

Psychology of Criminal In Conditions Of Socioeconomic System Transformation

¹Diana Dmitrievna Burkaltseva, ²Aleksandr Viktorovich Betskov, ³Hizri Shapievich Kilyaskhanov, ⁴Gennadiy Ivanovich Demin, ⁵Leonid Leonidovich Grischenko, ⁶Oksana Evgenievna Timoshenko, ⁷Andrey Sergeevich Tyulin

^{1,7}V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University 4 Vernadskogo Avenue, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295007, Russia

^{2,4,5}Management Academy of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia Zoi and Aleksandra Kosmodemyanskikh street, 8, Moscow, 125993, Russia

³Candidate of Philosophy, docent, Moscow Region State University 24 st.Vera Voloshina, Mytishchi, Moscow region, Russian Federation, 141014

⁶Management Academy of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia

Abstract

Article examines main approaches to psychological characteristics of criminal activity in the context of the socioeconomic system of transformation. Dialectical, personal and systemic approaches form the study's framework. Methods of observation, interviews, and analysis applied to study current topic. Existing studies consider features of criminal's personality from the standpoint of legal, social, demographic, criminal characteristics. As a result, psychological concepts replaced by legal ones. Attention paid mostly to general individual's characteristics thus not allowing getting objective data certain categories of criminals. Correlation between social and biological factors of criminal's personality still one of the most important topics of research. Current research gives an overview of foreign and Russian scientists' researches. General classification of cybercrime designed. Under conditions of the socioeconomic system transformation results of research acquire practical significance. The research will help to create conditions and methods of cybercrime prevention.

Keywords: criminal's personality; cybercrime; psychology cybercriminal's personality; types of cybercriminals; transformation of the socioeconomic system; combating cybercrime, security.

Psicología Del Criminal En Condiciones De Transformación Del Sistema Socioeconómico

Resumen

El artículo examina los principales enfoques de las características psicológicas de la actividad delictiva en el contexto del sistema socioeconómico de transformación. Los enfoques dialécticos, personales y sistémicos forman el marco del estudio. Métodos de observación, entrevistas y análisis aplicados para estudiar el tema actual. Los estudios existentes consideran las características de la personalidad del criminal desde el punto de vista de las características legales, sociales, demográficas y criminales. Como resultado, los conceptos psicológicos se sustituyen por los legales. Se prestó atención principalmente a las características generales del individuo, lo que no permite obtener datos objetivos de ciertas categorías de delincuentes. La correlación entre los factores sociales y biológicos de la personalidad del criminal sigue siendo uno de los temas de investigación más importantes. La investigación actual ofrece una visión general de las investigaciones de científicos extranjeros y rusos. Clasificación general del delito cibernético diseñado. Bajo condiciones del sistema socioeconómico, los resultados de la transformación de la investigación adquieren importancia práctica. La investigación ayudará a crear condiciones y métodos de prevención del delito cibernético.

Palabras Clave: personalidad del criminal; cibercrimen; psicología de la personalidad del cibercriminal; tipos de cibercriminales; transformación del sistema socioeconómico; lucha contra el cibercrimen, seguridad.

Introduction. Some studies are dedicated to socioeconomic systems transformation (Varnaliy, Onyshchenko, & Zavora, 2018; Pshenichnikov, & Babkin, 2017; Korobeynikova et al., 2017; Burkaltseva et al., 2016; Burkaltseva et al., 2017; Danilina et al., 2017; Burkaltseva, 2017; Dudin, et al., 2018; Betskov, & Alkhovsky, 2013). At the same time, studying personal psychology issues under conditions of socioeconomic systems transformation is urgent. Studies in this field focus on better understanding of criminal's psychological features. Unlawful actions also introduce deformations into socioeconomic system and its development (Blazhevich et al., 2018; Babkin, et al., 2018; Williamson, 2000; Burkaltseva, et al., 2017; Vorobyov, 2016; Sivash, Burkaltseva, & Ushakov, 2017; Vorobyov,

& Vorobyova, 2018; Apatova, et al., 2017; Borsch, et al., 2016a; Vovchenko, et al., 2017; Simchenko, Tsohla, & Murava-Sereda, 2015; Borsch, et al., 2016b; Tsohla et al., 2017). Studying personal psychology is essential for effective penalties development and implementation. These measures must rely on extended data. Each person has unique socio-psychological characteristics. Revealing these features is necessary for understanding motives, mechanisms, and patterns of behavior. Characteristics of the social environment are also important for purposes of the study

Results and discussion.

Criminal's personality features were first studied by Cesare Lombroso, who proposed the anthropometric theory. According to this theory, biological and hereditary concepts form criminal inclinations of the individual. Thus, predictions about his or her criminal activity are inherent.

VM Bekhterev, M. N. Gernet, A. N. Lovech, I. N. Petrova, S. V. Poznyshev and other scientists studied criminal's personality. Typology of criminals studied according to the criteria of the inner psychic world, external manifestations and peculiarities of personality's deformed properties and qualities (SV Poznyshev, AF Lazursky, and others). Social theory of criminal's features and qualities origin developed due to socialist ideology advanced. During the 1960s new stage studies towards the features of the criminal's personality emerged. Works of YuM Antonyan, AB Sakharov, GM Min'kovskii, VN Kudryavtsev, KE Igoshev, NS Leikina, LG Kovalev, V L. Vasiliev, AM Yakovlev are significant.

In 1961, AB Sakharov published a monograph "Criminals and causes of crime in the USSR." Since the publication of the monograph, modern researchers made a significant contribution to this area. However, issues related to the study of criminal's psychological characteristics still relevant. Nevertheless, perpetrator's socio-psychological characteristics considered mainly from demographic, criminological and legal grounds. As a result, the criminal's psychological characteristics replaced by legal ones, thus not allowing describing the whole personality with his or her unique qualities. Attention mostly paid to general characteristics of individual and specific features of criminal's psychology stays unstudied.

Correlation of social and biological features in studies dedicated to the criminal's personality is a problem of current interest. Revealed correlation can explain reasons for criminal's behavior and create crime prevention measures. Biological factors form the basis of some criminological theories. Modern criminology states that biological determinants play as significant as social ones.

The concept of “human” includes both biological and psychological aspects. Individual qualities formed and developed through interaction between society and person.

Criminal’s personality occupies a central role in legal science because he. Personality of a criminal formed by moral, ethical, cultural and spiritual factors. Considering the identity of perpetrator, it is necessary its aspects (including social environment) into account.

Formation of criminal’s personality depends both on unfavorable social influences and manifestation of individual’s characteristics. Criminal behavior is a combination interrelation of both external and internal factors. Unfavorable influence of external environment reflects through biological inclines. Premises and temperament integrated into spiritual world of individual. Person acquires only those qualities that are closest to his inner nature. Over time, these qualities become stable and personal.

Sometimes same psychological qualities, for example, anxiety or prudence cannot be considered negative and undesirable for different persons. Such qualities are necessary for athletes and form an important condition for victory. Therefore, speaking about criminal’s personality, public orientation of his or her qualities is important. Such qualities not always depend on educational and preventive measures. Moreover, by eliminating certain qualities of individual, the risk of personal destruction, and development of a mental disorder arises. After all, any person is a complex psychological system. Change of any element will cause a change of others. It affects both personal traits and features.

It should be noted that the term “criminal” imposes a certain label on a person. Definition of criminal should unite all unlawful persons. There are different types of crime among the perpetrators of the crime there are those who committed the crime unintentionally. Criminal behavior is not prevailing for such persons. Criminals of this type, are not typical criminals. In this regard “... when using the concept “offender’s identity”, only social characteristics of a person who committed crime are important “ (Dolgova, 2005, p. 330). The concept of “criminal”, “the identity of the offender” used, as conditional term.

“In general, criminal is a person who committed a crime due to his inherent psychological characteristics. These characteristics include antisocial views, negative attitude towards moral values and choice of a socially dangerous way to meet his needs. Lack of necessary actions needed to prevent cybercrime also promotes criminal behavior” (Antonyan, Kudryavtsev, & Eminov, 2004).

Another important nuance of criminal's identity is the time frame between the sentencing of verdict and finish of criminal punishment serving.

Personality in criminology in contrast to other sciences studies all aspects of personality, combining the achievements of other sciences. Individual viewed from the point of view of all its aspects such as demography, medicine, law, psychology, sociology, pedagogy, philosophy, ethics, etc.

Differences between criminal and normal personality lie in content and direction of these qualities.

Personality forms during socialization, personality's development is impossible outside the society. Social environment influences individual's path of life and experience.

“Socialization defined as process and result of assimilation and subsequent reproduction of individual social experience” (Rean, Bordovskaya, & Rozum, 2002, p. 117).

Primary socialization is important period individual's formation. Primary socialization begins since birth. Person's self-image his role in the society is actively formed during this period. Child learns typical reactions of adults. Reactions are imprint into his psychology and later reproduced in similar situations.

Child depends on parents or other adults who set examples of behavior and reactions. Therefore, communication between parents is exceptional form of behavior for child. Family forms mutual affection, personal identification and personal values are. Formation of personality takes place in family. That is why family is an important link in the chain of events leading to crime.

However, persons from dysfunctional families with defects in primary socialization do not always commit crime. Emotional connection between family members is important factor of socialization. Families with strong connection between members risk of crimes decreases. Warm emotional relations during primary socialization, form a number of positive traits (i.e. benevolence, respect for the opponent, desire for cooperation, ability to empathize, ability to constructively conflict resolution). The more emotional warmth and contact child receives, the faster and better his personally formed. And, on the contrary, child's weak emotional contact with parents inhibits child's development. Such children need contact, have low emotional intelligence and infantile. As a result, it is difficult for them to establish contacts with peers and adapt in society. Such children has low morality and as a result, possibility of illegal and immoral acts commission arises.

Child gets increased level of anxiety, fear, insecurity, and hostility towards environment due to emotional indifference and rejection. These qualities become personal features.

“Aggressiveness and cruelty significantly increased in recent years and expressed through growth of violent crimes. Such circumstances directly related to the violation of emotional communications in the family” (Antonyan, Kudryavtsev, & Eminov, 2004).

Unfavorable development of the individual in antisocial groups of peers continues during secondary socialization. Such groups form to protect their interests and points of view.

Growth of cyber-crimes caused by transformation of socioeconomic systems, transition to digital economy and virtual habitat. There are three main groups of cybercriminals (Duff, 2008):

1. Cybercriminals who conduct criminal activities in cyberspace exclusively. Criminal establishments formed in conditions of cyberspace criminalization. Without factors of criminality, such persons bring less social danger than real criminals.
2. Cybercriminals engaged in criminal activities both in cyberspace and real life. Their psychology is criminal generally. However influence of cyberspace criminalization is insignificant.
3. Persons previously committed crimes not related to cyberspace, but later committed cybercrime. This group formed by organized criminal communities that use opportunities provided by the Internet. Good organization skills help such cybercriminals use people with special knowledge to commit crimes. Their main efforts aimed at maximizing profits and increasing their influence (Duff, 2008).

Underage citizens become victims of cybercriminals more often than adults. The most resonant event in recent years related to cybercrime is massive participation of adolescents in suicidal groups. Groups' participants receive various tasks aimed to self-harm provision. Influence on minors conducted either via private messages in social networks, or via suggestions for watching videos, discussing serials. Russia, Ukraine, Latvia, Italy, United States have already encountered such cybercrimes and counter this type of crime actively. The transformation of this kind of crimes is also important.

Depending on the motivation of criminal behavior, we distinguish following types of cybercriminals (Table 1).

Table 1 - Types of cybercriminals.

Type of cybercriminal	Characteristics of cybercrime
Interested type	Crimes, to obtain specific items valuable in cyberspace, such as game items, without their further sale.
Bullying type	Cyberbullying and cyberstalking. Crimes characterized by threats of death, committing to suicide. Governments around the world discuss the introduction of criminal responsibility for this type of crime.
Sexual type	Crimes characterized by illegal distribution of pornographic materials.
Socially disorganizing type	Crimes that violate social norms provided by law and the provision of destructive influence on society.
Ideologically or politically motivated type	Crime is a form of protest, political or ideological confrontation.
Research type	The motivation for these crimes is to study of software and hardware components of electronic devices and their networks, search for vulnerabilities, the possibility of their use and elimination.

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of (Kosenkov, & Cherny, 2012).

Theoretical definition of cybercrime includes both crimes which use IT systems as a means crime committing and subjects or sphere of interests (Kosenkov, & Cherny, 2012).

Authors pay attention to psychological characteristics of personality that distinguish criminal from any other person. “Cybercriminal is a person with a much higher level of anxiety and self-doubt, impulsiveness and aggressiveness, denial of social values and useful communication” (Karpets, & Eminov, 1992). Nevertheless, neither presence nor absence of these qualities, but their content and orientation to the society determine whether personal will commit cybercrimes or not.

Conclusions.

Transformation of socioeconomic systems creates special kind of criminals, i.e. cybercriminals. Cybercrime becomes social and legal phenomenon, which covers definite socially dangerous acts. Means of communication and their elements themselves become the means committing cybercrime. Perpetrator’s identity is a combination of biological and social factors. Family plays important role in formation of personality. Family relations are the main factor of individual’s primary socialization. Modern technologies influence formation of cybercriminal’s personality.

Social conditions, mass character and negative criminal law character, make cybercrimes similar to “traditional” crime.

Further research dedicated to study psychology of cybercriminal behavior under conditions of socioeconomic system digital transformation.

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