and 106 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the individual characteristics of the offender in a state of affect, his behavior, motivation to commit a crime. The basic approaches to understanding affect, as well as the problems of its legal and psychological understanding, are discussed in detail. As a result of the analysis, the article analyzes the characteristics of the perpetrators of this category of crimes and proposes to further improve the criminal legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** affect, heat of passion, criminal law, psychological state, emotion, affect, criminal personality, evaluation criteria.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Particular importance is attached to the fight against crime in the world, the imposition of punishments based on the principle of justice for crimes committed by the courts, and the liberalization of criminal law. In particular, special importance is attached to the definition of responsibility for crimes committed in connection with the human psyche, the prevention of the state of the subject and the causes and conditions that allow it, the correct quantification of crimes committed in the state of the subject and the improvement of responsibility for their commission, the introduction of international standards in this area.

### **EXPLORE**

It is important to take into account the specific level of public danger of the perpetrator of crimes committed in a state of intense mental arousal (ectect), which in itself takes on the character of occurrence depending on the situation.

Although in the case of strong mental arousal (ectect), the behavior of a person is not characteristic of himself, then it manifests itself in the features and clear socio-psychological qualities of the culprit.

When we evaluate a crime committed in a state of strong mental excitement as a social phenomenon that has a number of reasons leading to the commission of the crime, and not as a socially dangerous act that damages the public relations protected by law, we can testify that in most cases the perpetrator did not have a direct purpose to commit the crime.

The conflict situation that occurs in the state of tektek occurs simultaneously with the process of limiting the ability to control strong emotional energy and physical strength, and it acts as a catalyst that increases the psychological tension of the individual in full swing.

The lack of a stable criminal qualification is usually characteristic of persons who commit crimes committed in a state of strong mental arousal (DSM-IV) and crimes with aggravating content depending on another situation. Among scientists studying the crime of premeditated murder, there is one general opinion: the defining aspect of premeditated murder is inextricably linked with the sensuality, emotionality of the killer, that is, the human psyche [1].

In this situation, a person is characterized by the fact that the decision to commit a crime is not because he is sure of the correctness of this decision, but because this situation occurs in conditions that make it difficult for him to correctly choose his actions and does not give this person the opportunity to make a deeply thought out decision.

Impulsivity of the behavior of a person in the position of the subject makes it difficult for him to choose the right behavior. Therefore, the process of choosing behavior occurs unconsciously, but this does not mean that the behavior will be tolerated, even at this time the individual will be under the influence of a clear social control.

In the personal qualities of the individual, aggressive behavior is manifested in the following two manifestations::

1. A person who does not have sufficient self-management skills. Such individuals tend to respond aggressively, even to situations that are perceived by many as a medium norm or are not paid attention at all. In such emotionally unstable individuals as this affect occurs in the majority of cases as a result of unexpected provoking effects (unexpected aggression, insults, etc.).

2. Individuals with high self-control abilities will be able to suppress their aggressive behavior, but in exceptional cases, they can also engage in hand-to-hand combat against overly aggressive actions. These individuals are distinguished by their predisposition to the occurrence of the trait primarily in relation to the external condition or situation, and the attitude of the trait in a passive form towards the accumulation of mental difficulties that serve the occurrence of the trait in the body[2] . Long-term depression or difficultchiliklar condition can also occur due to an insignificant cause in existing conditions. This means that individuals with both types of personal qualities tend to explode in a affect position. They differ from each other in the peculiarities of the situations that provoke the verb[3].

If the subject of the crime is a criminal – legal concept, then the criminal personality is a socio-biological and socio-psychological concept. The subject of the crime in itself characterizes the signs necessary for the criminal liability for the socially dangerous act of the person. As for the criminal personality-it is a broader understanding of the subject of the crime, which in itself covers a wider range of characters that are excluded from the range of characters that characterize the subject of the crime and the characteristics of the social description of the person[4] . In the science of criminology, as a criminal personality, it is understood "a set of specific socio-psychological characteristics that are caused by a person to commit a crime[5]."

At the same time, this concept plays a criminal and legal role in solving such issues as the appointment of punishment in the criminal law and the release of punishment from punishment. As a confirmation of this opinion, in Article 55 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, there are established mitigating circumstances that should be taken into account in the appointment of a punishment, the commission of a crime on the part of an adult to him, the commission of a crime on the part of a pregnant woman; it included socio-psychological and socio-biological characteristics that characterize a criminal personality, such as committing a crime as a result of severe personal, family circumstances, or in another difficult situation. These characteristics include demographic and sociological signs of the offender (age, family circumstances), his or her biological status at the time of committing the crime (pregnancy, severe personal, caused by family circumstances or other stressful situation).

That's why both q. We support Abdurasulova's view that: "the study of the identity of a criminal who is an object of reality is much more reliable than retrospective evaluation of the circumstances of the past that did not exist by this time in order to determine the causes of a particular crime. The concept of the criminal personality is closely related to the fact that the crime is committed, therefore, some of its signs can also be applied to the person of the criminal. These include, above all, social danger. This will be true only in the fate in which the responsibility for socially dangerous acts that harm the society in all norms of the criminal composition of the criminal law is provided for [6].

"It is important to know the specific characteristics associated with the personality of the offender – the prevention of crimes committed individually, the factors that led to their occurrence, as well as the elimination of the negative impact on the person caused by the crime[7]," he believes O. Zakirova. "The person, - writes G.M. Reznik, - it is considered the most complex object for any sphere of knowledge, it is not given a complete definition in any science, but rather each science interprets the individual in its own way[8]. "All objects that make it possible to commit a crime can not be connected with a criminal person," Jalilov said, taking an unusual approach to the issue. For example, in a subject with a high crime rate, the incidence of crime is often threefold. But it is believed that this factor will be associated not with the personality of the criminal, but with the Crimean environment on the same topic[9].

The subject acquires a peculiar form of behavior in the process of his participation in social relations in society. This process occurs under the control of society and is the result of self – management, manifested in the form of "I".

The different form of behavior is a derivative of preconceived thinking, and how to act in certain situations is formed in consciousness as a certain form of behavior.

In the formation of a pronounced temperament, an important role is played by the process of "accumulation of mental excitation", which occurs as a result of repeated several marotabs. When a situation of the same form appears in a person as a result of a repetition of the same form of behavior, a type of behavior that acts as a compensatory occurs. The sentence in this case is clearly talking about the process of responding to socially dangerous actions of an individual in relation to a life situation. Although the person is mentally ready to react in this form, in most cases he does not deeply understand his actions, and his motivation to justify his actions often acquires a superficial character.

In a certain life situation, a person must be to some extent emotionally ready to respond to a situation that has arisen as the main element of the criminal act, contrary to morality and lawfully.

Referring to the form of behavior that is formed in a person, it is possible that this individual is also formed as a result of the repetition of several marotaba in his imagination. For example, if the subject imagined a situation in which his wife would kill him in case of treason, many marotaba, then in the event that this situation occurred in real life, in the same form, he can commit this crime without any duality. Because until this time this process in the minds of the subject is firmly occupy a solid place as a form of behavior.

When choosing the form of behavior in the case of the subject, an important role is played by the fact that the subject tries to harm exactly to what social value. The reason for us to come to such an opinion is that even in the case of a predicate, a person does not go to harm an object that is very dear to him.

For this reason, a person with a high level of legal consciousness can not intentionally kill a person in a negative state, even if it is to satisfy the need for revenge. Due to the influence of

high legal consciousness, the level of realization of a person's form of manslaughter behavior decreases. In such cases, willpower is necessary in order for the murder to take place, and in its effect, the killing of a person is perceived by a person as a form of behavior.

In this place, it is important to study the psyche of the murderer. The study showed that many (76%) pleaded guilty only to the investigation and judicial proceedings on the classification of their crimes committed by the convicts, regretting what they did. The rest did not recognize their guilt (5,5%) and partially recognized (18,8%) [10].

Even in crimes committed in the case of the fact that the perpetrator often justifies the socially dangerous act committed by himself and considers that he did it right. Our studies have shown that a person who has committed a crime in a case of stroke is characterized by a low level of social adaptability, a high level of sensitivity to surrounding events and a behavioral impulsivity.

E. G. Zhuravel believes that the correct solution of the question of whether the offender was in a state of guilt at the time of the crime, requires a General description of the situation, individual psychological identity of the perpetrator, the psychophysiological state of the perpetrator before the Commission of crime, the nature of the actions of the perpetrator at the time of the crime [11].

When assessing the detected movements, it is first of all necessary to take into account that in these movements, the usual and even purposeful affect signs that provoke the detected are also encountered.

From the above analysis it can be seen that demonstrating emotional willpower instability in certain situations makes it easier for a person to achieve his goals. The spiritual world of man is inclined to behave in this way. Therefore, crimes committed in the form of the use of violence are most often committed by individuals who, for one reason or another, do not have a sense of belonging to the cultural development of society and the corresponding.

It is also possible to base the occurrence of the state of emotional disorder (indiscipline) either in a simple form as a deficiency in human education, or as a series of internal somatogen and external psychogen, heliomagnetic effects provoking it [12].

In the vast majority of cases, individuals who commit crimes in a state of subjugation for some reason do not fully possess such moral Omens as self-control in life, as well as the ability to self-control, to manage one's own feelings, anger and emotions, constitute the formers.

"They tend to respond in a relaxed manner to any individuals or thing that interferes with them. They will be ready to overcome or restore these obstacles or their violated interests (dignity, dignity, respect and other similar circumstances), even if they are justified in inflicting harm to the lives of other persons, " [13] said N.A. Ratinova.

Features such as ignorance in the person who committed the crime, lack of upbringing, lack of Culture, low intellectual level, as well as the fact that one's own actions can cause harm to others, and the inability to correctly assess the situation, are considered one of the factors motivating the commission of a crime in a negative state [14].

On the contrary, the high culture in the individual, patience, the reigning stability of emotions and the presence of the ability to get out of conflict situations serve as a specific immune system that protects the person from the effects of Crime, as well as inhibits the occurrence of a negative state.

In our opinion, the state of nature is manifested in the actions of a person in most situations aimed at restoring his violated rights or rights to himself by punishing the culprit who caused this arbitrarily.

Undoubtedly, individuals who have a high moral education and culture, who have mastered the form of behavior that can be accepted in society, can fully agree with the views of

scientists who believe that those who have a low moral education mentioned above and do not have a higher level of intelligence will not have difficulty managing their emotions in conflict situations than those who

True, the acts of violence, insults or other misconduct committed by someone can lead to the return of a negative response or the manifestation of negative emotions, even in any person who adheres to moral norms in society, but in a person with a high level of legal consciousness and culture, the reaction of the response does not lead to the commission of

A person with a high level of legal consciousness and culture will be able to critically assess his actions from the point of view of the disparity in rights, no matter how strong mental excitement is. The human body also has a strong adaptability ability, which indicates the way out of this or that situation, even in cases of mental disorders [15].

The level of education of a person, his legal worldview, legal culture have a very serious impact on the development of society. These positive properties always have a significant impact on the choice of an individual's own behavior in complex life situations.

Therefore, the inclination to the verb is also to a certain extent the silence of the will. Usually those who are in a predicament are considered individuals who have not learned to manage their emotions, this category of individuals can also be called "emotionally disorganized" individuals in one word. Each individual may encounter difficulties in his or her life in different situations, but does not always allow him or her to develop.

The peculiarity of the crimes under study is that the behavior of a person who committed a crime in a subordinate position is influenced not only by the negative characteristics that characterize his personality (harmful habits and views that contradict established norms in society), but also by the positive aspects that characterize the guilty position of a person in establishing justice in society by S.S. According to research conducted by Niyozova, "in 10 percent of the crime of manslaughter, the victim situation occurs by chance as a result of episodic (temporary) behavior of persons, in 90 percent occurs as a result of active-negative victim behavior of persons[16]."

"It is known that one of the characteristic aspects of crimes committed in the form of "justified" evidence is that there are no special Cardinal intentions in the motivation of guilty behavior." V. Sidorov. In this case, the guilty person is manifested as a complex phenomenon, which manifests itself in a variety of features that are opposite to each other. Although this specificity at first glance does not represent the culprit as a person violating the norms established in society, but shows a specific link between the criminal behavior and the guilty personality. Without distinguishing this attachment from external influences that affect the behavior of an individual, it is necessary to analyze the culprit in conjunction with the zealous actions of the victim, which led to the fact that in a certain situation it acts contrary to the norms established in society.

In the criminological characterization of the criminal personality, socio – demographic characters play an important role . These signs make it possible to accurately determine the sources of the formation of a person and the circumstances that influence the behavior of a subject in a predicate[17].

According to the information revealed in the process of our research, the fact that without conducting forensic psychological examination of the majority of criminal cases, it is found that the behavior of a person at the time of committing a crime was not committed in a state of intense mental excitation, in practice leads to incorrect qualification of crimes of this category. Therefore, the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In the statistical analysis of the number of crimes committed in 2014-2017 years and 9 months of 2018 in a state of strong mental excitation (JK 98, 106-th articles), it was found that the

ratio of these crimes to the total number of crimes is very low. In particular, 7 units in 2014, 10 units in 2015, 10 units in 2016, 12 units in 2017, During the 9 months of 2018, 5 cases were carried out and a criminal case was initiated against 47 persons in total under Articles 98, 106 of the Criminal Code. 38 of those convicted by the court are men, 7 are women,

1 of them are underage persons and 1 of them is over 60 years old. 19 of the 47 persons who were found guilty above were sentenced and sentenced to imprisonment, of which 12 were sentenced to imprisonment [18].

Psychologists confirm that in relation to men, a high level is made up of cases when women become victims of crimes committed in a state of passion. In general, the statistical picture of the crime of women and men in this category of crimes has its own social significance. In this regard, we fully support the opinion of Abdurasulova that the same phenomena of public life have a different impact on the behavior of men and women [19].

The fact that the number of women who commit crimes on the basis of gender is high is determined not by the physiological division of the sexes, but by the discrepancy in the development of social relations that shape behavior and interaction with others in conflict situations [20].

The role that women occupy in society and in the family, the burden of caring for the family, in the vast majority of cases falls on the shoulders of women, is manifested in the features of this category of crimes committed by most women.

The fact that a husband or father puts lipstick on alcoholic products, offending necessarily family members, deception of the male face and other similar situations will harm the female psyche and create the ground for her to quickly fall into the state of a skirt.

Women, by nature, are not inclined to resolve conflict situations with violence, they often confront themselves with the help of ozone with patience and willpower. If, in a state of submission on the part of a woman, another person is raped in relation to his life or health, this is necessarily the result of violence or serious insult or other illegal actions committed against him. Because women by their nature do not react to violence at the level of manslaughter in connection with an illegal act or violence committed against them in marotaba. V. Abdurasulova believes that serious crimes (murder, bodily harm), in which violence is used, are committed by women, mainly in a family environment [21].

On the contrary, the fact that the crime committed by men, in the case of tektekt, is different in that in this category of female crimes, the male personality is subjected to pressure and quickly resents, a sharp reaction to the damage caused by pride and dignity. Men are characterized by the use of force in conflict situations or the inability to cope with it by force, which is a key factor in further accelerating the process, the consumption of alcoholic beverages will be absolutely justified.

As a result of the study of criminal cases, this category of convicts can be divided into the following two groups:

the first group includes persons who for a long time were in a state of mental disorders; they were regularly subjected to violence by the victim, which caused the accumulation of negative emotions resulting from the consumption of several strains marotaba who were in a state of severe mental excitability (ectect) as a result of a similar situation.;

the second group includes convicts who had a normal relationship with the victim, but were unexpectedly committed by the victim as a result of actions contrary to morality or the law, and committed a crime.

There was a good relationship between the victim and the guilty the crime is proved first of all, a high degree of influence of the victim on the formation of strong mental excitement in

guilty of acts contrary to the law or morality, which suddenly makes the victim.

Most of the investigated crimes are committed in connection with family and domestic conflicts (in the family, between relatives, between neighbors and other close acquaintances), which indicates that the victim and the perpetrator are closely acquainted with each other.

According to JK 98 research, 106% of prisoners who have committed crimes under articles 68 are family members and in most cases are persons with multiple children. It is also worth noting that the contribution of married women in this case was 90%. The analysis of the age of commission of the crime by the persons who committed the crime, in the case of a criminal record, also shows us the peculiarity of crimes of this category.

The analysis of crimes of passion committed in the period 2014-2017 provided us with the following data. In particular, it is noteworthy that a significant part of the perpetrators of these crimes are persons with an insufficient level of education and a low level of culture. Of the convicted persons who committed the analyzed crimes, 20.1% are persons with general education, 77.6% are persons with secondary specialized education, and 2.9% are persons with higher education [22].

It should be noted that this concept, which is obsessed with psychology, but has long been used in criminal law as a separate form of committing a socially dangerous act by a person [23]. At the same time, there are different approaches in the legal literature to the question of whether the concept of "tect" should be introduced into criminal law. Sidorov believes that the purpose of introducing the concept of "urunect" in criminal law is to make it difficult to correctly and uniformly apply the rules governing crimes committed in the case of ununct, to strengthen the law by introducing it together with other concepts equally or by expressing it in other words that everyone understands[24] . Other authors, however, opposed the replacement of the concept of "strong state of mental arousal "with the concept of "ectect", without substantiating their own opinion [25]. Given that the concepts of " strong state of mental arousal "and " ectect" are interrelated in general and in particular, N. A. We support Podolny's idea that "strong mental excitability is a clear form of the verb concept".[26]

As can be seen from the above statistics, crimes of this category are committed mainly by persons aged 18 to 30 years. This indicator is especially typical for males. The victims of crimes committed by persons of these age categories are mainly friends of the perpetrator or persons who have close relations with him.

The fact that the age of a person who has committed a crime plays an important role in the study of his personality is primarily due to the fact that the age of the person himself and the resulting worldview arise as a result of the influence that surrounds him in society, manifesting it. According to the results of the study, Olshevskaya came to the following conclusion: "the more at the stage of formation of the central nervous system of a person who has committed a crime, the easier and at the same level the emotional state of a person acquires immunity. [27]"

Research N.R.Zyryanov, show that:" the frequency of excitation of the nervous system and response to external stimuli in adults aged 19 to 24 years is at much higher level than nistan in individuals exceeding this age, and this index also decreases with age as they grow older person."With age, the impact of these situations on the human nervous system becomes less pronounced[28].

The age of 21-50 years differs in its own characteristics. It is at this age that individuals begin to realize their place in society and begin to feel the responsibility of a person who performs a crucial task in the family.

Failures in personal life, problems in family relations, various permanent diseases and other cases of complete disruption of the nervous system, in general, have a negative impact on human activity.

According to the analysis of the conducted statistical studies, in 2014-2017 it was found that 98% of persons who committed crimes under Articles 106, 106 of the Criminal Code were committed by men, 16.6% - by women.

It should also be noted that a significant proportion of the perpetrators of these crimes were persons with adequate education and a low level of culture. 20.1% of the persons who committed the analyzed crimes are persons with general education, 77.6% - with secondary special education and 2.9% - with higher education.

55% of the persons brought to criminal responsibility for the crimes committed in the case of "tect" are engaged in labor activity, and 45% are engaged in educational activities [29].

As a result of the conducted research, we were convinced that isolation from the life of an active society, a low level of worldview and knowledge, an individual's interest and one preference for his actions, the superiority of his personal problems over all, the presence of poverty or family insufficiency in the vast majority of cases tend to act inconsistent with the interests of society.

In the criminological description of these crimes, an important role is played by the individual psychological identity of the person who committed the crime, in particular, the type of nervous activity, temperament, and other psychophysiological identity. These properties contribute to the formation of pectin, which in turn will serve as a motivating factor for the implementation of criminal behavior. All together, the specific characteristics of this person and the circumstances that encourage him to commit another crime, lead us to the conclusion that the main role in the crimes committed in this case is played by the socio-psychological aspects of the individual.

In addition, it is possible to switch to different types of willpower abnormalities, such as the circumstances that motivate the commission of crimes committed in the case of a stroke, various mental disorders, and sometimes even a physical defect of the offender.

According to the analysis, 22.3% of prisoners who committed crimes of this category had physical or mental defects of this level, and 11.7% - mental and psychological stress disorders. This indicator also means that when describing crimes in the genitive case, it is necessary to take into account the individual psychological state of the perpetrator[30].

Thus, it is impossible to imagine that the nature of the individual is separated from society, since the abilities of a person are formed in the process of social relations in society that last for many years, which in turn affects the socio-psychological development of the individual. Social factors play an important role in the human psyche and life. Therefore, not only will an emotional upheaval become the basis for a person to commit obscene acts, but also the socio-economic conditions that laid the foundation for this emotional explosion, and the influence of society, can be an important impetus.

This means that the person who committed the crime in the case of the verb also shows himself in a real sociological way with these actions. Although such a crime is committed without foresight, but it also does not deserve randomness, a person expresses his willful attitude to social values in society through his deliberate actions. This will serve as the basis for the formation and emergence of volitional relationships, as well as the influence of social relations in society.

Prevention of crimes committed in the case of strong mental excitement (ectect) and the definition of the circumstances that allowed him to do it, have some difficulties due to the following factors: first, the perpetrator of such crimes feels emotionless state, which limits the ability to control his actions; second, the reporting of crimes occur, depending on the situation and reasons of the crime and the conditions that allow it to occur may be different. Hekhanaev believes that the reasons for any particular crime will exist on three grounds: in the person himself, in the social environment and in the situation [31].

Victimological prevention of crimes committed in the case of conscription should be



aimed primarily at immediate intervention in the conflict situation between the participants, normalization of the conflict situation between them, as well as preventive work with persons with high ratings.

In criminology, the national and special criminological types of crime prevention differ from each other. Both types of Bund measures can be implemented at several stages of crime prevention. At the first stage, it provides for the solution of the most important social, economic and other problems in the life of society, the promotion of educational and ideological work and other similar activities.

The second stage involves a profile impact on certain social strata (micromuht), in which conflict situations arise and negative phenomena are expected. The third stage is aimed at conducting individual educational work aimed at changing the attitudes of people who are prone to commit crimes in a positive way [32]. For the organization of prevention, it is important to identify and identify the object of influence that gives a specific and consistent tone to this activity. It is here that you need to take into account the personal characteristics of the criminal[33].

Naturally, the planning and implementation of preventive measures aimed at determining the specifics of the occurrence of these crimes is carried out primarily within the framework of general and special criminological measures aimed at preventing other aggression committed against a person with the use of violence. Because these crimes do not differ from each other for the social reasons of their occurrence, and together with them it is worth fighting.

Direct prevention of crimes committed in the case of a criminal act is primarily concerned with the interaction between the victim and the perpetrator, which manifests itself in the occurrence of criminal acts and in the event of a dispute, as well as the elimination of other direct ome.

At the initiative of the victim it is necessary to prevent the onset of jandiala or disputes to the fact there is a situation that is until, until the real reason for committing the crime.

In this situation, it is possible to prevent the commission of a crime only if the person who may become a victim stops his immoral behavior or other careless actions until a response to the culprit is established. Therefore, it is worth conducting an in-depth analysis of the issue of developing preventive measures to ensure that the behavior of the victim is suspended until the cause of the emotional explosion of the culprit is clarified. As we have already noted, the state of strong mental arousal (ectect) is characterized by its short duration and occurrence in an unexpected situation, which makes it natural for us to have difficulties in developing preventive measures aimed at preventing these crimes in the short term.

It is necessary to take into account the circumstances that arise between the culprit in certain situations and those who surround him. Such cases can initially include the socio-demographic characteristics of the victim.

Among the socio-demographic characteristics of the victim, the most important role is played primarily by his age. Because each age period of the individual is characterized by its role in the formation of certain psychophysiological characteristics and attitudes towards the environment. As a person grows up, his social functions in society, his character and attitude to a controversial situation also change. At the same time, when describing the identity of the victim, it is necessary to take into account his level of education and work activity. These signs symbolize the social qualities of the individual and the form in which it behaves in relation to the environment.

As a result of studying the situation, it can be seen that it is also useless in most cases to prevent these situations in conflict situations or to prevent their escalation, in the hope that this will be carried out by the parties to the dispute, so in most cases, to what extent prevention of such

a conflict is possible.

Such interventions are more effective in preventing the response of the perpetrator, especially if they are carried out in order to eliminate the circumstances that created the ground for illegal actions of the victim in the body.

These crimes can be prevented even after the occurrence of an affective state than when the subject appears, only in this situation the affective state is more difficult to overcome, which is the basis for the occurrence or is aimed at eliminating the circumstances that provoked it.

Turning into an EEG state, which turns into actions aimed at depriving a person of life or causing harm to him, it manifests itself as a disease that turns a person into inactivity, and not everyone is able to cope with this condition in a timely manner.

The influence of a person on his emotions is carried out, first of all, by influencing his psyche. The constant functioning of the human mind is considered one of the factors that inhibit the development of intelligence in the body.

"Having the ability to control a high level of consciousness and emotions in the situation that has arisen gives a person the opportunity to reduce the negative movement of the psyche, and also gives a person the opportunity to control both their emotions and their manifestation in their actions." This can be achieved by immediately resting the nervous system during the menstrual cycle. Since the nervous system in the supine position is characterized by its indefatigable development and the power of arousal, at this time, the regulation of the breathing of the human psyche gives him rest or, if there is a small opportunity, prevents the recumbent person from moving to the upper recumbent stage[34].

In order to voluntarily remove the emotional response of the subconscious mind, you must first mobilize the forces of the inner reserve of the human, and use methods and techniques, allowing him to focus on the subject or other positive activities not associated with the occurrence of the subconscious. Among such methods, it is possible to convey information about the subject, regardless of the situation in which the person makes a penis at all, or whether the person is sitting, as recognized in medical science, etc.

The presence of "internal control" in a person and its effective use play an important role in managing this trait. This internal control often manifests itself in the fact that a person can catch himself in difficult situations with strong pressure, focus his attention on another subject, transfer his mental activity from one stream to another.

In other words, it requires a person to be able to behave in church, at the same time in extreme situations, to have a high level of emotional and moral culture. "The effect of management is highly correlated with the moral and spiritual qualities of the individual, his behavior and life experience." [35]

The role of youth policy in the moral and spiritual development of the individual is incomparable. For the comprehensive and morally mature development of young people in our country, special state programs and a number of legislative acts are adopted and implemented.

Today, it cannot even be denied that a number of negative factors affect the worldview of young people and the formation of a high level of legal and spiritual consciousness. This, in turn, will not remain without its influence on the implementation of such tasks that we face, as the education of young people at the level of a higher legal culture.

Such negative factors include the fact that through the Internet there is a high probability to see various scenes that encourage young people to commit violence, crimes committed by a person, various forms of information that promote the violation of human values and lead to a decrease in the responsibility of a person to society, are manifested for a worthy fight against them, it is primarily the duty of every parent to spiritually educate young people, grow in the spirit

of respect for parents and relatives, society as a whole, and remain a member of society.

In our view, it is desirable that the characteristics of the crimes committed in a criminal case, consisted of the following:

first of all, in the prevention of the crimes committed in the case of military service, it is necessary not only to prevent initial and the main causes leading to the Commission of the crime, but also to educate individuals, quickly exposed to these causes and factors;

Secondly, when educating individuals of this category, it is desirable to form their skills of fighting for the formation of useful qualities and values for society, so that negative mental experiences in the case of various mental difficulties are not expressed in their behavior. The most important thing is that in the education of a person from a young age, it is necessary to form not only a culture of self-respect, but also an emotional culture.

We support the following views of Alimov: "in the prevention and prevention of crimes committed with the use of violence, it is necessary to strengthen propaganda and propaganda activities about responsibility for crimes committed with the use of violence. In addition, it is important that the principle of the inevitability of responsibility is fully applied to life." [36] K. Abdurasulova pointed out that as a measure to prevent criminal phenomena committed with the use of domestic violence, it is necessary to "strengthen the family as a small part of society, take care of its preservation and prosperity." [37] N. Rulan correctly noted, "In some societies, attempts are made to peacefully resolve and resolve conflict situations. In others, on the contrary, conflict situations occupy an important place in public and political life, and these situations often become an instrument of revenge." [38]

For the organization of victimological prevention measures in such crimes, it is necessary to identify not only the hidden victim, but also to trace the connection between the victim and the possible damage caused in various situations. As a simple example, we can cite a controversial situation in a non-working family.

It is difficult to convince a person of an effective fight against inappropriate behavior that provokes a controversial situation, without taking a high moral position in it. At the same time, it is closely linked to measures aimed at increasing the positive impact of alcohol abuse on young people, creating an atmosphere of healthy education among young people, and raising public awareness about young people who receive education in families.

Measures to combat crime in the vast majority of cases are associated with the establishment of legal propaganda among the population and work to improve the legal culture, these processes serve to improve legal education. Legal culture is an important factor that directly influences the formation of criminal behavior.

The issue of improving the legal culture of the population is defined as the most important component of the ongoing reforms in our country in all areas.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019

As the main goal of the "Concept of improving legal culture in society", approved by Decree PF-5618, it is also established that all segments of the population achieve legal literacy, create an extensive system of regular education of citizens who have a strong will, know their rights and respect the laws, are able to apply their legal knowledge in everyday life, possess knowledge in the field of law.

To achieve these goals, this decree approved the "road map" for the effective implementation of the concept of improving legal culture in society for 2019, the main focus of which is to reduce offenses and crime in society through increasing legal awareness and culture.

The Bund should emphasize the immaturity of the role and role of the mass media, especially among the population, in educating young people in the spirit of obedience and respect for the law. We believe that it is worth focusing on the formation of legal knowledge of young

people from school years.

If we look at the experience of foreign countries in this area, they are distinguished mainly by the fact that they are aimed at implementing a wide range of projects aimed at crime prevention by law enforcement and non-governmental organizations.

In particular, in Sweden, a National Council was established, which was entrusted with the tasks of monitoring crime prevention, analyzing its results, predicting criminal trends, supporting scientific research in this area financially and morally, and developing specialized educational software for city and local authorities [39].

In France, a similar task is performed by the city council, which the Prime Minister of the country took control of. In addition, more than seven hundred criminal specialized structures conduct their activities in direct cooperation with self-governing councils, judicial authorities, housing and communal services and social services, educational and cultural authorities, and law enforcement agencies.

It is usually characterized by a long course of unpleasant situations that arise in the family and daily activities. In order for such situations not to multiply, it is necessary to conduct preliminary victimological preventive work, so that it is natural that disagreements between people, personal relationships are resolved with the help of self-government, Aries-army interventions can serve as prevention of various unpleasant situations.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the above, we can come to the following conclusions:

1. In the formation of a pronounced behavior-ATV, several marotaba play an important role in the process of "accumulation of mental arousal", which occurs as a result of repetition. When a situation of the same form occurs in a person as a result of the repetition of the same form of behavior, a type of behavior occurs that acts as a compensatory one.

2. An important role is played by the fact that the subject tries to harm exactly what constitutes a social value when choosing a form of behavior in the case of the subject. The reason why we came to this conclusion is that even in the case of a predicate, a person does not harm an object that is very dear to him.

3. The peculiarity of the investigated crimes is that the behavior of a person who has committed a crime in a subordinate position is influenced not only by the negative characteristics that characterize his personality (bad habits and attitudes that contradict the norms established in society), but also by the positive aspects that characterize the guilty position of a person in establishing justice in society by committing a crime.

4. Prevention of crimes committed in the case of strong mental excitement (ectect) and revealing the conditions that allow it, have some difficulties due to the following factors: first, the perpetrator of such crimes starts emotionless state, which limits the ability to control his actions; second, the reporting of crimes occur, depending on the situation and reasons of the crime, and the conditions allowing the Commission of, may be different.

5. The role that women occupy in society and in the family, the burden of caring for the family, in the vast majority of cases falls on women's responsibility, is manifested in the features of crimes of this category committed by most women. It was also found that the husband or father put lipstick on alcoholic products, necessarily insulting family members, deceiving a man and other similar situations will harm the female psyche and create the ground for her to quickly fall into the position of a skirt.

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