

CRIMINOLOGICAL MODEL OF A PERSONALITY FORMING OF A HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT THAT COMMITTED A SELF-SERVING CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY



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Abstract. *The article proposes a criminological model of the formation of a university student's personality that committed a mercenary-violent crime against property. This type of criminological model is presented as a way of interaction of a student's personality with the external environment, which leads to the formation of his anti-social mercenary-violent orientation. It is substantiated that this is a dynamic model of a student interaction with an environment of direct action (a training team, informal youth groups, a family etc.), resulting in negative changes in his personality that motivate committing a mercenary-violent crime against property.*

Keywords: *university student's, mercenary-violent crime against property, criminological model, external environment, interaction.*

Introduction

Objectives. The personality of the offender, including a university student, who commits a mercenary-violent crime against property, is at the center of attention to criminological issues. In modern criminological theory, the very personality, in the complex of its characteristic features, is considered a source, a subjective cause of criminal behavior and, in particular, selfishly violent against property. In the personality of the offender, as noted by E.V. Kim, antisocial orientation manifests itself, which reflects the set of negative socially important properties of the human psyche, which developed in the process of various systematic connections and interaction with other people [7, p . 403]. At the same time, the identity of the offender is the dynamic state of the person who committed the crime, which is determined by the influence of numerous negative factors (external and internal, biological, social, psychological, etc.).

Consequently, criminological investigation of the offender's personality should be carried out within the framework of crime determination, when the disclosure of the causes of the commission of crimes and their types is determined by the personal characteristics of a person. The personality of a university student who engages in mercenary crimes against property, as a model of criminological analysis, accumulates certain negative social impacts that a young person experiences in the process of socialization.

Thus, the elucidation of the process of forming the criminogenic inclinations and the properties of a student's personality is an important stage in criminological knowledge and an essential condition for the effective prevention of the commission of selfish-violent crimes by this category of youth.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The study of the theoretical aspects of the personality of the offender is devoted to the scientific works of such leading scientists as Y.M. Antonian, K.E. Igoshev, A.I. Dolgova, V.N. Kudryavtsev, A. B. Sakharov,

N. A. Struchkov, V. D. Filimonov, A.F. Zelinsky, V.N. Burlakov, N.F. Kuznetsova, G.A. Avanesov, A.S. Tararukhin, A.P. Zakalyuk, I.S. Noah, I.I. Karpets, V.N. Kudryavtsev and others.

Criminological analysis of the personality of the offender of the youth age, including the selfish-violent type, is searched by B.G. Ananiev, M.M. Babayev, R. Baron, B.S. Volkov, S.F. Denisov, N.S. Efimova, T.S. Zhukov, K.E. Igoshev, N. Kerr, A.G. Kovalev, V.N. Kolyutskaya, M.M. Kochenov, E.S. Kuzmin, I.Y. Kulagina, M.A. Lebedev, A.V. Litvinova, N. Miller, M.G. Mienenok, O.N. Molchanova, B.D. Parigin, N.A. Polyanin, A.R. Ratinov, N. I. Spadaryk, Y.D. Blovestein, V.P. Kudryavtseva, N.V. Yannickaya etc.

However, the personality of a university student, who committed a mercenary-violent crime against property, remained outside the scope of criminological analysis. Separate scientific results are not properly consolidated, which does not provide an effective connection of criminological theory with legal practice.

Goal. The aim of the paper is to develop a criminological model for the formation of a personality of a university student who committed a mercenary-violent crime against property, as well as providing general recommendations on the possibility of its practical use.

In the process of personality formation, there is the formation of value orientations, inclinations, dominant motives of behavior, the perception of social norms, roles, etc. The formation of the offender's personality is a process of assimilation and consolidation of anti-social views, ideas, deformations in relation to the surrounding world and self-esteem [9, p. 108].

In the dictionary of criminological terms, the mechanism of forming the personality of the offender is defined as a way of interaction of the properties of the individual and elements of the environment, resulting in negative changes in personality, having criminal law value [6, p. 26]. The process of forming a person is determined by the surrounding reality [1, p. 33]. Consequently, the formation of the individual, including a university student that committed a mercenary-violent crime against property, determined by the social environment [2, p. 33].

The social environment is the objective factor that determines the life guidelines, the content of needs and interests, value orientations, personal orientation, motivation, and the nature of behavior.

The term "social environment" covers the whole range of economic, political, social, spiritual and other factors, as well as social unions that spontaneously or purposefully, directly or indirectly influence the personality of a university student, which further determines the probability of committing it mercenary-violent crime against property. The social environment is characterized by a set of features that are determined by: a) the level and nature of the possibilities of self-actualization and self-realization, as well as the manifestation of individual abilities and creative potential of the individual; b) ensuring the unity and integrity of the constituent elements (social relations, social spheres); c) the coexistence of the development of various elements and spheres of the social environment. Thus, the emergence of complications, obstacles to the realization of opportunities, and, above all, the self-actualization of a university student, as well as the imbalance in the development of social spheres that should adequately ensure the formation of student youth in modern conditions, disharmony, the strengthening of negative phenomena in the immediate social environment of students (drunkenness, aggression, displacement of spiritual needs of material, etc.) - these are the phenomena and processes of the social environment, which at various levels disorganize the formation of a student, and ultimately actualize the probability of committing selfish, violent crime against property.

Social environment is an external system, which is inextricably linked with a student's personality and determines the possibility of committing a mercenary-violent crime against property. The social environment is structured according to the levels. Its component composition depends on the intensity of a student's interaction with those or other objects of social reality.

As the Polish sociologist Jan Sztpeławski rightly points out, "... the notion of a social environment is always inherent in relativity ... the system of objects becomes an environment only in relation to a particular person or group" [1, p. 11]. In addition, the social environment of the offender's personality depends, in particular, on his social role and social position.

For example, external factors influencing the formation of the identity of the offender youth age, is distributed as follows:

- macro-environment, determined by the political, socio-economic and cultural spheres of social life;
- mezzo-environment (sphere of education, family, labor organization and youth leisure);
- micro-environment (family, informal groups of anti-social direction, etc.) [5, p. 103-159].

B. M. Golovin emphasizes that the criminal elements of the social consciousness and psychology of a certain part of the youth, focused on enrichment by force, are formed under the influence of shortcomings and contradictions in the socio-political, socio-economic, socio-cultural, moral-psychological, organizational-managerial, domestic-recreational and sports-recreational spheres of social life. Instead, a complex of microenvironment factors contributes to the motivational development of self-directed personality and willingness to implement violent forms of behavior [4, p. 382-383].

According to research results of A.I. Roshih, it is proved that the formation of the personality of a young offender lies in the disadvantages of family communication, the organization of educational process, improper organization of leisure, deprecating attitude to honest work as a social value, etc. In this case, the chaos, unformed system of personal values; increased emotional dependence on approval from friends, group members; the criticality of judgments and the inability to come up with an analytical approach to assessing one's own actions and deeds of others does not come automatically, but in the event of social conflicts in the family, in an educational group, in the university, among friends, in other situations that are critical for a young person [8, p. 26-30; 3].

In the context of the criminological model of the formation of a personality of a university student who is committing a mercenary violent crime against property, it is proposed to differentiate the "external environment" at the following levels:

- macro-environment is an external environment of mediated action, and its component represented by social institutions, which are important for the self-organization of a student's personality (first of all, political, economic, educational and pedagogical, cultural, family spheres of life);

- micro-environment is an external environment of direct action, the immediate social environment of a person formed from the closest social and living environment of a university student (family, educational team, informal group by place of residence, the nature of leisure activities, etc.).

Thus, the influence of the external social environment on the formation of a student's personality - is not one-sided, because it occurs through the lens of the microenvironment. The immediate social environment (micro-environment) is a connecting link between a person and a society. The micro-environment of the offender can be made up of individuals, numerous spheres of life, various social groups, etc. Among the numerous components of the micro-environment, criminological significance is acquired only by those who influence the formation of the anti-social orientation of a student and determine its readiness to commit a mercenary-violent crime against property.

The direct desocialization influence on the formation of the individual may be manifested in the frank demonstration by the social group of examples of criminal behavior, anti-social value orientation, and in particular, selfish-violent, confidence in the effectiveness of anti-social norms, values, group prescriptions, external behavioral regulators, etc. Indirect desocialization, as a rule, manifests itself in the alienation of individuals from the institutions of socialization, the most necessary at this stage of personality development, as well as in the non-perception of the basic norms and values of the reference group to which the person relates (for example, "student"). In this case, the system of external regulation of such a person should not be assimilated, and does not become a personal inner conviction [3, p. 62].

A specific educational and educational environment is an integral part of a student's social environment, who is committing a mercenary-violent crime against property. His direct influence on a student manifests itself in the plane of the organization of the educational process in university. In this case, it is necessary to distinguish between two types of factors that influence the formation of a students' self-motivation for committing crimes against property, namely:

1 - social (academic group of students, educational process, social environment of a certain region, where university is located, etc.);

2 - material-physical and psychological (material and living conditions of students' life in university, moral and psychological climate in a student's staff, etc.).

The specific "agents of influence" of the educational environment include: teaching collectives; educational and pedagogical process of university; established traditions of university; the social environment of a certain region where the university is located; material and living conditions of students of life sciences; social provision of scientific and pedagogical workers; moral and psychological climate in the academic group of students, etc.

Consequently, the model of the environment of the so-called "direct" and "indirect" action is an integral structural component of the criminological model of the formation of the personality of a university student, who committed a mercenary-violent crime against property. Its content has important cognitive and practical significance, which contributes to the development of integrated approaches to neutralize desocializing effects on the person at the macro and micro levels (immoral family, socially oriented group, etc.). Measures to eliminate criminogenic influences at the level of the microenvironment, which negatively affect the formation of a student's personality, will be substantially strengthened and provided if a proper educational environment is formed. The latter should be perceived by a student as an intermediary, as a desirable communication center, which will fully correspond to the social purpose of a university as the leading institute for the socialization of student youth.

A criminological model for the formation of a personality of a university student, who committed a mercenary-violent crime against property is a complex systemic formation of a dynamic character, reflecting the interconnection of the biosocial model of the "student's personality" and the "external environment" model. Its functional purpose is the diagnostics of the development of a student's personality in the desocializing direction. In this criminological model, attention is focused not on the elemental structure of a student's personality, but on the sources of negative influence on the development of the student's personality, in connection with the acquisition of his aggressive criminal motivation.

As a model of system analysis, a criminological model for the formation of a personality of a university student who committed a mercenary-violent crime against property - reproduces information about the sources of negative influences on a student's personality in the process of his transformation into a new quality - a person with the formed aggressive criminal motivation. Consequently, the model of the personality forming of a university student who committed a mercenary-violent crime - is a dynamic model of interaction between a student and, in particular, an environment of direct action (a training group, informal youth groups, a family, etc.). As a result, negative changes in his personality take place, which motivate to commit a mercenary-violent crime against property. The personality of a university student that committed mercenary-violent crime against property is presented as a special dynamic integrity, opened to interactions with the environment and suitable for reflection and transformation.

Conclusions

Summing up the statement, it is worth noting that the criminological model of the personality forming of a higher education student, that committed a mercenary-violent crime against property, is of practical importance for the development of more sophisticated, systematic measures to prevent crimes in future. First, these are measures to prevent the desocializing effects of the microenvironment on the formation of a student's personality in order to prevent mercenary-violent crimes. The developed model aims to demonstrate the complexity of the mechanism of communicative interaction of the biosocial system "personality of a university student" with its surrounding environment and, above all, desocializing character, which leads to the development of aggressive and mercenary criminal motivation.

For research purposes, a model for the formation of a personality of a university student who committed a mercenary-violent crime against property can be used for further improving the model of the mechanism of selfish-violent criminal behavior in relation to this category of youth.

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