3. Improving the functional and psychological structure of the group.

4. Gradual expansion of the sphere of criminal activity in time and space.

5. There is a tendency to gradually replace emotional relationships with purely business, functional, based on joint criminal activity.

6. Constant action of two opposing forces: integrating and disintegrating.

Types of criminal groups:

1. Criminal groups of minors and youth.

2. Criminal groups consisting of previously convicted persons and recidivists.

3. Criminal groups of plunderers of state property.

4. Criminal groups of selfish and selfish-violent orientations.

5. Criminal groups of violent orientation.

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COMMON PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CRIMINALS

Are criminals born or made? This question has baffled psychologists, sociologists, and criminologists for many years and efforts have been made to establish the nature of criminality. The born or made argument, known as the “nature versus nurture” debate, arises the question, whether criminality is due to genetic factors, and therefore unavoidable, or whether it is the product of social, situational, environmental surroundings, and other external factors. [1]

In the 1950s, it was thought that home life, upbringing, inconsistent affection, physical abuse, and inconsistent discipline could result in criminality. Another area that may suggest an individual's personality is likely to cause criminal behavior is that of psychopathy. [1]

Psychological Theories of Crime:

Biological Theory

This theory states that a person inhibits criminal behavior. The biochemical effects such as diet, hypoglycemia, hormones, and neurophysiological (brain dysfunction) can be responsible for criminal behavior.

Psychological Theory

This theory defines the mentality of a person common psychological factors of crime include abnormal, dysfunctional, or inappropriate mental disorders of an individual. These people usually commit the crime without any reason. Most cases include suicidal tendencies or they even try to harm themselves.

Sociological Theory

These theories include both social as well as environmental factors which are majorly responsible for the crime. Poverty is one major reason that pushes the offender to commit the crime. Other factors involved are frustration, stress, etc.

A person's personality is a carrier of individual, unique signs and traits that depend on its nature and are formed during life experience, including during the commission of crimes. We studied 320 criminal cases of violations of personal freedom (kidnapping, human trafficking, the use of their slave labor, etc.), as well as an analysis of the scientific literature that made it possible to substantiate the characteristics of criminals and their victims. As a result of the study, criminals and their victims were classified into groups. The features of these groups were characterized. The study of the personal properties of criminals and victims is necessary for all crimes of personal freedom, regardless of the commission country, and allows you to properly organize an investigation, put forward standard versions, build work to find traces and means of crime, thereby exposing the criminal.

A crime is an unlawful act that is punishable by the state or other authorities. There are various factors that cause a crime, among which psychological factors also take part.

Psychologists approach the task of explaining delinquent and criminal behavior by focusing on the individual's personality. In particular, they examine the process by which behavior and restraints in behaviors are learned.

People who are affected by personality disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar effective disorder, aggression, depression, adjustment disorders, and sexual disorders like paraphilias are most susceptible to criminal behavior**.**

The terms delinquency and criminal act are related to each other but not the same, delinquency refers to an act that is prohibited by the social norms, whereas a criminal act in violation of existing laws of the state.

Various Psychological Factors include:

Mental illness

Depression

Aggressive behavior

Lack of self-control

Deviant behavior

Criminals differ from general population or non-criminals in terms of personality features. These traits have also discriminate and predictive validity for future recidivism. However, there is a dearth of literature in this field. Hence, there is a considerable gap in this area, and it is suggested that more research is needed.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECT

Topicality: The cooperation of local authorities is properly organized self-government with law enforcement will contribute to deepening processes of democratization of society; creating appropriate conditions for stopping increase in crime, the introduction of gradual changes in the structure of crime the region to the level of minimal danger to society; attracting additional resources for socio-economic development and confidence to law enforcement agencies.

Purpose: The creation of appropriate conditions for the implementation of the law enforcement function of the state involves the establishment of effective interaction of local governments with all entities that are responsible for the implementation of this function, primarily with law enforcement agencies. Therefore, a necessary component of the