

Specific Features of Prevention Hooliganism Victims' Victimal Behavior

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Annotation: The article deals with the issues of consistent development of relations between subjects and objects of hooliganism. Having studied not only the behavior of the victims, but also the prevention of their victimal behavior, a classification of types and forms of victimal behavior is proposed.

Keywords: hooliganism, offender, injured, victim, victimization, criminalization, criminogenic situation, stable, unstable, active, passive behavior.

While crime is inseparable from its consequences, sometimes the consequences of harassment do more harm to people than the harassment itself. This problem is largely due to the study of the "criminal-victim" phenomenon. Unfortunately, after the harassment in practice, the attention of law enforcement agencies is focused on the bully (hooligans) and the victim is forgotten. Crime and victimization should be studied not only as static values, but also as socially interrelated processes related to criminalization (becoming a criminal) and victimization (becoming a victim of crime). Misinterpretation of these processes leads to significant changes in the assessment of the behavior of both the perpetrator and the victim. According to the literature, 64% of victims of crime in childhood or adolescence become criminals when they grow up, while only 22% of victims of crime in childhood or adolescence become criminals [1]. It should be noted that criminalization (bullying) and victimization (bullying) often have the same sources, the initial social conditions. In other words, the perpetrator and the victim belong to the same social environment (e.g., marginal environment), the same subculture of the population.

Victimology literally means "the doctrine of the victim of a crime" and from it comes victimization, victimization, victimization behavior, victimizological prevention, and so on. But overall, this is a criminological problem.

Every person has a vicious personality trait, and first, viciousness can be a "social disease" or, say, a "psychological illness," so conditions must be created to "cure" a person and correct his or her vicious behavior.

Second, everyone must believe that the right to protection from criminal aggression is protected by the state, to their own safety.

If a person is self-sacrificing (careless, negligent, etc.), no guilt can be mentioned.

If victimization is associated with crime and provocation and its level of aggression is high, the person in this situation may be prosecuted for victimization provocation, however, this issue should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Among many other problems in criminal law, the direction of intent is determined and the nature of the relationship between the accused and the victim is explored.

We analyze this issue by studying Intentional Killing in Heat of Passion (Article 98 of the Criminal Code). Comments on the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to the illegal and immoral behavior of the victim, in particular, the grounds for mitigation of punishment are, first of all, the behavior of the victim (illegal or immoral). The offense may arise as a response to the victim's actions. It also draws attention to the fact that the victim's behavior can be provocative. Provocation by the victim is characterized by unlawful violence or severe insult, as well as his other illegal actions (inaction) [2]. Violent use of provocation by the victim, humiliation; severe insult; other illegal actions (inaction) of the victim; immoral behavior (inaction) of the victim; manifests itself in the victim's illegal or immoral behavior.

Let us consider the victimological aspects that are related in one way or another to the relationship between the "bully and his victim".

The degree of victimization among the population is not the same. If the risk of victimization of theft, robbery, and aggression is high, the victim's victimal behavior in hooliganism acts less. At the same time, men suffer more from bullying than women. As we age, the likelihood of victimization among criminals, such as hooliganism and others, decreases. Most victims of violence see this as "their own personal affair". Often, the crime is committed because the victims themselves were involved in the crime or caused the harassment themselves.

Hooliganism has primary, secondary, multiple victimization, the latter being very rare (up to 3% of the surveyed victims). The first victimization (about 30%) increases the probability of the second (20%).

The reasons for becoming a victim again after the first victimization are related to the whole block of psychological and even mental problems. According to some authors, multiple victimization, as well as its increase, is associated with lifestyle rather than biopsychosociological conditions [3].

When it comes to bullying, many people (about 60%) are constantly exposed to criminogenic situations and become easy victims because they cannot resist the offender; persons abusing alcohol and drugs, prostitutes, etc. including.

Long-term close contact with criminals (connections with the criminal world) ultimately creates the conditions necessary for victimization.

In particular, this situation is also characteristic of bullying, and the victim of bullying is an important element in the processes of occurrence of this act. At this point, of course, we can talk about the mechanism of crime. Even this part of hooliganism can be distinguished as a "process" in which non-social elements "eat each other [4]". While criminology deals with criminogenic factors that allow harassment to occur and their place in the structure of the bully's identity, victimology should study the criminogenic factors that cause the victim's desire to interact with the bully. Like criminal behavior (in this case the bully), victimal behavior (victim of bullying) always depends on the situation and circumstances in which the subjective-objective relationship plays a key role. However, in order to describe the bully and the identity of the victim in detail, it will be necessary

to compare the environment in which the offender lives with the environment in which the victim lives.

Scholars who have studied a number of crimes, including hooliganism, write about the relationship between an “acting” offender and a “victim” victim, described as a “complementary partnership”. In some cases, scientists: the victim shapes, educates, and completes his or her decision-making; he unconditionally agrees to be the victim, cooperates with the offender, and encourages him to commit the crime. [5]. The specific solidarity between the perpetrator (e.g., the bully) and the victim is a separate subject of psychological discussion. Of course, we are not talking about “share” type agreements. However, scientists point out that there is an interaction, interaction, and exchange of causal link elements. When it comes to harassment, we believe that the essence of victimization is that the bully wants to make the victim the object of his aggression. If a person is destined to be a victim of a crime, then he is a victim. In this, a person pretends to be a bully. It is often said that in such cases the "poor" are involved in criminal activity. However, he will be involved in the harassment because of his victimization.

But in any case, there are no “congenital victims” or “natural victims”. Everything depends on social conditions, social necessity.

Not only a particular person (or specific individuals) but also public order can suffer from bullying. Hooliganism violates public order and harms it. Among the victims should be a representative of the authorities or members of the public who are responsible for maintaining public order, or other citizens who have taken measures to prevent acts of hooliganism.

As a result of the harassment, the above persons will be harmed, and criminal acts will not take place without the victims.

Someone or any property can be damaged or damaged, destroyed. It all depends on what crime was committed and what the object of his aggression was, and the perpetrator himself may become the victim. Much depends on how the situation develops.

Due to the general oppression of public order, he is constantly “shaken” by the bullying. For people, the social tension of a disrupted public order is a matter of concern. For the bully, such a sacrifice is a “transient” factor that does not take root in his mind. In a disrupted public order, thugs do not see the victim, in their view, the victim is a specific person, an individual. Some scholars call for the development of a victim concept that is not only psychological, but also related to social objects and “constructions”. They write that actions that result in the destruction, injury, or death of someone or something should be considered by assessing the “guilty-victim” relationship. Hence the important problem of ensuring the security of public order, protecting it from various aggressions.

We agree with this approach, because even the state can suffer from aggression [6].

Victimology studies the processes of victimization, in this regard it considers the problems of the gradual development of relations between the subjects and objects of aggression. Of course, this primarily applies to the “criminal-victim” relationship, but in any case, no matter who the victim is, he or she is not adequately protected and has no independent status. At the same time, addressing this issue is of great importance in the successful prevention of crime and the protection of the individual from criminal aggression.

The tasks of victimology are varied, one of which is to develop methods of dealing with victims of crime today. The establishment of appropriate legal, psychological and social assistance centers for

victims is also a topical issue. When a criminogenic situation arises, the victim himself should resist the crime as much as possible.

The victim of harassment should be considered as one of the participants (often active) in the criminal act related to the formation, as he is one of the subjects involved in the process of occurrence of harassment.

The point here is not to blame the bully or justify the bully, but to determine the victim's guilt, because in a particular case, it can lead to a criminal reaction that corresponds to the actual situation. In the literature, the consideration of this issue is usually cited as an example of a crime committed through the fault of pedestrians injured in a traffic accident.

Victimological measures of the individual order consist of a set of measures for the identification and complex positive impact on the personal qualities of the victim or the prone to behavioral victimization, their protection. The more dangerous situations around a person, the more difficult it is to determine his or her victimization status [7]. The study of the involvement of a bully victim in the perpetrated bullying serves to address the problem of developing the ability to prevent crime in potential victims. There are times and places where people often suffer from bullying, and informing the public about these times and places will require victim information so that they do not fall into a victim situation.

However, despite the fact that the problem of victimological prediction of hooliganism is very important in crime prevention, it is currently given less attention.

The science of victimology should educate people about the dangers of resisting threats and protecting themselves. In a survey conducted by us, 5% of bullying victims thought about protecting themselves from crime, 70% did not think about it at all, and 25% thought that the state had to protect them. However, the bully follows a single social stereotype, so the potential victim should not be ignored. The bully is by nature so that the victim gives him the impression that he is determined to act, that is, to commit harassment. Because the bully's behavior contradicts social stereotypes, it facilitates the commission of a crime against him. This behavior may motivate the bully to subjectively justify his actions. Of course, the bully misinterprets his actions, as well as the actions of the victim. But he tries to justify himself and his actions.

In recent years, special attention has been paid not only to the behavior of the victim, but also to the problems of victim prevention, classifying the types and forms of victimal behavior. Victims of various crimes are studied, and in each case the specific features of the victim's behavior are identified. At the same time, the main focus is on the organizational principles and main directions of victimological prevention, and most importantly, the problems of information supply (and this has justified itself in practice) [8]. The "offender-victim" relationship has always been a central issue in victimological research. It is it that allows one to form a complete picture of the victim's behavior and criminal behavior, to determine his or her role in the commission of the crime.

It is well known that the most important feature of social life is the compulsion of a particular behavior. Without an obligation to behave in a certain way, social relations cannot exist and interpersonal relationships cannot develop. These should be regulated forms of behavior. Life, on the other hand, shows that the behavior of members of society is often not the same, that is, it deviates from social norms; these are actions that do not conform to the norms and types of behavior established in society. This is active behavior. Active behavior, on the other hand, can be both positive and negative, as noted in the literature.

This should be kept in mind when identifying types of behaviors. In our view, it is precisely the types of behavior that should be discussed in the first place when it comes to vicious behavior; deviant behavior is one of the types of social behavior that has these characteristics. This specificity is determined by what crimes the victim may be a victim of. Victims of murder have different behaviors, while victims of hooliganism are different. Symptoms of victimal behavior also vary depending on the type of crime, often manifesting as a criminogenic factor and the circumstances that led to the crime (for example, gambling and the relationship underlying them, gambling losses, debt, alcohol and drugs or psychotropic substances, relationships with women of light behavior and previous convicts, etc.) becomes. Such behavior is sometimes referred to as a “social illness” and is associated with a variety of antisocial behaviors. A person creates certain conditions for a crime to take place and then acts. The victim, on the other hand, attracts the attention of the perpetrator with his behavior and actions. Thus, the victim's behavior is reflected in the criminal act and acquires criminal content.

For individuals who have been “victims” of bullying, the specificity of the victim’s behavior is significantly reflected in their actions. Such individuals are usually in “interaction” (communication) with criminals, often in a state of helplessness. In the specified “interaction” system, the victim, as a rule, asks for help. This victim should be included in the area of protection of the vulnerable person from criminal aggression. Every citizen must be guaranteed protection from crime and his protection must be provided by the state.

There is a sufficient similarity between all crimes, as well as types (types, forms) of victimal behavior, and in hooliganism this condition is more common. So we can talk in general about vicious behavior, although the differences with the general homogeneity are always obvious (even in this very harassment). As noted in the literature, if there are different variants of vicious behavior, people who are distinguished from others by such behavior are more diverse. Hence the need for appropriate classification; its purpose is to identify types of victimal behavior. Using specific sociological survey data, we can distinguish two types of victimal behavior of individuals who are (or may be) “victims” of bullying: stable (personal) and unstable (situational). Second-handers often suffer from bullying. Two forms of victimal behavior are active and passive victimal behavior. We consider such forms of behavior in the context of a “criminal-victim” based on the materials of criminal cases on hooliganism. More detailed classifications are offered here.

Residents of large cities are more prone to harassment than residents of small towns and villages. Migrants and refugees are more susceptible to harassment, but they are more receptive to harassment than residents of large cities. Hidden riots are more common in rural areas than in cities and, most importantly, among migrants and refugees. Perhaps they have given up hope of help and protection from law enforcement. Many migrants, various immigrants, as well as villagers who have been victims of harassment, often find their situation hopeless. At the same time, they do not want to protect the perpetrator at all, do not believe that they are involved in the crime, but still do not give a formal tone to the case. Perhaps they want to punish the perpetrator themselves, and there have been a lot of such cases lately. Impunity is the greatest reward for a criminal.

Victims are reluctant to encourage criminals, but by “punishing” them for what they have done, they become “victims” of a more dangerous crime. Here, victimization has a long-lasting character, with one victim “element” being added to the other, the other to the next, and a victimization complex, or multiple victimization, taking place.

Above we talked about the types and types of victimal behavior.

However, they are often intertwined and can be conditionally expressed. We use these expressions again for convenience and try to prove the ‘types’ of victimal behavior.

We have mentioned some of them.

- stable (personal) victimal behavior;
 - unstable (situational) victimal behavior;
 - active victimal behavior;
- passive behavior.

Multiple victimization is a stable (personal) victimization behavior that is a specific psychological aspect of an individual.

Primary victimization is repeated under certain conditions (alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, contact with former convicts, passion for women of light nature, etc.) and can lead to multiple victimizations.

The above-mentioned adverse events (alcoholism, drug addiction, etc.) increase the likelihood of recurrent victimization and create conditions for former victims to be victims of crime more than once, depending on the situation.

High victimization is associated with a person's lifestyle, style (a person's propensity for conflict, unemployment and uneducated or seasonal employment, family, domestic misbehavior, abuse of free time, leisure time, quarrels, alcohol, drug use, etc.). depending on, such people attract the attention of criminals.

Often they are unable to protect themselves from crime because of their behavior and lifestyle they easily fall into victimizing situations, often at night (sitting in a circle playing cards and drinking, being interested in women, etc.) they become the “object” of aggression .

These forms of victimization are not always easy to track, as there are also hidden forms of victimal behavior that are usually uncovered during criminal investigations. The act of being a victim of aggression is an important element of the processes that take place.

Based on the analysis of the relevant literature, practical materials, we have tried to form the following three types of victimization:

- 1) **motivating victimization;**
- 2) **aggressive victimization;**
- 3) **provocative (provocative) victimization.**

The essence of the victim is that the perpetrator tries to make the victim the object of his criminal act. Just as there is a tendency to crime, there is also a tendency to be a victim, which is the subject of a separate study and is related in one way or another to the study of the perpetrator and the victim of the crime.

- We think that two more types of victimal behavior of victims of bullying should be considered:
- **random victimal behavior** is often associated with negligence, insecurity, inexperience; passive form of behavior, unstable (situational) victimal behavior;
- **excessive victimal behavior** is closely related to active, stable, multiple, high victimization; aggression and provocation are also observed in this round.

Of course, the state must protect citizens from harassment and ensure that everyone does not suffer from harassment. Such a guarantee is enshrined in law. However, there is always a need for victimological prophylaxis, which must show the citizen the danger he faces, then the person can take precautions and protect himself from the aggression of bullying, be able to resist it. It is helped not only by victim prevention, but also by the observance of appropriate precautions.

In addition to protecting the individual from harassment, special attention should be paid to maintaining public order. This is a two-way task, the solution of which is directly related to the prevention of hooliganism.

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