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Psychosocial causes of crime determinants

Abstract: Criminality has been shaped by the creation of private property in the society, breaking the primitive community society into classes, and the emergence of socio-economic contradictions. The development of a class society necessitated the issue of private ownership, personality and the delicate state-legal protection of the dominant judge.

Crime is a historically variable phenomenon, and crime in different socio-economic forms is different. Its status and structure varies depending on the particular development periods of a particular form, the scope of the offenses determined by the cause and the circumstances causing the crime. Changing nature of crime is also observed in the history of criminal law development.

The complex content of the causes of the crime has led to various approaches to its study. The history of the causes of the crime is very ancient. Aristotle believes that the weak economy is the core of crime, and Cicero's motive behind the murders is Moral feelings, and Thomas More also links the growth of crime to economic factors. He denies imprisonment for property-related offenses and offered to replace it with correctional work.

Keywords: crime; determination; causes and conditions; psychosocial causes.

Criminality is understood as a system of offenses committed in a certain period of time in a certain state, and a historically changing socio-legal event. It is

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impossible to achieve effective results in combating crime without investigating and investigating criminality as a socio-legal phenomenon [3, p. 32]. We can also say that criminality is a problem not only of our society, but of everybody who is worried about and is becoming more and more urgent day by day.

Crime is a social event. So, subjects of the crimes, as well as those who are intent on their interests, are members of the society. Crime is also a social phenomenon, on the basis of which the socio-economic laws associated with the nature of the productive forces and the production relationships. Crime constitutes a social cause and conditions. The reason of the crime is one of the most used concepts in the study of determinism concepts. Determination is a general category that characterizes the origin of the overall category.

Determination is a relationship between events, processes, and certain factors, so that through the interaction, specific signs of the event and the process 'are born'. There is a typical relationship between criminality and social existence.

When focusing on the process of determining any event, it is usually possible to identify the factors that cause this event or contribute to its occurrence. These factors are called determinants. It is useful to detect and record all factors affecting criminality in extensive investigations from the cause of the detection process, but not satisfactory. Because identifying determinants does not allow them to clarify that they are involved in crime, cause or condition.

Reasoning (causation) is the main type of determinacy. The principle of causation is not limited to mentioning the relationship between events, but also determines the nature of such addiction, that is, an event (cause) that causes another event (s). Being a form of lawful relationships, the cause has a number of features such as totality, immunity (non-return), time and space interruption. Causes cause genetic relationships because of the nature of the result. Reasonable contact is a complex, multistep, hierarchical character [4, p. 29].



Determinant relationships as type of determinism condition the probability of occurrence of the result in two ways: form the cause and help its realization.

The task is not simply to determine the accumulation of events and processes related to crime. It is also important to analyze the relationship between such negative phenomena and processes in a systematic way, to identify crucial elements related to the system, to clarify the relationship between the system (s) and other elements, to clarify the mutual influence, and finally, the mechanism of action and cause of crime, clarity is required.

The cause and condition of the crime are systemic elements, such as the system, which are interconnected, with a certain hierarchy and level. (The cause and condition of a particular offense, a group of offenses - a systematic element, the cause and condition of the offense are the entire essence of the system.)

Thus, general causes and conditions of crime as a social phenomenon, causes and conditions of various types of crime are investigated.

The circumstances (situations) that contribute to the prosecution of crime are complex phenomena and are not capable of bringing criminality to themselves, but are factors that contribute to the creation and survival of criminality [8, p. 241].

The conditions that contribute to criminality can be divided into three groups:

- accompanying conditions. Such conditions create a common background for events and processes at specific times and venues;
- necessary conditions. In the absence of the necessary conditions, it is usually not possible to happen;
- satisfactory conditions. Such a condition creates a complex of all necessary conditions.

The definition of crime covers very different facts. An anti-social behavior that is considered to be contrary to the rules based on beliefs, traditions and customs adopted by organizations that are recognized as good by members of a small or large social group is considered criminal. If a behavior or act conflicts



with a particular country and the tradition, tradition, rules and thoughts of the era, it is counted as a crime. The concept of crime is as complicated and multistory as to be punished by the law as punishable by law. Criminality should be viewed with an understanding of psychological, sociological aspects [5, p. 57].

There are no criminal children and young people; there are children and young men who have been pushed to crime. Research in psychology has shown that living conditions within human beings, in particular, have a great impact on the person's identity and his personality [1, p. 78]. For this reason, it is impossible for anyone who is guilty to evaluate the crime of an individual as a personal condition while ignoring the negative social conditions that he has grown up in his scientific understanding. For this reason, the assessment of crime should also take into account the negative public environment that is developing this situation. The crime of psychosocial reasons:

Development of an individual and formation as a personality occur mostly in childhood and youth years. Socialization period has been continuing since childhood to maturity. And then continues to grow slowly. Thus, a person becomes a member of society. The disadvantages of this period negatively affect the formation of an individual as a personality;

- During this development period, the child would like to go on a parent's journey, to look like him, to take it as an example. Examples that are not approved are rejected. Thus, the individual creates personality traits;

- Adolescence and youth have an important place in human life. Young people are experiencing major changes in their physical and sexual context, and they begin to be mentally aware. Rapid mental development also occurs. However, it does not have sufficient supplies yet. If a young person has grown up in an environment that does not support pressure and free growth, it can easily be interrupted without interfering with the effects of other groups instead of family and adults. Thus, he tries to prove his identity;



- Social impact and compliance behavior. Crime and crime is a social psychological phenomenon, which is thought to play a significant role. Scientific research has shown that people are not influenced by the group's influence and influence in different environments and that they change their ideas in the direction of the group. This situation varies according to individual degree of individualization and factors in different environments [6, p. 117];

- According to some research, all opinions can be changed by isolating people around and loading different information and opinions. However, the impact of such a situation has individual differences. Young people and those who are unable to show themselves as an independent personality are more affected by low levels of education (brainwashing, manipulation);

Family environment is the closest and most effective development environment that affects the individual's development. Social truths and mistakes, traditions and traditions are first learned by the individual through the family;

- In children with extraordinarily disciplined, loveless and cold families, different psychological problems have been found at a much higher level. In terms of family environment, it is known that careless, cold, distant behaviors are as important as excessive discipline that drives a child to crime;

Here are some of the features of a democratic, controlled hot family environment that play a very positive role in the child's development. The child should not be subjected to harassment or harassment, rules should be discussed with him, rules and reasons should be disclosed and communicated to him. The child should be provided with age-appropriate decision in family decisions, should have the freedom of choice, be informed of the child's opinions, wishes, warm, loving behavior, responsive behaviors, cultural and shared participation, value and importance give, communicate, and accept as well as promote the development of the child's independence, establish educational standards and support them. It is seen that children in such a family environment have self-directed, energetic,



cheerful, able to deal with problems; have good, purposeful, success-oriented, independent and autonomous characteristics with their friends and the elderly. In addition, there is no crime in individuals who grow up in such environments [5, p. 57];

- Factors such as family education, income level, and crime are related to crime;

- Developing human traits in aggression is also associated with criminal and criminal behavior. Negative environments that hinder the development of the individual, limit their goals and limit their penalties, and promote aggression. In addition, parenting patterns that are aggressive in the family environment further reinforce this;

- Individualization and individualization are a period of development that can be experienced intensively in the early years of development. In the environments that support a person to be an autonomous individual, the trend toward crime is reduced. Instead of obeying and listening to their parents' behavior, their independence will prevent them from showing excessive compliance with the behavior of others, automatically and without questioning. Especially in youth, young people have been separated from family and society by being independent, exercising logic, criticizing the community and adolescence [1, p. 78];

- The school environment also plays an important role in the personal development and guilty behavior of the family. Similarly, the creation of an environment that promotes the development of an individual, which does not apply well to the school environment, does not apply punishment and pressure, will play a decelerating role in crime [7, p. 248];

- In the social economic conditions and rapid social change and the move is also important for society to the individual criminal. Rapid social change and the creation of an atmosphere of chaos in society with the ratio of increase in crime there are the economic crisis, in the course of the investigation.



According to the article, we can conclude the following:

1. The determinants of crime are a system of negative social and psychological manifestations.
2. The reasons for the crime are the negative aspects of social situations and processes in social life, with different content, level of interaction and influence.
3. It can be concluded that the causes of personal offenses are born of childhood, from the early childhood, to the macroeconomics, education, psychological traumas, current psychological conditions, and so on. In particular, the genogram of the offending children and youth families (genograms, family relationships, symbols of relationships between family members, and genealogical tree, which helps the specialist identify the cause of the family crisis) and the ecosystem (graphical presentation of individual life system) unrelated and basic family environments. This leads to the departure of a person from the family environment and, ultimately, into the identity of the offender.

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