

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Transformation Of Criminal Consciousness In Criminology And The Concept In Literature

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## Abstract

In the following scientific article, a comparative analysis of the detective novel "Shaytanat" by Tahiri Malik, which is considered a masterpiece of Uzbek literature, and the work "There were ten" by Agatha Christie, which is considered a masterpiece of world literature, that is, English literature, is being researched. The following should be taken into account and highlighted and discussed: 1) Analysis of the signs of social crisis through the work "They Were Ten"; 2) through the work "Shaytanat" - an analysis of the establishment of power by the defenders of the law under the shadow of crime; in both works, the violation of the system of social law gives rise to "the arbitrary establishment of justice." There is the same role in both works: Zohid in "Shaytanat," and Judge Wargrave in "They Were Ten." The purpose of this scientific article is to analyze the psychology of the character of Asadbek, the hero of the work "Shaytanat" by Tahir Malik. It is also necessary to analyze that the work of Satanat is not just a world built on crime, but a parallel world that arose as a result of the clash of immorality and injustice in society. Throughout the article, Agatha Christie's works such as "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd" and "There Were Ten of Them" are taken as objects of comparison. In A. Christie's work "They were ten," the "samasad," that is, the detection and punishment of criminals beyond the reach of the law, can be observed in many characters in the work "Shaytanat." In the work "Shaytanat," the main motives that caused Asadbek to enter the world of crime, as well as the motives that served to enter the world of crime of other characters, are aimed at a deeper study.

## KEY WORDS

Social psychology; Criminal group; Social injustice; criminal motive; justice; Criminal psychology; Law; Legal system; Crisis; Punishment; criminal authority; Criminal group; . Revolution; Motif; Sacrifice; Intellectualism; Deduction; Comparison; Detective; Social Detective; Crime and punishment; Murderer; Criminal.

## INTRODUCTION

In "Shaytanat," human values - loyalty, honesty, and trust - are depicted through a realistic approach through the depiction of the criminal world . While describing criminal gangs in the work "Shaytanat," Tahir Malik shows that

individuals involved in the criminal world create their own worlds or "parallel" worlds using the chaos caused by various reasons. The people in this work are not just people the reader might encounter in their daily lives, but devoted "loyal" members of a group that has its own "justice" and "laws."

Throughout the work, you will see that the "benefactors" of the people, who are sitting at the top of power under Asadbek's hand and loudly singing "the interests of the people," are also ordinary puppets.

From the beginning to the end of the work, you are trapped in the question of whether the image of Asadbek is an image that seeks the interests of the people or "his own interests." At first glance, Elchin's ability to get his friend Anvar, who wasn't actually crazy, out of the madhouse and release Sharif Nomozov, who was imprisoned on slander, and make him the director of Vinzavod might give you reason to think that Asadbek is a patriot. However, as the saying goes, he takes Anvar out of the madhouse in order to "convert" Elchin to him, and Sharif Nomozov in order to get a small amount of money from Vinzovod. So, if we explain what the above analysis has to do with organized crime, none of this is done by Asadbek through the hands of civil servants, not through his ordinary "lackeys" who are always with him. There are unwritten laws in organized crime.

There are unwritten laws in organized crime. Some of them are unforgivable—"betrayal" and "treachery." In the work, these two elements are revealed as the foundation of organized crime. We can see this in the image of Kilich Sulaymonov. When Asadbek found out that Hosil had gone to the rich man's door to stab Asadbek in the back, Asadbek didn't need to force him to go to prison instead of Sharif. The reason was that the prison sentence for betraying Asadbek for the sword was equivalent to a vacation permit.

Money and power are not always the motives for organized crime. Take, for example, A. Christie's work "There were ten of them." Throughout his long career, Judge Wargrave has seen how people break the law and how crimes go unpunished. According to Pristman, the increased fear and doubt among the characters of the work in a closed environment reveals the complexity of human life.

Through this same work, A. Christie breaks the traditional detective model in detective works and destroys the barrier between the perpetrator and the victim. As McKinen points out, lost or non-existent trust and mutual suspicion among the characters cause the internal destruction of the characters. And the ending is, in a sense, tragic.

Unlike other detective works, the heroes of "They Were Ten" face an internal psychological crisis after facing memories of crimes they committed in the past.

"Shaytanat reveals the moral crisis and the erosion of values in society through the world of crime," said Adib. [Malik, T., 1994] Asadbek and other characters are not only depicted as cleansers of dirt or rapists, but the characters in the work are depicted as having a complex psychological nature, transcending the traditional "good-evil" boundary. [Karimov, B., 2005] If we take the image of Asadbek as an example, one character is the "father" of the criminal world, which has its place in the countries of the Soviet Union, and on the other hand, the spouse who is on the shoulders of family problems.

According to Bartol, crime is often not an accident, but rather the result of a system of conscious or semi-conscious decisions made by an individual. [Bartol, C.R., 2019] We can take the image of Elchin as an example. Elchin could have taken revenge on Asadbek by committing a crime or continued his life after the period of exile ended. However, Elchin chooses to commit the crime by kidnapping Asadbek's daughter and discrediting her without any external influence or pressure. In addition, it should be noted that criminal behavior is often associated with family problems and lack of upbringing, and the social environment. [Albert, B., 1977] The image of Asadbek can be a clear example of this: "As Asadbek silently watched his father being taken away, a cold and heavy feeling against injustice woke up in his heart for the first time." [T. Malik, 1994].

It is evident that Asadbek's childhood trauma served as a motive for him to enter the world of crime. But according to Albert Bandura, a person who has lived in a criminal environment gradually accepts the rules of that environment. [Bandura, A., 1977, pp. 30]. As an example, Michael Carlioni in Mario Puzo's "God Father" is also initially considered a morally excluded person in a criminal family [Puzo, M., 1969, pp – 26] but the murder of Sanni Carlioni and the attempt on his father, and the fact that his wife accidentally met the death that was actually intended for Michael, takes his father's place in the criminal world. As a comparison, we can take the image of Elchin from the work "Shaytanat." Through the image of Elchin, we see that the personal human values of a person who has taken the first step into crime begin to change slowly. [Siegel, L., 2018, pp – 45.]

Furthermore, according to Bartholli, he is loyal to his superiors, yet lives mentally under fear and pressure. Such criminals are called subordinates in the criminal world [Bartol, C., 2019, pp – 57.]. In many cases, people who enter the world of crime

with a motive of revenge and are far from crime are later trapped in internal conflicts. For example, Elchin is not entirely evil; on the contrary, he sometimes suffers from a pang of conscience, and at other times, a sense of remorse overwhelms his entire mind.

According to Johansson, criminal individuals often experience internal pangs of conscience. [Yochelson, S., 1976, pp. 25] . Elchin also becomes indifferent to those suffering around him under the influence of other criminals, as well as human feelings disappear in Elchin, according to a deeper immersion into the world of crime.

According to Heir, "Exposure to violence diminishes emotional sensitivity" in the words of The proximity to crime gradually leads to the loss of a person's emotional sensitivity. [Hare, R., 1999, pp. 12] . This situation affects everyone differently, and human psychology plays a major role in this. That is, Elchin was not initially for the criminal world - the motive of revenge leads him into the criminal world. Asadbek was also a gentle, pure heart, but his father's imprisonment and subsequent exile led to the loss of his mother's health and the death of Samandar, and later his mother's death.

### **Conclusion**

All psychology shows that no one is born a criminal, but is formed within the framework of the social environment, various life traumas, and individual choices of individuals. "Shaytanat" is not merely a work about crime, but a psychological novel that deeply reveals the complex relationships between the human psyche, social pressure, and moral choices. Throughout the work, the author considers crime not as a problem pertaining to individuals, but as an interpretation of the society surrounding them and its injustices and various problems [Malik, T., 1994, pp. 11].

It is through the characters of Asadbek and Elchin that Tahir Malik explains in his satanic work that a human child does not suddenly fall from the sky into a crime, but is a situation that occurs step by step, one after another, and can be experienced by individuals. This means that the environment in which a person lives and surrounds them has the property of fundamentally changing their moral principles, worldviews, and human behavior.

If we look at the opinion of other writers, Rasulov believes that the work "Shaytanat" depicts the criminal world as real and realistic, which makes it more impressive for the reader

[Rasulov, A., 2012, pp. 11] . However, the author can be interpreted as a powerful artistic tool that warns the reader about the consequences of the criminal path. [Normatov, U., 2008, pp. 4] . In general, writers invent heroes solely for the purpose of setting an example for the reader or showing what can happen if they choose a path. Along with this, Tahir Malik also animates the work "Shaytanat" with words so that it can be a solution to all the various psychological essence problems. It is Asadbek and Elchin, Tahir Malik in his satanic work that explains that a human child does not suddenly enter a crime as if it fell from the sky, but is a situation that occurs step by step, one after another, and can be experienced by people. This means that the environment in which a person lives and surrounds him has the property of fundamentally changing his moral principles, worldview, and human behavior.

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