

DIE EIGENSCHAFTEN EINER PERSON, DIE DAS VERBRECHEN DES HOOLIGANISMUS VERBOT

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Anmerkung: Der Artikel veranschaulicht die Merkmale einer Person, die das Verbrechen des Rowdytums begangen hat, indem er den Inhalt ihrer soziodemografischen, kriminellen und spirituell-psychologischen Merkmale hervorhebt. Entsprechend der Tiefe und Stabilität der antisozialen Tendenz wurden die Täter in zufällige, instabile, situative, extreme und extreme Typen eingeteilt. Es wird der Schluss gezogen, dass die Erforschung der spezifischen Merkmale der Täter von Rowdytum der Entwicklung wirksamer Präventionsmaßnahmen in dieser Hinsicht dienen wird.

Schlüsselwörter: Rowdytum, Persönlichkeit des Täters, soziodemografisches Merkmal, kriminelles Merkmal, spirituell-psychologisches Merkmal, kriminelles Verhalten, soziale Faktoren, asozialer Lebensstil

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A PERSON WHO COMMITTED THE CRIME OF HOOLIGANISM

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Abstract: The article illustrates the characteristics of a person who committed the crime of hooliganism by highlighting the content of his/her socio-demographic, criminal and spiritual-psychological characteristics. According to the depth and stability of the antisocial tendency, the perpetrators were categorized into random, unstable, situational, extreme, and extreme types. It is concluded that the research on the specific characteristics of the perpetrators of hooliganism will serve for the development of effective preventive measures in this regard.

Keywords: hooliganism, personality of the offender, socio-demographic characteristic, criminal characteristic, spiritual-psychological characteristic, criminal behavior, social factors, antisocial lifestyle

The identity of the perpetrator of the hooliganism is defined on the basis of a criminological description of this category of persons. Based on our review of the criminological literature [1], it is considered necessary to describe the personality of the perpetrator on the basis of the following criteria: 1) socio-demographic characteristic; 2) criminal characteristic; 3) spiritual-psychological characteristic.

Socio-demographic characteristics - gender, age, marital and social status, information, occupation, etc. - help to determine the social activeness of the population, to observe the age and gender characteristics of offenders [2].

The majority of crimes committed with physical or mental violence against a person are committed by men [3]. A similar figure can be observed in the crime of hooliganism. The analysis of court decisions reveal that 94% of men and 6% of women were convicted of hooliganism.

The fact that the crime of hooliganism is committed predominantly by men is determined by a number of factors. These are objective or subjective factors such as men's tendency to show off among others, public places are occupied mostly by men, and men's inability to control their actions when intoxicated.

Women are rarely involved in crimes involving public disorder, the perpetrators have previously been convicted of other crimes. Women who do not have a family, are immoral, or consume alcohol are more likely to break social rules.

The causes of this type of crime committed by women are determined by their socioeconomic status, as well as any other societal elements that may influence their behavior. Sh.R.Gafurov, a researcher who looked into the issue of unorganized youth, highlights the role of social factors in the commission of crimes and the creation of the offender's personality. In particular, he emphasizes that the formation of a layer of unorganized youth and the commission of offenses by them are mainly due to social factors such as unemployment, being not involved in military service or education [4].

Q.R. Abdurasulova, who has researched on crimes committed by women, believes that social factors play a significant part in women's criminal behavior [5].

Women are more involved in family, housework, and child rearing than men. She is less aggressive than a male by nature, more compassionate, capable of self-control, and resilient to life's turmoil.

While some of the hooliganism committed by women occurred while under the influence of alcohol, the majority occurred as a result of quarrels amongst women over trivial matters. For example, on February 13, 2007 at approximately 8:30 p.m., while Ms. D (female) was crossing the intersection of Lutfi and Farkhod streets in her car (vehicle model: Matiz) under a green traffic light, another car (vehicle model: Nexia) hit the front left wing of her car. After that, Mr. S (male), the driver of the Nexia, told Ms. D "to take her car aside" and she drove her car to one side of the road.

Then when Ms. D. asked Mr. S why he hit her car, Mr. S's spouse sitting in the car Ms. F. and mother-in-law Ms. M. got out of the car and got into an argument with Ms D. As a result, Ms. D. insulted Ms. F. with ugly words, beat her, and inflicted bodily harm [6].

We feel that the investigation into the identification of the perpetrator should begin with information about his age, because one of the key criteria of the subject of the crime is the age of the subject of the crime, as defined by the penal law.

Part 3 of Article 17 of the Criminal Code specifies that the subject of the offence described in Parts 2 and 3 of Article 277 is a sane persons who have reached the age of 14.

The person charged with the crime described in the first part of Article 277 of the Criminal Code must be at least sixteen years old. According to a review of court court rulings in the framework of the research, 14-18 year olds accounted for 0.8 % of those who committed this type of offense. Only 0.3 % of 14-16 year-olds and 0.5 % of 16-18 year-olds committed hooliganism, according to a study of juvenile delinquency. These findings indicate that minors are rarely the perpetrators of hooliganism.

A person's age has an impact on his interpersonal relationships as well as his inner world. As a result, young persons (18-30 years old) [7] are frequently targeted for offenses involving public disorder. Their actions are changeable. According to statistical study, the subjects of hooliganism were mostly people between the ages of 18 and 30. This age group was responsible for 62 % of all criminal cases investigated. In this regard, 27% of people in their 30s-40s and 10.2% of people in their 40s-50s agree. Individuals beyond the age of 60 were never prosecuted for hooliganism in any of the criminal cases we looked into.

Hooliganism was committed by 86 % of 20-30 year old females and 14 % of 30-40 year old females.

According to the findings, the socio-demographic characteristic of the crime is reflected not only in the age of the perpetrators, but also in the age of the victims.

In the majority of cases, a group of people committed crimes against people they had never met before and who did not exhibit victim behavior.

This group is identified by characteristics such as not being married, having committed a crime before attaining the age of majority, or having committed a crime at a young age (under 21). In the course of the study, it became clear that this category of individuals is abusive, the occurrence of behavior that is considered "negative" can lead to the commission of a crime. In addition, for such offenders, it does not matter who the victim is, they can be violent to any person as soon as a favorable situation arises, and criminal violence can move from one victim of crime to another.

The second set of criminals commits acts of hooliganism against a broader spectrum of people, including relatives, loved ones, neighbors, coworkers, and so on. The majority of them are married and over the age of 21 [8].

Another socio-demographic characteristic of a criminal is their marital status.

The family's positive impact on an individual is undeniable, because the family: 1) serves a social purpose; and 2) the person spends more time with family members to avoid wasting their free time. Unmarried people made up the majority of those charged with public disorder (62 %). Hooliganism is committed by 36% of married people, and practically all of them are children. Family disintegration was also evident among those convicted (2 %).

As a result, the majority of persons who engage in hooliganism are single. Their main characteristics include not spending much time with family, spending the most of their spare time with friends, and especially being in various public areas late at night.

Hooliganism is also influenced by an individual's level of knowledge. The perpetrators' educational level was determined as follows:

- 1) persons who completed general secondary education - 51.4%;
- 2) persons completed secondary special, vocational education - 49.2%;
- 3) persons with higher education - 5%;
- 4) persons with incomplete secondary education - 4.4%.

According to a review of criminal case data, it was concluded that the following factors contributed to the increased number of commission of this crime by individuals: the majority of hooliganism perpetrators have a general secondary education; there are disparities in the degree of education, worldview, and interpersonal culture, as opposed to those with a higher or secondary special education.

During our country's independence, changes in the system and forms of education, as well as the establishment of a national training system, had a positive impact on the number of crime commission. In general, as the population's degree of knowledge grows, so does its attitude toward the rules of conduct and moral norms established in society, and this crime is committed in rare occasions.

There were also those who perpetrated hooliganism in the educational process, with schoolchildren accounting for 0.6 % of perpetrators and students accounting for 1.2 % of those sentenced. What circumstances contribute to hooliganism at school or among students?

According to the findings of the study, lack of parental control, the absence of parents, an unpleasant family environment, and being under the influence of alcohol at the time of the crime all contributed to hooliganism among schoolchildren or students.

For example, on the night of March 19, 2017, at approximately 00:30 a.m., a third-year student of the Agricultural College in the Amudarya district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan Mr. A, with his fellow Mr. R consumes alcohol and strolls drunk on Sadaf Street, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Tashkent. Mr. R. comes to the butchers on this street, and asks from store security Mr. B a cigarette. Mr. B refuses to give a cigarette. The disagreement causes a bodily injury to Mr. B as a result of hooliganism committed by Mr. R.

Dusimbetov, who had been watching the fight, intervened and separated them. However, when Mr. A came on the scene, found out that his fellow Mr. R. was in dispute with Mr. B and he beat Mr. B and inflicted bodily injury. As a result, he was charged under Article 277 (2) (b) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The defendant Mr. A was a third-year college student who was out of the authority of his parents and the educational institution during his studies and worked in Tashkent, according to the evidence. As a result, he committed a crime [9]¹.

Therefore, based on the M.Z. Ziyodullaev's proposal, the practice of formulating and implementing unique and operational-preventive plans such as "Student", "Attendance", "Teenager", "Mirror" and "Care" has been integrated into the Internal Affairs system for the prevention of juvenile delinquency [10].

The next of the socio-demographic characteristics of the offender's personality is what profession he is engaged in.

Data on people who are not working in a socially useful job are particularly interesting from this perspective. The subjects of hooliganism have a permanent job in 21.6 % of the criminal cases analyzed; 56.6 % are seasonal workers; 18.4 % are temporarily unemployed; and 3.4 % are undergraduate students [16]. The same is true in women's cases, with housewives accounting for 36% of those convicted of hooliganism.

As the number of non-working hooligans has grown, the number of representatives from other social categories decreases. The social group of employees is the most important of these groups. We can see that unskilled employees, i.e. workers, were responsible for 8% of the crimes committed. Violations of labor discipline and frequent changes of workplace characterize them.

In any of the criminal instances investigated, no employee, specialist, official, or entrepreneur was found guilty of hooliganism.

Approximately 60% of public order offenders were intoxicated by consuming alcohol when they committed socially dangerous act. However, according to Article 19 of the Criminal Code, a person who commits a crime while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs, psychotropic substances or other substances affecting the human mind is not exempt from liability, because intoxication is not a ground for finding a person mentally ill. The commission of a crime while under the influence of alcohol or the use of psychotropic or other intoxicating drugs, on the other hand, is an aggravating factor under Article 56, (part 1, paragraph 'o') of the Criminal Code.

The study of the **criminal characteristics** of a hooligan plays an important role in prevention. The likelihood of recidivism rises with the age of the criminal. The younger a person is, the shorter the time interval for his or her next offense.

Most recidivists committed their first crimes before they became adults. This makes it difficult to educate the convict, make some positive changes in their behavior, and ultimately has a negative impact on the level of recidivism in our country.

Another peculiarity is that all those who have been convicted before have been exempt from criminal punishment on one or another basis, based on the humanitarian principle of our criminal law. However, their release was in some sense a precondition for them to continue their criminal activities in the future, rather than to

¹ From the archives of the Mirzo Ulugbek Criminal Court in Tashkent. 2007.
10.5281/zenodo.5345095

embark on a path of recovery. The persons released from prison have committed a repeat offense not long after their release (between 2-3 years).

The particulars of the offender are determined by knowing which section of Article 277 of the Criminal Code they are charged under. The following figures demonstrate the %age of criminally charged perpetrators in this regard: 23% of offenders committed acts of hooliganism associated with moderate to severe bodily injury, 21% were committed by a group of individuals, 20% committed a crime by threatening or using a cold weapon or objects (as a weapon) that could actually harm a person's health, 9% committed in opposition to a government official or public representative in charge of maintaining public order or other citizens who have taken measures to prevent acts of hooliganism, 13% for committing the acts provided for in part 1 of Article 277 of the Criminal Code, 6% by a dangerous recidivist, 5% are related to the abuse of young children, the elderly, the disabled or the disabled, 3% committed with extreme obscenity, which is characterized by a demonstrative disregard for the generally accepted rules of morality.

The **spiritual-psychological characteristic** of those who commit hooliganism is reflected in the depth and stability of the antisocial direction in its characteristics such as spirituality, knowledge, worldview, interests, mental state.

According to the depth and stability of the antisocial orientation, criminals are classified as random, unstable, situational, violent, or extreme in the criminological literature [11].

Hooliganism was usually done by random criminals in settings that arose unexpectedly. It's crucial to figure out whether the harassment was unintentional or the product of a clear objective and ambition. The term 'coincidence' is used in a variety of ways. A person frequently 'encounters' random hooliganism as a result of their routines and conduct. In this case, the hooligan's reaction in a random scenario matches that of a guilt-ridden victim behaviour.

The random and unexpected occurrence of an event is known as coincidence (a pure, inexplicable situation). However, coincidences in objective, legal conditions can also be encountered. *In the first case*, despite being described positively, the individual engages in hooliganism when under the influence of a specific circumstance. Hooliganism occurs *in the second case* when a person's behavior is light, cold, and chaotic.

A person who belongs to an unstable type of criminals has a socio-mental condition that is unstable and contradictory, with a lack of good attributes. This category of individuals have antisocial behaviors, and they may find it difficult to change their ways, even if they want to. They are prone to committing a variety of crimes, including hooliganism. They are also unconcerned about the consequences of their actions and are quickly exposed to more serious criminals.

Hooliganism was conducted by situational offenders as a result of unpleasant personal and non-personal conditions. It varies from unintentional crime in that it forecasts the conclusion of a potential event, but instead of attempting to remedy the situation, it generates harassment while under the impact of the situation.

Respondents in the survey frequently classified themselves as situation-related criminals, indicating that the circumstances in which they committed the crime were to blame. The existing situation played a substantial influence in the commission of the crime of hooliganism in around 28% of the criminal cases we examined.

The most serious offenders are individuals who have a long criminal record and have been convicted of recidivism multiple times. It's crucial to remember that strength of violence that goes hand in hand with the need to satisfy selfish aspirations.

Extremely violent criminals are the most dangerous; their actions are unpredictable and often involve active criminal activity. Legal nihilism is defined by a low degree of general and moral culture, as well as the presence of a criminal motive. They are actual criminals who know what they're doing.

When discussing perpetrators and the issues surrounding their classification, an individual approach to the hooligan is required. In other words, the motive of the criminal behavior, or the reason for the hooliganism, has a personal meaning for the perpetrator. As noted by many authors, motive is a combination of interest and need, which is formed under the influence of inclinations, emotions and goals [12]. Motive can change and enrich as needs are met. Hooligan behavior is generally justified in a variety of ways, i.e., by a variety of circumstances, not all of which are equally essential. Some of them are essential, while others are optional. In many cases, the motive is the hooligan's desire.

Here arises a question, does hooliganism have a specificity that sets it apart from all other motives?

If we consider the specific manifestations of hooliganism, it is assumed that such motives exist. By disclosing the specifics of hooliganism, it will also be possible to identify the specific features of the motive for the criminal behavior of hooligans.

Many motives for hooliganism can be various and can lead to other actions as well. However, we believe that goal setting and goal-achieving skills are inextricably linked to personality factors. As a result, taking into account the unique nature of each individual, it is possible to conclude that the mechanism of criminal behavior has a different scope and breadth.

In essence, most crimes do not occur spontaneously; they are the result of a long process that includes the formation of the individual, decision-making, and the selection of means to to commit the crime. This suggests that before committing a crime, a person's mental activity goes through a series of steps that gradually shape the direction in which the crime is committed. It is at this stage that it becomes possible to distinguish criminal behavior from other forms of behavior.

The specificity of criminal behavior does not imply that it involves any special mental or physiological mechanisms that are not characteristic of socially beneficial behavior. Peculiarity is not in the form, but in the action of these mechanisms.

Any behavior, especially criminal behavior, is a form of a person's interaction with the environment surrounding him, and its essence is as follows:

- formation of criminal behavior in the person;
- justification of criminal behavior;

making a clear decision to commit a crime;
the implementation of that decision, including the commission of the crime and the origin of its consequences.

There is a place for the individual in the mechanism of crime, he falls into negative life situations under the influence of negative events, in which the formation of antisocial behavior occurs.

The need of a person is linked to the goal, the objective to the potential to achieve it, and all of this to the motive.

An individual's interaction with the social environment takes the form of an assessment and understanding of the situation, i.e. the person develops his or her own environment and behavior and then makes a decision. Such a person moves in a negative, unpleasant direction for the state and society. In the end, a crime is committed, prompting a response from the government and society. This is a counter-movement, a form of contradiction. The individual violates the law, and the state punishes him as a result.

The fact that a hooligan goes into conflict with a specific environment and society is closely tied with his criminal behavior, his desires, demands, and their level of satisfaction.

It is well known that needs vary, and research have revealed that the hooligan's behavior reflects a distorted need. Many of them belong to the same category as basic necessities, although they differ in content and behavior. Hooliganism, for example, manifests itself in the pursuit of deviant wants such as obscenity and rudeness.

For example, in the field of social relations, there are distorted needs such as desiring for superiority over others, for fame, disregard for law and order.

Egocentrism and bigotry, as well as drunkenness and drug addiction, have become a distinct perverse need in the minds of some hooligans. At the same time, sexual desire is also relevant in them, and the need to coerce the individual is particularly evident. The term 'coercion' is used to describe not only a motive, but also a specific type of bullying behavior.

In fact, 'coercion' can be seen in any action of a person in the system of social relations since the conduct is compulsive, as evidenced by the fact that a person cannot enter into a social relationship without acting compulsively in a given scenario. This is true not just of hooligans, but of all members of society's social behavior.

After all, socially meaningful behavior is governed by social standards and is intended to serve the individual's and society's interests. People's behavior, together with other elements, is thus the foundation of social ties. As a result, the content of social interactions might be characterized as socially significant conduct (which in itself represents all types and forms of behavior).

The required conduct obligation is expressed in the form of a rule, which is reinforced by the order. Human behavior, on the other hand, frequently deviates from established norms [13]. It is a pattern of behavior in which a person violates several social, moral, and legal norms, leading in misconduct and delinquency. Naturally,

this is against the interests of people who do not commit the crime and has severe social implications. At this time, it's critical to avoid conduct that undermines adherence to the established norms.

Hence, the behavior of the hooligan is clearly against the public interest.

The hooligan's behavior who *lives a criminal lifestyle* is often characterized by the fact that it is geared at, or targeted towards, bullying. Hooliganism itself is, to a certain extent, a social contradiction, which contradicts the principles, requirements and goals of the system of social relations. This is a deviation from a normal lifestyle that is not in the public interest. In this situation, the bully's personality is treated as a behavior category. There is a special connection with the aim in this scenario, which is the fundamental link in the person's structure.

The antisocial lifestyle of hooligan is characterized by a tendency to commit crimes. It can be expressed in different forms, have the same antisocial content, have a clearly expressed or less vivid description.

A person's criminal behavior reflects a tendency and desire to perpetrate bullying in an antisocial lifestyle. This indicates that the person suffers from a mental addiction to antisocial behaviors. As a result, this is an element of the structure of a person's conduct, which, first and foremost, exists as a distinct sort of motive. It should also be borne in mind that the motive embodies deep personal motives for criminal behavior.

Criminological research examines the problems of social deformation, social responsibility, social justice, social tension, social necessity in the prevention of crime. Non-social lifestyles are one of these issues. Because developing a deep scientific solution to the criminological problems that arise at the confluence of sociology and law is one of the fundamental responsibilities of social progress. This highlights the relationship between criminal behavior and lifestyle [14].

The term 'lifestyle' refers to the most essential components of people's lives, whether they be individuals, social groups, categories, or communities with various behaviors [15].

In essence, this idea symbolizes not only the form but also the content of life activities, more specifically, the social content of an individual's conduct and mechanism of life activities, and ultimately determines the person's place and purpose in social life. This technique to understanding lifestyle necessitates research on the criminal behavior and activities of the hooligan.

The concept of non-social lifestyle is given considerable attention in the legal literature. Hooliganism can be seen as a contrast to people's regular lifestyles when it is classified as a criminal offense. In this scenario, lifestyle is viewed as a type of hooliganism conduct. So, fighting hooliganism, in turn, means overcoming criminal behavior. This requires influencing lifestyle changes, in other words, changing a non-social lifestyle to a socially acceptable lifestyle.

Each individual has their own objectives, attitudes, behaviors, and habits, as well as their own requirements. The categories of 'lifestyle' and 'need', which have objective and subjective meanings, are intimately intertwined in our perspective.

K.E.Igoshev believes that 'lifestyle' is a set of ways for individuals to meet their requirements, that it is a way of life and that it symbolizes the content of behavior that is governed not just by morality and law, but also by other societal values [16]. V.N.Kudryavtsev argues that the characteristics expressed in the context of this definition allow a joint consideration of a person's lifestyle and behavior, which can be studied in terms of norm and pathology [17].

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the criminological study of lifestyle necessitates an examination of the hooligan's personality as well as his criminal activity.

We shall tackle this problem by looking at the negative parts of bad habits and customs as "components of the lifestyle system", as well as ways to meet moral and unlawful desires as a way of life for those who are dangerous to society. At the same time, attention is paid to the issue of criminal behavior of the hooligan. This is because these issues have always been closely linked to the personality of the bully. Therefore, we consider it necessary to include the motive and method of action in the system of 'person-hooligan' and to study the problems of hooliganism in the context of the lifestyle of hooligans.

The antisocial lifestyle of hooligan is an essentially illegal form of behavior that is shaped individually. Not only the individual, but also the social environment around him, is intimately involved in the process of such formation. The interplay between both (person and environment) is critical in the development of the hooligan's personality. This is because individuals under the influence of the environment form individuals prone to bullying and 'present' their representatives to the criminal world. In turn, the criminal environment is filled at the expense of a certain stratum (category) of the population. As a result, we agree that groups and strata of the community who live a criminal lifestyle are more likely to engage in hooliganism. This implies that the population has been segmented into distinct groups. We're talking about mass processes and occurrences, not individual circumstances. An example of this is the fact that the environment of alcohol abusers separates their 'representatives' into the criminal world. A similar situation can be observed in individuals who consume drugs, psychotropic substances and other substances that affect mental activity. Prostitutes, babysitters, unsupervised children, and other similar individuals can be added to the list of similar individuals.

There are, however, more complicated processes and events. Crime at the same time, as emphasized in the literature, is not merely the aggregate of crimes committed in a specific location and time. As a mass phenomenon, crime refers to a subset of the population who solves their problems by breaking the law [28]. The following examples are highlighted in this case:

an environment based on legal or formal law, law and constitutional authorities;

misconduct and organized crime - a criminal environment based on the stability of the leaders of the 'criminal authorities';

a marginal environment based on behaviors that are relevant to the context and nature of problem-solving.

As noted by A.I.Dolgova, among the perpetrators are representatives of all three types of this environment. However, the proportion of these representatives among criminals is not the same[19]. Although the criminal and marginal environments are distinct, hooliganism is a fascinating topic.

In the constant construction of the individual, the criminal environment immediately develops a consistent criminal and situational criminogenic type. Eventually, the criminal type of hooliganism will emerge.

As previously said, the environment has a significant role in the emergence of bullying. However, there is a link between a number of unfavorable social events in this case. Due to drunkenness, drug addiction, and other age-old social 'defects', the process of population infantilism is gaining popularity. Alcoholism and drug addiction, prostitution, begging, having no care, lack of decent upbringing, immorality, and stupidity, all of which have grown and become a social scourge, destroy the individual's morality, rendering him intellectually 'incompetent'.

All of this is connected to the process of marginalization. Marginalism is typified by hooliganism. The practice of ambiguous and irregular sex, early sexual life, profanity, vandalism, hooliganism, and theft, among other things, is known as marginalalism.

Among the crimes committed by marginalized people, hooliganism should be highlighted. It is primarily a domestic, family-related crime that occurs on the streets in his spare time. Hooliganism against marginalized persons is often motivated by a 'drug-alcohol-sexuality' purpose.

The literature points out that "the degree of victimization of this marginal category increases, sometimes if both the perpetrator and the victim are from a marginal environment, it is difficult to see the difference between them, they have almost the same personal deformation and behavioral habits" [20]. Eighty % of individuals in this environment are aware of their specific victimological behaviors, i.e., chronic binary drinking, drug abuse, prostitution, sexual 'interest', and so on, due to which they become victims of hooliganism.

According to the study, 90 % of hooliganism occurs when both the offender and the victim are insane as a result of continuous drinking or drug use, and 70 % of incidents occur when alcohol or drugs are consumed together [21].

Another aspect of the problem is that 60 % of the time, even 5-10 minutes before the murder, it is unclear who is the perpetrator and who is the victim (in domestic, family and on the street). Hooliganism and murder are frequently linked in this way. To put it another way, criminal elements from the same environment 'eat' one another [22]. Therefore, we believe that during the research, the offender's surroundings should be contrasted to the victim's environment, allowing us to thoroughly define both the perpetrator and the victim. This is particularly true when it comes to bullying analysis. Hooliganism in a marginal environment can reveal more

fully the content of the 'criminal-victim' relationship. In marginals, however, this relationship is evident.

“A healthy lifestyle is based on a classless layer of marginals who lack socially relevant characteristics and hence violate morality and the law” [23].

Their subculture is a distinguishing attribute of marginals.

Along with the issue of a criminal subculture, there is always a criminal lifestyle in some form or another. These problems have many aspects. Is there a criminological aspect to the research? Clearly, yes, as noted in the literature, a deviant subculture, or criminal culture, is a system of behavioral forms, norms, and values that recognize the criminal elements of a particular group and build their relationship with each other in it [24]. There is a clear link between the offender's personality and the criminal lifestyle, because the criminal subculture leads to complete alienation from society as well as friction and conflict with its own members. Any subculture that leans toward criminality is dangerous to society.

In the criminal world, its subculture exists both in the open environment and in places of imprisonment. The criminalization of society is a fact that will not change. According to E.G.Bagreeva, “Erosion in the minds of a large section of the public has washed away the basic values in the assessment of social life”. Criminal subculture elements (violence and arbitrariness, anti-social norms - habits, gambling, language - jargon, nicknames, tattoos, hooligan poems and songs, etc.) have crept into our daily lives and are utilised by some social groupings.

Furthermore, promoting such a lifestyle, promoting the criminal world's subculture, will benefit representatives of show business and the media, resulting in significant commercial rewards. [25] In some sense, there is some kind of subcultural 'core' that is 'beneficial' to the criminal world. This, apparently, makes it possible to speak of a relatively complete and peculiar phenomenon, such as the "social-spiritual subcultural education of criminals." However, criminological research does not pay enough attention to the study of this phenomenon.

At the same time, the criminalization of many aspects of our lives has led to a certain degree of popularization with the help of the criminal world and representatives of the criminal subculture. This, in our opinion, is linked to a variety of crimes, including hooliganism.

The fact that hooligans join the criminal underworld is one of the factors that drives them to commit crimes. Hooligans are frequently viewed as criminal subversives because they join criminal gangs and engage others, particularly adolescents and young people. According to N.L.Denisov, “by joining a criminal subculture, juveniles not only become prone to crime and criminal activity because of their psyche, which in many ways is based on imitation of adults, but also serve to spread this subculture among other juveniles” [26]. This also applies to young people.

“Criminal subcultures also influence young people's decisions to commit crimes” [27]. As a result, stealing, robbery, assault, extortion, and other crimes

performed in connection with hooliganism are the most common causes of adolescent delinquency [28].

In conclusion, the content of the person's socio-demographic, criminal and spiritual-psychological features is highlighted to show the criminological description of the bully as a criterion. These criteria allow not only for the identification of the hooligan's personal characteristics, but also for the identification of existing problems and flaws in this area. This, in turn, will pave the way for the development of effective preventive measures against those who have committed the crime of hooliganism.

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