

**Actual problems of criminal law,
criminal procedure and criminalistics**

Materials of scientific conference

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connected to the economic laws and reflected in national acts. The difference of the principles from economic laws is that they have not general universal character, they depend on the type, kind of social and political, economic system and to a certain extent characterise this system. Different authors construe these principles differently: main market rules, norms of economic activities and economic behaviour, principles of market economy, principles of economic law, principles of business law, etc. [8.]. Unless they are affected by special researches and systematisation, they are quite well known and used for a long time [7.]. These principles lie at the heart of economic relations: the latter, regardless their precise content, are formed with consideration of the above principles. In fact, these are principles for organisation of relations in the field of

economic activities or principles for their implementation. Principles for implementation of economic activities shall mean initial rules, ideas, main resources being fundamental for any economic activities. Social and economic relations being formed under principles for implementation of economic activities represent homogeneous form of crimes in the field of economic activities. Authors of the study guide "New Criminal Law of Russia. Special part" came to that conclusion [9]. Marking the integral part of the system of crimes in the field of economic activities they divide crimes related to the violation of the established procedure (general principles) for implementation of business or other economic activities. We suppose that almost all crimes in the field of economic activities interfere in this form.

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Psychological portrait of the criminal

Abstract. The article describes the identity of the offender: the criteria of typology, traits, motivation and criminological portrait of wrongful conduct.

Keywords: power, psychology, criminal behavior, sadism, motivation, fear.

Nowadays, with ever-increasing pace of life, the mode of society becomes more complicated, and the principles by which society exists. Man, as a part of society is also changing, with the impact of the environment. Today's society, literally, will be different tomorrow. The current man, unlike yesterday, has access to the internet, where he can find anything. The boundaries of knowledge, information greatly enhanced, making a person much more difficult from a psychological point of view. In modern society there is practically no taboo subjects, everything can be questioned, criticized, there is a diversity of opinions. Under these conditions, the psychology, the object of study of which is a person, develops application tools, in fact, studying the man of the future. You may not agree, saying that modern man has fewer shackles holding him back for all the preceding centuries, making it possible to sublimate aggression on others. But modern man, unfortunately, has the same fears and complexes, as well as its predecessors. These fears and complexes, usually received in childhood, over time, can progress in certain circumstances and cause uncontrolled desire in people to violence. Every killer has an inferiority complex, which he tries to compensate by establishing power over his victim.

It has long been in the legal (criminal) psychology compiled both: types of criminals and features of psychology of a criminal, depending on its vessels to a certain type. There are many detailed monographs and textbooks dedicated to this topic. Particular attention is paid to an important factor such as the attitude of a criminal to his victim.

"Approved" ("self-affirming") type, it is treated the person, meaning criminal behavior is to establish himself, his personality on the social, psychological, or social and individual levels. Of course, there is a selfish motive,

which acts as a parallel, collateral, in most cases equivalent. Thus, there is a polymotivation, but with the selfish motive is not intertwined with the self-affirmation, prestige considerations, the statement of the authority. By asserting himself, a person tends to feel the source of change in the world. This commitment is a guiding principle that pervades the various motifs.

It is important to note that the ownership, disposal of stolen serve as a means of asserting identity, his "I". Especially clearly it is manifested in the criminal activities of young people, if they are so obsessed by prestigious property or funds for their purchase [1, p.44].

More or less aware of their anti-social essence, the criminals usually push system of self acquittal motives and neutralize those social values that hinder the achievement of criminal purposes. Removal from liability on the basis of self-justification of his actions - one of the characteristic features of most criminals.

Due to the disposal of the social values the criminal resorted to psychiatric decompensation, to pseudo premises system which creates an internal mental balance. Criminal does not see the reasons of his wrongdoing behavior in his negative qualities, and external circumstances but in the behavior of other people. Criminal acts combined, usually with high self-esteem of the criminal. This shows the inadequacy of criminals assessments of deep breaches in value generator scope of their personality.

Self-justification is an intentional crime occurs in different ways:

- 1) Exaggerating the guilt offerings;
- 2) depreciation of social and legal norms by contrasting their reference standards, anti-social groups (gangs, gang of thieves);

3) transferring responsibility to others, excuse the actual circumstances, and so on [2, p.142].

Genuine original motives of the offender can be transformed, changed, and blacked out, made out in a suitable form for him. Unscrupulousness and greed, vanity and cynicism, jealousy and revenge, as well as other personal defects underlie the motivational orientation of the perpetrator [3, s.317].

Adler claims that the main driving force of behavior and human activity is the pursuit of excellence, dominance over other people. It is the desire for power is the factor that determines the activity of the subject. According to Adler, strength is born of weakness. Shortcomings and defects (or rather, the desire to compensate for them, to feel their power and self-assertion) induce a person to develop, improve themselves [4, s.294].

Kornilov claims that neurotic desire for power arises from anxiety, hatred and feelings of worthlessness. In other words, the normal desire for power arises from the sense of power, and neurotic - because of the weakness.

An important feature of the neurotic personality is the desire to anyone and will never concede, to agree with the other person's opinion or accept advice is seen as a sign of weakness. Neurotic demands the world to be adjusted to it, rather than to adapt to the world himself [4, s.295].

Erich Fromm deduced motivation to power from the individual's desire to avoid isolation (loneliness). The subject of power (sadist), according to Fromm, is entirely dependent on a weak person who owns it. Sadist needs someone who belongs to him, because his own sense of power is based on the fact that it can be someone to own or control. The power and sadism, give him confidence, which connects him with other people, help him get rid of loneliness and social isolation.

Thus, the motivation of the authorities (or the need for power) - one of the main driving forces behind human actions. It is believed that this is selfish or even sadistic force, which can never be saturated, like any drive [4, s.296].

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