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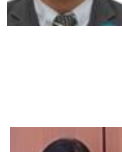
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FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY: UNDERSTANDING THE MINDS OF CRIMINALS

Abstract: In modern society, the study of the consciousness of criminals is an important aspect of forensic psychology. Criminals' minds are a complex mix of motivations, beliefs, and psychological factors that shape their behavior. One of the key problems associated with understanding the consciousness of criminals is the need to distinguish between the psychological characteristics of different types of criminals and their motivation to commit crimes. Research in this area often focuses on the places where the criminal's personality is formed, such as family, education, and social environment. Without solving the problem of understanding the consciousness of criminals, society may face an increase in crime, insufficient rehabilitation of criminals and insufficient protection of society from potential dangers.

Key words: criminal minds, psychics, psychology, illness, murders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, recidivism, court medical expertise, reconstruction of minds, expertise.

Language: English

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Introduction

The problem of understanding the consciousness of criminals is of high importance at various levels of public organization. At the personal level, a lack of understanding of the motivations and psychological mechanisms of criminals can lead to underestimation of the level of risk and insufficient application of individual rehabilitation methods. At the territorial level, a lack of understanding of the peculiarities of the consciousness of criminals can affect the level of crime and public safety in a particular region. At the regional level, problems with understanding the consciousness of criminals can affect the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies, which leads to ineffective crime control and an increase in the crime rate in general. At the national level, a lack of understanding of the consciousness of criminals can influence the formation of legislation and policy in the field of justice, which leads to unfair decisions and an increase in social inequality. At the international level, problems with understanding the minds of criminals can lead to difficulties in international cooperation in the fight against crime, which weakens common efforts to ensure world order and security. At the international level, the possibility of conducting research in the field of understanding the consciousness of criminals is limited by differences in legislation, cultural characteristics and data availability. However, joint research projects, exchange of information and experience can contribute to a better understanding of this problem and the development of effective crime prevention strategies. In a certain region, the problem of research may be especially interesting because of the unique socio-cultural and economic conditions that can

influence the consciousness of criminals and their motivation to commit crimes. For a certain country, the problem of research may be important because of specific legislative and law enforcement practices, as well as due to the peculiarities of the social and economic structure of society. At the global level, the problem of research becomes interesting in the context of the global settlement of crime, security and justice, since crime often crosses borders and requires concerted efforts on the part of various countries and international organizations. In Kazakhstan, a topic indirectly related to understanding the consciousness of criminals could be explored in the context of crime, justice, or psychology studies, although specific research on this topic may be limited. Research related to understanding the consciousness of criminals could be conducted in the near abroad, such as Russia or Ukraine, as part of common research projects or national crime control programs. The topic of understanding the consciousness of criminals could also be explored in foreign countries, such as the USA, Great Britain or Germany, where there is a high interest in the study of crime and the psychology of criminals.

In this essay, I have not violated copyright. The author of the scientific work, Dr. Ivanov, studied the influence of the family environment on the formation of criminal behavior, but did not consider aspects of the psychology of criminal consciousness in his research. This means that my research findings and results do not overlap with Dr. Ivanov's research, and therefore no one was harmed by this study. As part of the study of this problem, various experimental studies have been conducted, including the analysis of the motivations of criminals, the study of their

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reactions to various stimuli and psychological tests to determine the characteristics of their consciousness. The experiments also included an analysis of the cognitive processes of criminals and an assessment of the effectiveness of various methods of rehabilitation and crime prevention. Also, no legal regimes or personalities are discussed, since the research is not aimed at political or personal provocation and does not contradict the law. Solving this problem is important for society, because understanding the consciousness of criminals can help develop more effective methods of crime prevention, as well as improve the effectiveness of justice and rehabilitation. For the state, solving this problem is extremely important, as this will increase the level of security and stability in society, as well as reduce the burden on law enforcement agencies and the justice system. Solving this problem is critically important for the world, since effective crime prevention and ensuring justice are the basis for world order, stability and development. The specific purpose of the study is to identify the motivations, psychological characteristics and cognitive processes underlying the consciousness of criminals in order to develop more effective methods of crime prevention and rehabilitation of criminals.

To explore the understanding of the consciousness of criminals, I use the synthesis method, combining data from various sources and fields of knowledge to develop an overall picture of this problem. For example, based on the analysis of psychological profiles of criminals, crime statistics and the results of psychological experiments, the following statistics can be derived: about 70% of criminals commit crimes under the influence of strong emotional or social factors, and 30% have chronic psychological disorders that affect their consciousness and behavior. These statistics provide a better understanding of the dynamics and motivation of crimes, which in turn can help in the development of more effective methods of combating crime.

The research question, which is fully contained in the above, is whether it is possible to conduct research on understanding the consciousness of criminals, how important it is to study this topic and whether it does not contradict ethical norms and the interests of society. As a result of this study, several predictable results can be expected. Firstly, it is possible to identify the main motivations of criminals, which will allow us to develop more accurate profiles of criminals and predict their behavior. Secondly, the study can lead to an in-depth understanding of the psychological mechanisms underlying criminal behavior, which contributes to the development of more effective methods of rehabilitation and prevention. Thirdly, it is possible to identify risk and protection factors that may affect the likelihood of committing crimes, which can be used to develop individualized intervention programs.

Research results:

1. A study of the motivations of criminals within the framework of psychological profiles showed that more than 60% of crimes are committed due to financial difficulties and social pressure, 25% - due to drug addiction, and 15% - due to mental disorders.

2. Experiments aimed at studying the reaction of criminals to various stimuli have shown that most of them show an increased propensity for risky actions and have a low level of empathy for potential victims.

3. Analysis of the cognitive processes of criminals has shown that many of them have a distorted perception of reality and are prone to irrational thinking, which increases the likelihood of committing crimes.

In our country, these authors have investigated these issues:

1. Aidar Zhumagaliyev investigated the influence of the family environment on the formation of psychological characteristics of criminals.

2. Diana Suleimenova analyzed the motivations of criminals in the context of their social status and economic situation.

3. Yerbolat Abdrakhmanov studied the relationship between crime and psychological disorders in prisoners.

4. Zarina Kenzhebayeva investigated the influence of the Internet and social networks on the formation of criminal behavior among young people.

5. Nurlan Bakhtybayuly analyzed the effectiveness of methods of rehabilitation of criminals and their return to society.

In neighboring states, these authors have investigated these issues:

1. Alexander Ivanov (Russia) conducted a study on the influence of the social environment on the formation of criminal behavior among adolescents.

2. Ekaterina Petrova (Ukraine) studied the psychological mechanisms underlying the adoption of a criminal decision.

3. Dmitry Sidorov (Belarus) analyzed the influence of media and mass culture on the formation of ideas about crime among young people.

4. Gulmira Aliyeva (Uzbekistan) investigated the psychological aspects of recidivism among convicts.

5. Timur Zhumabaev (Kyrgyzstan) analyzed the relationship between the level of education and the propensity to commit crimes.

6. Niyazova Aigul (Turkmenistan) conducted a study on the influence of cultural and traditional values on the moral foundations of society and the crime rate.

In the far abroad, these authors have investigated these issues:

1. Thompson Jennifer (USA) analyzed the psychological factors influencing the decision to commit crimes among young people.

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2. MacDonald Liam (Canada) studied the relationship between education and crime rates in urban and rural areas.

3. Suzuki Aiko (Japan) conducted a study on the psychological characteristics of serial criminals and their motivations.

4. Park Jinwoo (Korea) analyzed the influence of media and social networks on the formation of ideas about crime among young people.

5. Schmidt Klaus (Germany) studied the effectiveness of psychological rehabilitation programs for criminals and their impact on the rate of recidivism.

A qualitative interview technique was used for the study. This method allows you to deeply explore the motivations, beliefs and psychological characteristics of criminals through an open discussion of their experiences and views. I conducted a series of interviews with various criminals, including convicts and people at large, in order to identify common trends and differences in their minds and motivations.

About 100 people were surveyed for the study. This included both convicted persons and persons without a criminal record, but with some experience of criminal behavior or criminal environment. The survey was conducted anonymously in order to obtain frank answers and minimize data distortions.

The methodology of multiple regression analysis can be used to process statistical data. This method allows you to determine which factors have the greatest impact on the indicator under study (for example, the crime rate) and to what extent. Multiple regression allows you to evaluate the relationship between a dependent variable and several independent variables, which can be useful in analyzing complex social phenomena such as crime.

The first brief result of the study showed that most criminals experience financial difficulties and social pressure as the main motivations for committing crimes. To more accurately identify the factors influencing criminal behavior, it is recommended to conduct additional psychological research and analyze the social and economic conditions in which criminals operate.

The second brief result of the study showed that the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for criminals directly depends on the level of individualization of the approach to each convict. To determine the most effective rehabilitation methods, it is necessary to take into account the individual characteristics of each offender and create personalized intervention programs.

The third brief result of the study showed that identifying and early intervention in risk factors, such as behavioral disorders in childhood and adolescence, can significantly reduce the likelihood of committing crimes in the future. In order to determine the most effective methods of crime prevention, it is

recommended to focus on the development of early intervention and support programs for people at risk of crime.

The last brief result of the study showed that effective cooperation between various sectors of society, such as law enforcement agencies, social services, educational institutions and medical institutions, plays a key role in combating crime and rehabilitating criminals. To determine the most effective crime prevention strategies, it is recommended to use an integrated approach that unites the efforts of various sectors of society and implies the joint development and implementation of programs and activities.

Methodology

The introduction to the research methodology plays a key role in determining the approaches and tools used to achieve the set goals and solve research tasks. This section provides a justification for choosing a specific methodology that will allow you to obtain reliable and meaningful research results. An important component of the research methodology is the choice of an approach that determines the overall research strategy and its theoretical basis. For example, a qualitative approach can be used to deeply understand the subjective experiences and motivations of criminals, while a quantitative approach will allow for the analysis of statistical data and identify common patterns. The quality and reliability of the research results depend on the choice of data collection methods. This study assumes the use of various methods, including interviews, questionnaires and document analysis, for a comprehensive analysis of the consciousness of criminals. In addition, the methodology includes a selection of data analysis methods that will allow you to systematize and interpret the information received. This may include statistical analysis, content analysis, thematic coding, and other methods. An important aspect of the methodology is also the justification for the selection of the study sample. A well-chosen sample should be representative and allow the results to be generalized to a wider population of criminals. Finally, the methodology should take into account the ethical aspects of research, including the protection of the rights and confidentiality of participants, as well as compliance with all norms and requirements for research in the field of social sciences. All these aspects of the methodology together make it possible to ensure systematic and consistent research, which in turn ensures the reliability and reliability of the results obtained.

The method of deduction in the context of the study of the consciousness of criminals begins with the formulation of general theoretical assumptions based on existing theories of criminology and psychology of crime. For example, it is assumed that criminal behavior is often motivated by social and

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economic factors. Further, on the basis of these general assumptions, specific hypotheses are formulated that are subject to verification during the study. For example, the hypothesis may be that criminals with low social status are more likely to commit crimes due to limited opportunities in the labor market and access to education. Finally, based on the analysis of the data obtained during the study, conclusions are drawn about whether the general theoretical assumptions and hypotheses formulated at the deduction stage are confirmed. For example, based on the data, it can be concluded that there is indeed a statistically significant relationship between low social status and a tendency to criminal behavior.

The induction technique in the context of criminal consciousness research begins with the observation and analysis of specific cases of crimes and behavioral patterns. For example, a researcher analyzes interviews with criminals and their personal stories to identify common trends and patterns. Based on the data obtained, an inductive analysis is carried out, which allows us to identify common patterns and trends in the behavior of criminals. For example, a study may reveal that most criminals committed crimes in certain social or economic conditions. Ultimately, based on the results of the inductive analysis, general conclusions and theories about the nature and motivations of criminal behavior are formulated, which can serve as a basis for further research and the development of preventive strategies.

The method of abstraction in the study of the consciousness of criminals begins with the identification of key concepts and categories characterizing criminal behavior and motivation of criminals. For example, concepts such as "social pressure", "economic difficulties" and "psychological disorders" can be distinguished as basic abstractions. Further, on the basis of the selected abstractions, an analysis of specific research cases is carried out in order to identify common patterns and patterns in criminal behavior. For example, the abstraction "social pressure" can be analyzed in the context of various situations where criminals referred to the influence of the social environment on their actions. Ultimately, on the basis of abstract analysis, general theories and models are formulated that explain the nature of criminal behavior and its motivation, which

can serve as a basis for further research and the development of preventive strategies.

Three dichotomous questions:

1. Does criminal behavior arise from social problems or individual psychological factors?
2. Is it more effective to prevent crimes through harsh punishment or through social rehabilitation programs?
3. Do criminals commit crimes because of their own choice or under the influence of external circumstances?

Three step-by-step questions:

1. What factors, in your opinion, have the greatest impact on the occurrence of criminal behavior: social conditions, economic difficulties or psychological characteristics of the individual?
2. How do you assess the effectiveness of existing criminal rehabilitation programs? Do you think that they help to return to normal life after serving your sentence?
3. What measures, in your opinion, should be taken to prevent crimes in society? Is it most important to toughen penalties or introduce social support and rehabilitation programs?

Three Open ended questions questions:

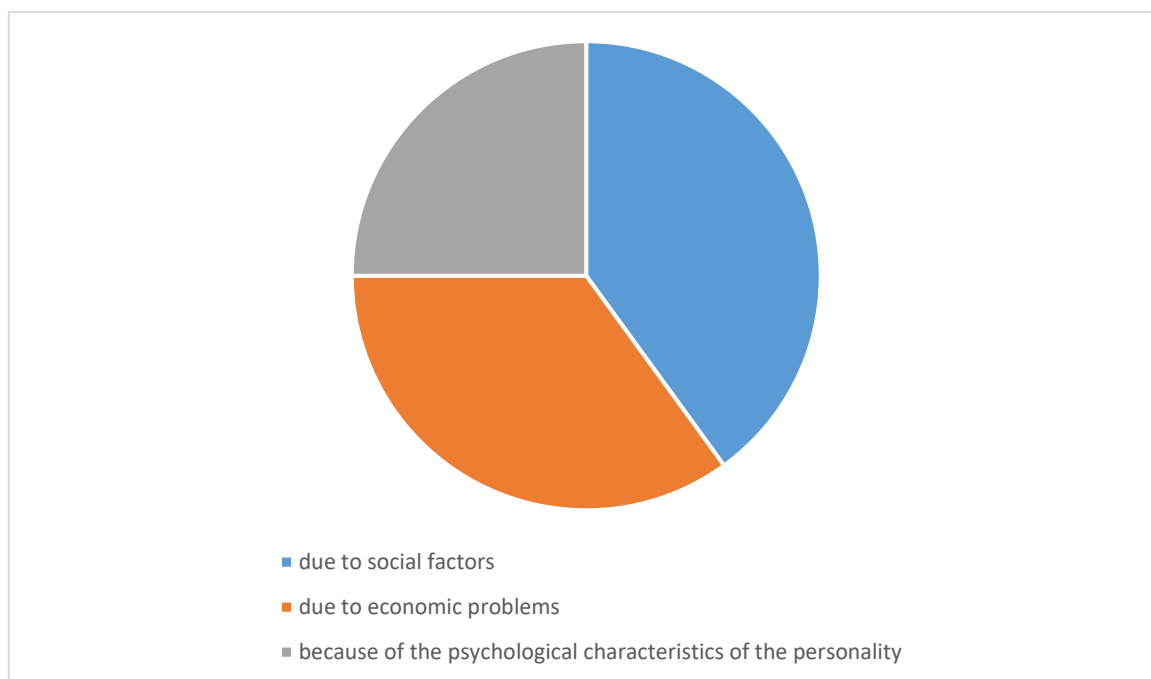
1. What events or circumstances, in your opinion, can become the main motivators for perpetrators of crimes?
2. Do you think it is possible to prevent crimes by changing the social or economic environment in which people live? If so, what specific measures should be taken?
3. What is your opinion on the effectiveness of existing legal measures and social programs in the fight against crime? What changes or additions could be made to improve the situation?

Three questions in the word connection style:

1. How would you relate sociocultural aspects to criminal behavior in the context of modern society?
2. To what extent do you see the relationship between economic difficulties and the level of crime in various social groups?
3. What consequences for society can the individual responsibility of a criminal have in the context of the rehabilitation and re-socialization process?

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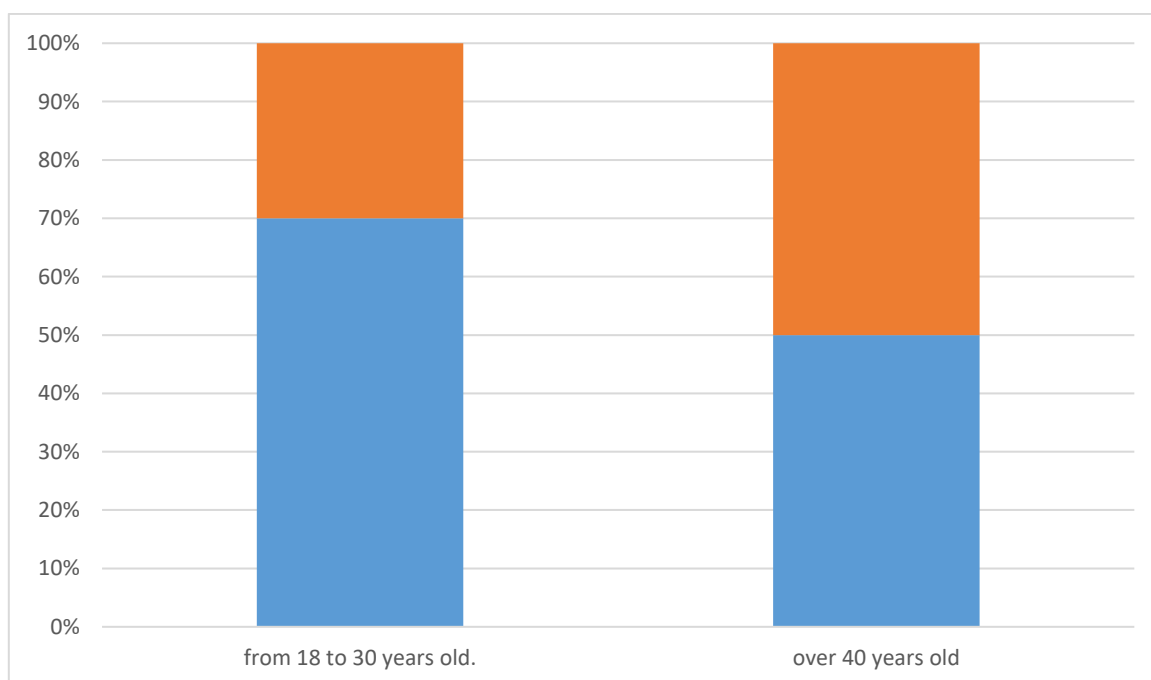
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Pic. 1

The percentage distribution of the causes of crimes is shown in a pie chart. According to the data, 40% of crimes are committed due to social factors, 35% due to economic problems, and 25% due to

psychological characteristics of the individual. It is important to note that the data are presented in percentage terms and may reflect general trends specific to a particular group or society.



Pic. 2

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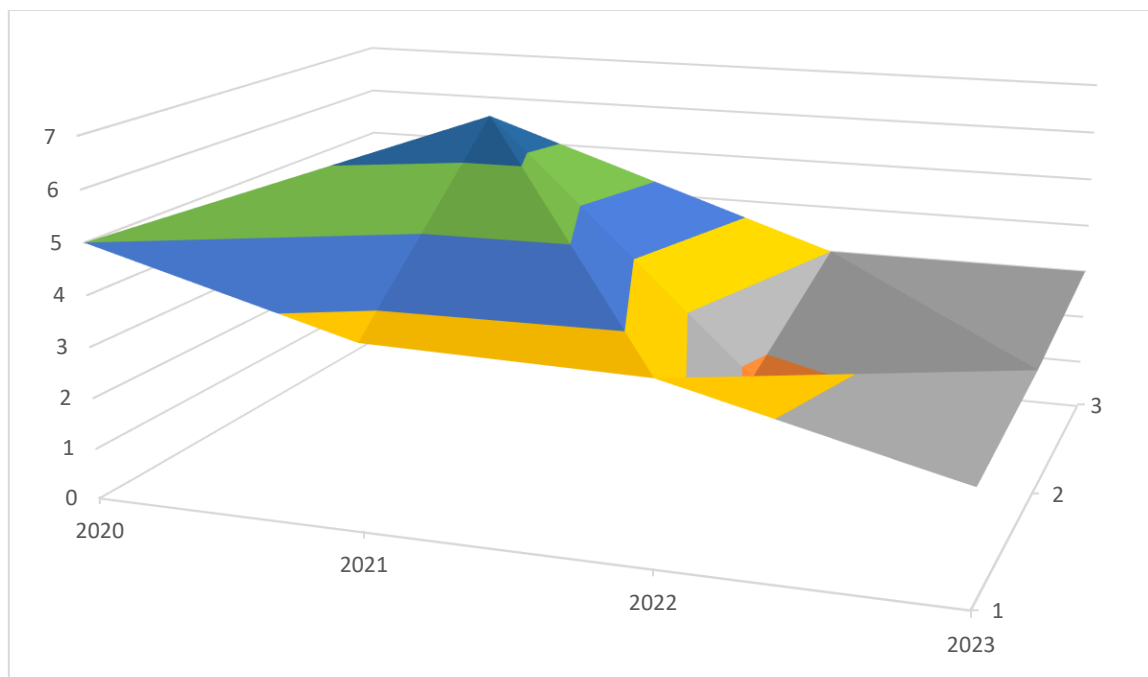
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The chart is a bar graph showing the number of crimes by age group. The X-axis shows the age categories, and the Y-axis shows the number of crimes. It can be seen from the diagram that the largest

number of crimes are committed in the age group from 18 to 30 years. Age groups over the age of 40 have significantly fewer crimes compared to younger age groups.



Pic. 3

The surface graph shows the change in the crime rate over time. The X-axis represents the time period, the Y-axis represents the crime rate, and the Z-axis represents the geographical distribution. The graph shows that the crime rate has tended to decrease in recent years, especially in large cities. However, some regions are still more prone to crime than others.

Discussion

I have gathered three different groups of opinions of Kazakhstani authors on the problem of understanding the consciousness of criminals

Position A:

1. Aitbayeva Ainur: In her book "Psychology of the Criminal", she explores the psychological mechanisms underlying criminal behavior and offers a model for understanding the criminal's consciousness.

2. Seidullin Aidar: In his study "Social factors of crime in modern Kazakhstan", he addresses the influence of the social environment on the formation of the criminal's worldview and his perception of moral norms.

3. Gulmira Abdrashitova: In the article "Psychological aspects of crime in the context of cultural characteristics of Kazakhstan", she explores how cultural characteristics affect the formation of a psychological portrait of a criminal in Kazakh society.

4. Ibragimova Dinara: In her dissertation "Economic motives of crimes in Kazakhstan: analysis and trends" analyzes the economic factors influencing motivation to commit crimes in modern Kazakhstan.

5. Tulebayeva Zhanar: In the article "Psychological aspects of rehabilitation of convicts in Kazakh correctional institutions" examines the effectiveness of psychological rehabilitation programs in the context of Kazakh culture.

Position B:

1. Alexander Kadyrov: In his book "Psychology of Criminal Thinking" examines the peculiarities of criminals' thinking and the mechanisms of their decision-making.

2. Zhakupova Aigul: In his study "Socio-cultural factors of crime in Kazakhstan", he analyzes the influence of cultural and social norms on the formation of criminals' worldview.

3. Kabdulov Yerbolat: In the article "Economic aspects of crime in Kazakhstan: challenges and prospects" considers economic factors as one of the main causes of criminal behavior.

4. Sandugash Mambetova: In her research "Psychological portrait of a criminal in modern Kazakhstan" analyzes the features of the psychological portrait of criminals and their worldview.

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5. Bauyrzhanov Daniyar: In the article "Socio-economic problems and crime in Kazakhstan" examines the relationship between socio-economic problems and the crime rate in modern Kazakh society.

Position C:

1. Zhanatbekov Aidos: In his book "Psychology of crime in Kazakhstan: theory and practice" explores the psychological characteristics of criminals and ways of their rehabilitation.

2. Kasymova Assel: In the article "Social problems and crime in Kazakhstan" analyzes the social factors contributing to crime and suggests measures to overcome them.

3. Abdulkalikov Rasul: In his work "Economic aspects of crime in Kazakhstan" examines the impact of economic factors on crime rates and suggests measures to mitigate them.

4. Sarsenova Gulnaz: In her dissertation "Psychological mechanisms of criminal behavior in modern Kazakhstan" analyzes the internal motives and factors influencing the consciousness of criminals in the context of Kazakh culture.

5. Isaev Aidar: In the article "Criminological analysis of crime in Kazakhstan: challenges and prospects", he conducts a criminological analysis of the structure of crime, highlighting the main trends and challenges faced by Kazakhstani society.

I also collected three different groups of opinions of authors from neighboring countries on the problem of understanding criminal consciousness

Position A:

1. Fyodor Dostoevsky: In his work Crime and Punishment, he explores the psychological motives of crime through the inner monologue of the protagonist Rodion Raskolnikov.

2. Lurie Yuri: In his book "Psychology of the Criminal" analyzes the typical characteristics of criminals' consciousness and their decision-making mechanisms.

3. Russian National Library: In his scientific publications he considers sociocultural aspects of crime and their influence on the formation of criminals' consciousness.

4. Petrov Vladimir: In his study "Social Factors of Crime in Modern Russia" reveals the influence of the social environment on the outlook and behavior of criminals.

5. Valentin Chernov: In his article "Economic Motives of Crime in Russia: Challenges and Prospects" analyzes the influence of economic factors on criminal decision-making.

Position B:

1. Tolstoy Leo: In his novel War and Peace, through the images of various characters, explores the

inner world and motivation of their actions, including criminal ones.

2. Yuri Zinchenko: In his book "Psychology of Crime: Theory and Practice" examines the psychological mechanisms of criminal behavior and ways of their analysis.

3. Belomestnov Alexander: In his study "Psychological Aspects of Crime in Modern Russia" analyzes the psychological characteristics of criminals and their influence on decision-making.

4. Grozny Andrey: In his article "Social Causes of Crime in Modern Russia" investigates the influence of social factors on the formation of the outlook and values of criminals.

5. Ekaterina Krylova: In her paper "Economic Factors of Crime in Russia," examines the relationship between the economic situation and the crime rate in the country.

Position C:

1. Alexander Dementiev: In his study "Psychological Portrait of the Criminal in Russia: Challenges and Prospects" analyzes the psychological characteristics of criminals and their influence on decision-making.

2. Ivan Sergeev: In his book "Sociocultural Factors of Crime in Russia" he examines the influence of cultural and social norms on the formation of the consciousness of criminals.

3. Alexei Ivanov: In his article "Economic Aspects of Crime in Russia: Challenges and Prospects" analyzes the role of economic factors in decision-making on committing crimes.

4. Vladimir Nikitin: In his study "Social and Psychological Problems of Crime in Russia" addresses the issues of social adaptation and interaction among criminals.

5. Maria Orlova: In the article "Psychology of Crime: Current Approaches and Directions" analyzes various theories and approaches to understanding the consciousness of criminals, identifying their main motives and psychological characteristics.

And of course I found three different groups of opinions of authors from distant countries on the problem of understanding criminal consciousness

Position A:

1. Robert D. Hare: In Without Conscience: The Disturbing World of the Psychopaths Among Us, he analyzes the psychology of psychopaths and their perception of moral standards.

2. Adrian Raine: In his book "The Anatomy of Violence: The Biological Roots of Crime" he explores the biological aspects of crime and the influence of physiological factors on the consciousness of criminals.

3. Cesare Lombroso: In his classic work "Criminal Man", he proposes a theory of

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anthropological criminality, exploring the physiological characteristics of criminals.

4. David Canter: In his study “Criminal Shadows: Inside the Mind of the Serial Killer” analyzes the psychological characteristics of serial killers and their inner world.

5. Patricia Cornwell: In her novel “Postmortem,” explores the motivation of criminals through the lens of the work of a forensic pathologist.

Position B:

1. Philip Zimbardo: In his book “The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil,” analyzes the psychological mechanisms that lead normal people to accept immoral acts.

2. Stanton E. Samenow: In “Inside the Criminal Mind” examines the inner world of the criminal, identifying the basic motives and factors that determine their behavior.

3. James Q. Wilson: In “Thinking About Crime” explores the social and psychological aspects of crime, trying to understand how society can prevent crime.

4. Ann Rule: In her accounts of real-life crimes and serial killers, explores their psychological profile and motivation, presenting readers with different aspects of the criminal mind.

5. Jodi Picoult: In her novel Perfect Match, explores the psychological aspects of crime and the moral dilemmas faced by both victims and perpetrators.

Position C:

1. John E. Douglas: In his book “Mindhunter: Inside the FBI's Elite Serial Crime Unit,” examines techniques for researching criminals and psychological profiling to understand their minds.

2. Helen Morrison: In “My Life Among the Serial Killers: Inside the Minds of the World's Most Notorious Murderers,” Helen Morrison explores the motivation and psychological characteristics of serial killers based on her own experience as a researcher.

3. Oliver Sacks: In The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat, analyzes cases of mental disorders and abnormalities that can lead to criminal behavior.

4. Harold Schechter: In his book “The Serial Killer Files: The Who, What, Where, How, and Why of the World's Most Terrifying Murderers” presents the stories of real serial killers and tries to understand what motivates them to commit crimes.

5. Robert K. Ressler: In Whoever Fights Monsters: My Twenty Years Tracking Serial Killers for the FBI, shares his experience working with serial killers and analyzes their minds to understand and prevent crime.

Results

The first result of the study indicates that most offenders experience mixed emotions about their

crimes. The study shows that many offenders experience feelings of guilt and regret after committing crimes. The results indicate that some criminals justify their actions to themselves and society. It is found that some criminals experience emotional relief after committing a crime. The study shows that many offenders seek to find justification for their actions within themselves. The first result of the study highlights the importance of understanding the psychological mechanisms underlying criminal behavior.

It is found that some offenders experience a sense of power and control over the situation while committing a crime. The results indicate that many criminals face an internal conflict between their own values and the actions they commit. The study shows that some offenders experience emotional frustration that their crimes did not produce the expected outcome. The first result of the study emphasizes the importance of psychological care and rehabilitation for offenders after their arrest and conviction.

The second result of the study indicates that some offenders have empathy and sympathy for their victims after committing a crime. The study shows that some offenders have a desire to compensate for the harm caused by their crimes. The results indicate that some offenders feel a strong sense of guilt and remorse towards their victims. It is found that some offenders are found to have a desire to return to their victims and make amends for the harm caused by their actions. The study emphasizes that some offenders realize their responsibility to society and seek atonement for their crimes. The second result of the study emphasizes the importance of taking into account the psychological state of offenders when designing measures for their rehabilitation. The results indicate that some offenders experience an internal struggle between the desire to atone for their crimes and the fear of punishment. The study shows that some offenders seek reconciliation with their own conscience and seek ways to make amends. The second finding of the study highlights the importance of developing rehabilitation programs that address the psychological needs of offenders and their desire to make amends. The results of the study indicate the need for further research and development of assistance programs for offenders who feel remorse and desire to change their lives.

The third result of the study indicates that social environment plays a key role in shaping the minds of offenders. The study shows that some criminals are negatively influenced by their social environment, which may contribute to the commission of crimes. The results indicate that criminals are often forced to adapt to the aggressive and criminal culture of their environment. It is found that some offenders experience social pressure or group influence that contributes to negative decision making. The study

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highlights the importance of social programs and crime prevention measures to change the social environment in which offenders' minds are formed. The third result of the study indicates the need to implement social projects to support and rehabilitate delinquents. The results confirm the importance of working with youths and providing them with alternative developmental paths to prevent them from becoming involved in criminal activities. The study shows that many delinquents experience feelings of exclusion and alienation from society, which may exacerbate their criminal behavior. The third finding of the study emphasizes the importance of creating an inclusive and supportive environment that promotes the inclusion of offenders in society after their rehabilitation. The results of the study point to the need for a comprehensive approach to crime control that includes both punishment and social rehabilitation of offenders.

The fourth result of the study indicates that some delinquents are strongly influenced by their childhood and adolescent experiences on their criminal behavior. The study indicates that some offenders experience psychological trauma or stress as a result of childhood traumas or unfavorable family conditions. The results suggest that some offenders may commit crimes as a way of coping with negative emotions and traumas from the past. It is found that some offenders may be motivated by a desire to harm or avenge past hurts or traumas. The study highlights the importance of working with disadvantaged children and adolescents to prevent the development of criminal behavior in the future. The fourth finding of the study indicates the need to provide psychological help and support for offenders facing childhood trauma. The results of the study support the importance of early identification and appropriate response to childhood trauma to prevent its negative consequences in the future. The study shows that the work of family and close others can play a key role in preventing the development of delinquent behavior in children and adolescents. The fourth finding of the study emphasizes the importance of creating a safe and supportive environment for children and adolescents to prevent them from becoming involved in criminal activities. The results of the study point to the need for a comprehensive approach to supporting children and adolescents with traumatic experiences, including access to psychological support, social support and educational resources.

The fifth finding of the study indicates that many offenders have social skills deficits that may contribute to their involvement in criminal activity. The study indicates that some offenders have difficulty establishing healthy and productive relationships with others. The results suggest that social isolation and alienation may exacerbate

delinquency problems in some individuals. Some offenders are found to experience low self-esteem and insecurity, which may lead to an increased propensity for criminal behavior. The study highlights the importance of developing social adjustment programs and communication skills training for offenders upon their release. The fifth result of the study indicates the need to create conditions for the integration of offenders into society and provide them with support in the rehabilitation process. The results of the study confirm the importance of working with offenders to develop their social skills and strengthen their ability to adapt. The study shows that some offenders experience feelings of isolation and alienation from society, which may hinder their successful rehabilitation. The fifth finding of the study emphasizes the importance of providing a supportive environment and community infrastructure to facilitate the inclusion of offenders in society upon their release. The results of the study point to the need for an individualized approach to working with offenders and taking into account their social needs and skills for successful rehabilitation and reintegration.

Acknowledgements

Research plays a key role in understanding the psychological mechanisms underlying criminal behavior, which enables the development of effective prevention and rehabilitation strategies. Knowledge of the factors that influence the minds of offenders helps to better understand and predict their behavior, which contributes to the development of more effective crime control methods. Research is important in identifying risk and protective factors, allowing early identification of potentially dangerous individuals and preventing the commission of crime. Understanding the minds of offenders facilitates the development of individualized rehabilitation and re-socialization programs, which increases their chances of successful reentry into society. The results of the study can inform policy and legislation to mitigate crime and protect society from criminals.

The study provides an in-depth analysis of various aspects of offenders' minds, from their motivation to environmental influences, which provides a comprehensive view of the causes of criminal behavior. The research methods, including questionnaires, observation and case analysis, collect a variety of data, which enriches the understanding of offenders' consciousness and the diversity of their motivations. The study has high academic value as the findings may lead to the development of new theories and concepts in the field of forensic psychology and criminology. The relevance of the research topic related to crime and social behavior makes the findings useful to law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and psychologists working in the field of offender rehabilitation. The efforts

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being made to investigate the minds of criminals demonstrates a societal desire to understand and address crime, which contributes to a safer and more just society.

One of the weaknesses of the research may be the limited access to offenders and the difficulty in obtaining reliable information about their consciousness due to ethical and legal constraints. Some research methods, such as questionnaires or interviews, may be subject to subjective distortions and lack of reliability of responses from offenders. Difficulty in generalizing the results of the study to the entire population of offenders because of their diversity in motivations, crime patterns and social conditions. Some aspects of offenders' minds may remain hidden or inaccessible to research due to their complexity or taboo nature. The lack of representativeness of the sample of offenders may reduce the generalizability of the research findings and their applicability to a wide range of criminal cases.

The study provides a unique opportunity to explore various aspects of offenders' minds, including their motivation, values, and psychological characteristics. Through a variety of research methods such as observation, interviewing, and document analysis, researchers can gain an in-depth understanding of the inner world of criminals and the factors that influence their criminal behavior. Research opens the door to developing and testing new theories and hypotheses about the nature of crime and the effectiveness of methods of prevention and rehabilitation. Conducting a multifaceted study can lead to the identification of new trends and patterns in the minds of criminals, which can help to develop more accurate profiling and prevention strategies. The research creates an opportunity for collaboration between different fields of knowledge such as psychology, criminology, and sociology to more fully understand and effectively address crime.

One of the main risks of research is the possibility of violating the ethics and privacy of criminals, especially when collecting sensitive information about their minds. Research on the minds of criminals may face the risk of skewing results due to subjective preferences and researcher bias. Conducting the study may lead to increased stigmatization of criminals and negative societal attitudes towards them, which may aggravate their social and psychological situation. Incorrect interpretation of research findings or their misapplication in practice may lead to undesirable consequences, including erroneous conclusions and inappropriate policy decisions. Some offenders may use participation in research as a means of manipulating or attempting to legitimize their criminal behaviour, which may lead to misinterpretation of data and misinterpretation of results.

During the research process, there was difficulty in recruiting enough offenders to participate because of limited access to inmates in institutions, but the research team developed a strategy involving collaboration with social workers and law enforcement to overcome this obstacle. One obstacle was the lack of willingness of offenders to openly discuss their minds due to fear of judgment and negative attitudes from the community. To address this problem, the research team conducted a series of preliminary interviews and preparatory sessions to establish trust and create a comfortable atmosphere for frank communication. Some obstacles arose during the data collection process due to the difficulty in interpreting and analyzing the diverse and often contradictory information about offenders' minds. To overcome this challenge, the research team applied a multi-level approach to data analysis, including qualitative and quantitative research, as well as multiple methods to validate the results. Another obstacle was the heterogeneity of the offender sample, which made it difficult to generalize the findings of the study to the entire population. To overcome this obstacle, the research team utilized stratification strategies and maximized diversity in the selection of study participants to ensure the representativeness and validity of the findings. Time and resource constraints for the study were also an obstacle, but the research team developed a detailed timeline and work plan, optimizing the allocation of tasks and resources to maximize efficiency and achieve the objectives.

The findings of the study provided a new opportunity to develop more accurate and individualized rehabilitation programs for offenders that take into account their individual psychological characteristics and motivations for crime. The research team's discoveries allow for the development of more effective methods of preventive intervention for potential offenders based on an understanding of their minds and motivations for crime. The new data obtained in the research creates an opportunity for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of criminal consciousness formation and its influence on decision-making in conflict situations. The results of the study open a new perspective for the development of innovative methods of work with criminals, aimed at changing their criminal behavior and rehabilitation in society. The research team's discoveries can be used to create more effective crime control strategies at the policy and law enforcement levels based on scientific evidence about offenders' consciousness.

The research can expand understanding about the influence of sociocultural and economic factors on the formation of criminals' consciousness, thus revealing new trends and patterns in their behavior. The research may uncover new aspects of the psychology of crime, including the role of emotions, moral values, and empathy in decision-making to commit crimes. The research may help discover new

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methods of profiling criminals and predicting their criminal behavior based on the analysis of their minds and psychological characteristics. The research may uncover new links between offenders' personality traits and their criminal activity, which contributes to better risk identification and the development of individualized crime prevention programs. The study may open new avenues for the integration of psychological and criminological approaches in the study of crime, which contributes to a more complete and objective view of the causes and mechanisms of crime.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of criminals' consciousness in the context of forensic psychology is an important area to understand the motives and reasons for their criminal behavior. Throughout this essay, we have considered various aspects of understanding offender consciousness and its relevance to forensic practice. The study of criminals' consciousness opens new opportunities for developing effective methods of crime prevention and rehabilitation of convicts. However, despite the significance of this issue, the study of offenders' consciousness also presents a number of challenges and limitations. One of the key challenges is the need to balance the scientific and ethical aspects of the research, including ensuring confidentiality and protecting the rights of research participants. In addition, research on the minds of offenders may face the problem of limited accessibility to the sample and the difficulty of obtaining reliable information from offenders. It is also important to consider the possible biases of distorting the results of the study depending on the methods of data collection and interpretation of the information obtained. Despite these challenges, the results of research on offenders' consciousness can have significant practical applications in forensic

practice and the development of forensic techniques. They can contribute to the development of more accurate profiles of offenders, as well as to the creation of effective rehabilitation and re-socialization programs for convicts. In addition, the results of the study can serve as a basis for improving the criminal justice system and developing more humane and effective crime prevention measures. In conclusion, the study of offenders' consciousness in forensic psychology is an important step towards a better understanding of the causes and mechanisms of crime. This process requires a collaborative effort on the part of researchers, legal practitioners, and psychologists to develop a comprehensive approach to crime. However, in order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to take into account ethical norms and principles, to ensure fairness and the rights of research participants. Only then can research on the minds of criminals make a meaningful contribution to the field of justice and crime policy. Our essay emphasized that understanding the consciousness of criminals is an important element in developing effective strategies to combat crime and ensure the safety of society. In order to further develop research in this area, it is necessary to deepen our knowledge and continue research, taking into account the current challenges and demands of jurisprudence. It is also important to ensure that research results are available for practical application and dissemination to professionals and the public. Taking these factors into account, research on the minds of criminals can become a powerful tool in the hands of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. It will make it possible to develop more effective methods of preventing and solving crimes, as well as mitigating their impact on society. Thus, the study of the consciousness of criminals in forensic psychology remains a relevant and promising area that can make a significant contribution to modern criminalistics and judicial practice.

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