



SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERPETRATORS AND VICTIMS IN PREMEDITATED MURDER

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Abstract: This article provides a scientific analysis of the relationships between perpetrators and victims in cases of premeditated murder, as well as the demographic characteristics of the victims. The results of the analysis show that victims are primarily socially active individuals aged 25-54, and most crimes occur within the framework of pre-existing social connections between the perpetrator and victim. Marital relationships, conflicts between close relatives and friends, as well as domestic violence and economic disputes are cited as the main causes of these crimes. The article highlights the importance of a victimological approach in preventing premeditated murders and the need to improve protection mechanisms for high-risk groups.

Keywords: premeditated murder, victim, victimology, social relationships, prevention, demographic characteristics

Today, it is clear to everyone that the development of modern information technologies is changing the nature of crime. In particular, there is an increase in cases of promoting crimes and showcasing murders through the Internet and mass media. Such crimes can lead to social disorder and create an atmosphere of fear and unrest among the population[1].

The demographic characteristics of victims in premeditated murder play a key role in crime analysis. Studies have shown that victims are often people of working age, who have the opportunity to engage in social activities and various relationships, while also being more likely to encounter conflict situations[2]. In terms of gender, both men and women are among the victims, but in premeditated homicides arising from family relationships, the proportion of female victims is significantly higher. This situation demonstrates the influence of gender roles and social culture in family conflicts.

The personal and demographic characteristics of the victim, including their age, gender, education, profession, and social status, are important factors in determining the likelihood of victimization in crime[3].

Intentional homicide is considered a serious crime arising against the backdrop of exacerbation of social relations, personal conflicts, and internal contradictions. Therefore, analyzing the social connection between the perpetrator and the victim in these crimes and the degree of their relationship to each other is crucial for a deeper understanding of the causes of the crime.

Most crimes were committed in local areas, for example, in the victim's or the perpetrator's home, under conditions of their mutual acquaintance. Studies show that 60-70% of premeditated murders are committed between acquaintances, including close relatives, spouses, and colleagues. In such cases, the previous relationship between the victim and the

perpetrator, i.e., quarrels, threats, insults, or other negative social connections, plays a decisive role.

Based on the presented data, it can be seen that the largest number of intentional homicides, that is, 130 cases (31 percent), were committed between marital relations or couples living together. This situation shows that internal conflicts arising between married persons, in particular, distrust, envy, psychological violence, and serious domestic disputes, if not eliminated in a timely manner, can lead to serious consequences. Such conflicts in family relationships are often cumulative, and the presence of constant problems between the victim and the perpetrator creates the basis for the commission of the crime.

In second place are crimes committed by family relatives, that is, between parents, brothers, sisters, and other close relatives - the number of such cases is 121 (29%). The main factors in this type of crime are inheritance, housing and property disputes, domestic violence, alcoholism, and problems related to customs. In the identified cases, a conflict often arises due to prolonged misunderstandings, neglect, or unfair treatment between relatives, resulting in the commission of a crime.

The third, large group consisted of acquaintances (friends, comrades), which amounted to 117 (28 percent) or about one in every fourth crime. In this category, the main reason for conflicts, especially during joint recreation, often arising under the influence of alcoholic beverages, served. Since relationships between friends and close acquaintances are closely tied to common work, debt, personal interests, or love relationships, the resulting disagreements intensify the psychological impact and turn into aggression.

Also, 27 cases (6 percent) of neighborly relations were recorded, and these crimes were often committed against the backdrop of property disputes, quarrels between children, or conflicts that arose within the framework of a common household. Conflicts between neighbors often lead to catastrophic consequences through prolonged misunderstandings, careless relationships, or the deepening of ordinary domestic problems.

Cases of co-operation between the perpetrator and the victim were very rare - only 3 cases (1%). This is probably explained by the presence of discipline and management control in service relations, as well as the tendency to resolve conflicts in such relations, as a rule, by administrative or legal means.

At the same time, the share of crimes between accidental acquaintances (5 cases, 1%) and completely unfamiliar persons (17 cases, 4%) is significantly lower. Although the social danger of these crimes is high, their commission is often associated with theft, walking alone, being intoxicated, or trusting people who approach for help. Cases of murder committed against strangers usually occur in the light of arbitrariness, a propensity for violence, or mental disorders.

Conducted analyses show that premeditated murders are not accidental, but in most cases are committed against the backdrop of pre-formed social, family, or personal relationships between the perpetrator and the victim[4]. The research results confirm that the absolute majority of these crimes (about 90 percent) were committed in an environment where there was a certain social connection between the perpetrator and the victim, that is, within the framework of marital relations, kinship, friendly or neighborly relations. This situation clearly demonstrates that premeditated murders are of a socio-relational nature.



Analysis of the demographic characteristics of victims shows that the main part of the victims are persons of working and socially active age. The active participation of this age group in social life, entering into various social relations and communications, can lead them to the center of conflict situations. In particular, the high proportion of female victims in crimes committed in family relationships indicates the influence of such factors as gender roles, social culture, economic dependence, and psychological violence.

Analysis of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim shows that the largest share is made up of cases of premeditated murder committed between married couples and cohabiting couples[5]. This indicates that internal conflicts that accumulate in the family environment over a long period - distrust, envy, violence, alcoholism, economic difficulties, and domestic disputes - can lead to serious criminal consequences if not eliminated in a timely manner. Also, crimes committed between close relatives also accounted for a significant share, in which problems related to inheritance and property disputes, domestic violence, and customs were of decisive importance.

Intentional murders between acquaintances and friends also occupy a significant place in the structure of crimes, often committed under the influence of alcohol, as a result of loss of emotional control, and a conflict of personal interests. Crimes within the framework of neighborly relations demonstrate the severe consequences that long-standing domestic misunderstandings and minor disputes can lead to.

The relatively low proportion of crimes committed between accidental acquaintances and completely unfamiliar persons once again confirms that premeditated murder occurs mainly within stable social connections. From a victimological point of view, this situation indicates that the risk of becoming a victim of a crime is often directly related to a person's close social environment[6].

In general, the research results substantiate the need for the widespread introduction of a victimological approach in the prevention of intentional homicide, not limited to traditional repressive measures. In particular, the early detection of conflicts in family relations, the strengthening of psychological and social counseling services, the establishment of mechanisms for prompt and effective intervention in cases of domestic violence, as well as the coverage of high-risk groups with individual prevention play an important role in the prevention of premeditated murders. These scientific conclusions serve as a theoretical and practical basis for improving victimological prevention in the system of combating crime

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