



Research Article

CRIMINOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Submission Date: March 26, 2022, **Accepted Date:** April 04, 2022,

Published Date: April 16, 2022 |

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajpslc/Volume04Issue04-01>

Journal Website:

<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajpslc>

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ABSTRACT

This article provides an overview of the concept of organized crime, its specific features, causes and conditions, current trends, and statistics. It also provides recommendations for the prevention and elimination of organized crime.

KEYWORDS

Organized crime, crime methodology, implementation, criminal specifics, criminal pyramid, crime subcultures, microsocial factors, crime specialization, preventive measures.

INTRODUCTION

The fact that organized crime has become the subject of socio-legal, especially political, research not only in our country, but also around the world, shows how relevant this problem is. It is advisable to base the prevention of organized crime on scientific recommendations and forecasts of criminology. Given the global nature of organized crime, it is important to note that this social evil is an obstacle to human

development, and the time has come to combat it. In other words, organized crime is growing in all areas of social, economic, political, and cultural relations, as well as the interdependence of crimes committed in these areas. Therefore, well-thought-out strategic measures have been taken in our country to create active mechanisms to combat organized crime. In particular, the national and international legal



framework for combating organized crime has been established, and Article 29, paragraph 4, of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan clearly defines the concept of “organized group”: “joint criminal activity of two or more persons "It is an organized group" [1]At the same time, the formation of criminal associations referred to in paragraph 4 of this article shall in itself be a full basis for criminal prosecution, and any crime committed by an organized group shall be recognized as a very serious crime. .

Under criminal law, the activity of establishing or directing a criminal association or its subdivisions, as well as ensuring their existence and functioning, is recognized as a criminal activity. According to the criminal specifics of this norm, the formation and leadership or participation in an organized armed group is also classified as a very serious crime against public safety and public order.

In our country, the necessary measures are being taken to combat organized crime, and for this purpose, special attention is paid to the creation of special bodies and services in the system of public administration. In particular, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor's Office and other law enforcement agencies are involved in the fight against organized crime and corruption.

There are departments and divisions of struggle. These bodies are also empowered not only to maintain public order, but also to cooperate with the Security Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Security Service, as well as the Ministry of Justice in combating organized crime. Together, they play a complex role in combating and preventing organized crime, a specific and highly latent class of crime.

One of the characteristics of organized crime is that they are organized on the basis of criminal

organizations, operate in a secret manner, are stable, and can quickly adapt from one criminal activity to another. It should be noted that there are different ways of access to organized crime, as well as different types of organized crime groups. Regardless of how the offender joins the organization, organized crime requires specialization or special skills.

According to Russian criminologist A. I. Gurov [2], an organized group is a simple connection formed by criminals to achieve their criminal goals. In such groups, the specific responsibilities of the group members are pre-arranged according to a plan, and each of them carries out his / her criminal activity on the basis of this division of labor. Organized crime requires a methodology, a large number of locations, and trust among group members to operate. When left unmanaged, they can be left astray and lose the right path.

In short, organized crime consists of three or more individuals who regularly engage in corruption in order to make a profit. is an illegal association of criminal structures and organizations that establish their sphere of influence in various spheres of activity.[3]

We can compare the internal system of organized crime to a kind of pyramid: the lower part of the criminal pyramid is wide and consists mainly of executors. These executives include various thieves who call themselves "businessmen", criminal gangs who commit home burglaries, fraudsters, money changers, prostitutes, and drug traffickers.

The two higher echelons can be called "supplier" and "security" groups. Even if the providers do not commit specific criminal acts, they will help to create the necessary conditions for the implementation of criminal activities.



The composition of the security service group consists of the following persons in the interests of criminal associations; there may be some filthy, corrupt lawyers, health workers, economists, journalists, literary and artistic figures, and others serving in government agencies and public systems.

Although some of these strata have broken ties with the lower echelons of the criminal organization (even if certain perpetrators or groups have been prosecuted), their criminal activities have not stopped. This is because those who belong to the upper echelons of organized crime groups always escape punishment and maintain their criminal organization.

At the top of the pyramid of criminal gangs is the elite. The group includes a leader and his loyalists, who provide legal, criminal, economic, and other advice. It is at the disposal of the members of this group that the leaders of the hierarchy protect the managers, resolve conflicts with various criminal groups, maintain internal order, trade systems under the influence of criminal organizations, and there will be militants needed to put pressure on businesses. In most cases, the militants involved in these activities are on the state lists of various legal entities. The leadership of criminal associations is responsible for maintaining internal discipline, distribution of income and areas of influence, resolving disputes and conflicts between criminal groups belonging to the system of criminal associations, collection of "debts" and loans from the heads of enterprises and institutions of the commercial system. liaising with various criminal groups and regional units (sometimes even with foreign organized groups), organizing intelligence operations, as well as punishing rival groups.

Based on the above, it is possible to show that organized crime has the following specific features:

Availability of secret (illegal and criminal) and economic sources;

Establishing corrupt links in government and public administration (including law enforcement), raising and supporting those needed by the authorities, and, where possible, criminals themselves (this is where the political interests of the underworld come into play);[4]

Expansion of the sphere of influence (complete occupation of the territory and networks, finding "allies" from abroad);

To enter the media system for their own ends and to promote themselves to the public;

Availability of weapons and other necessary special equipment in organized groups;

The presence of subcultures of crime (a child who grows up in a criminal environment can become a criminal at an early age. Teaching certain skills plays a key role in this. it is easy to be encouraged by the minute);

and the goal of making as much money as possible in their coordinated activities.

The prevention of this social evil requires special attention to the planning of the implementation of preventive, legal and organizational measures related to the strategy. Ensuring the implementation of such measures is inextricably linked with a comprehensive analysis of the existing shadow economy and all crimes related to the economy.

There is also a need for a scientific assessment of the social system of society, the introduction of differential policies for different segments of the population.



Therefore, it is advisable to pay special attention to the following categories of people:

Doubtful income and large amounts of property and persons with financial resources;

Low-income, no financial support at all;

Criminal and morally depraved (those who have committed a crime,

Multiple convicts, alcoholics, drug addicts, drug addicts, self-employed people, etc.)

Undoubtedly, without identifying the causes and conditions of organized crime, it is difficult to achieve the required level of positive changes in our country, as the existence of organized crime can lead to lawlessness and serious complications in society.

The reasons and conditions for the current existence of organized crime include:

- Non-prosecution of certain individuals who live at the expense of others (parasites) and are illegally "financially secure". Such people develop a sense of pride ("We belong to a particular class and have the right to live in such a kingdom") and promote a similar way of life;
- Possession of secret or illegally acquired property.

The question is, what is the purpose of such a large sum of money collected by criminals? Research has shown that the property is divided into four main parts. The first and second shares are spent on the shadow economy (raw materials, fund keepers, merchants, carriers, and various unexpected "guests" (inspectors, tax and customs officials, and special government agencies); and the fourth is to turn money into treasure.

- Ensuring their activities and security through the organization of organized crime (microsocial factors). Timely organized crime works against the law enforcement agencies of the state mainly in the following three areas: 1) intentional distortion and deception of law enforcement agencies and their activities; 2) regular monitoring of law enforcement activities;

3) to achieve the involvement and involvement of law enforcement officers in certain criminal activities

The moral climate associated with organized crime is to focus only on self-interest, over-ownership of private property, distrust of the activities of public authorities, their role in meeting the necessary needs. Non-recognition also has a very negative effect on society in its own right. As a result, a number of organizations and universities engaged in international research and statistics frequently publish rankings on the legal, political and spiritual environment in the country.

The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime has released its latest ranking of states in terms of Organized Crime for 2021. Uzbekistan ranks 90th on the list with 4.96 points.[5]

The authors of the rating rated the countries on three criteria:

- The Scale And Impact Of Criminal Markets;
- The Structure And Impact Of The Four Types Of Crime (Mafia, Criminal Networks, Criminal Structures Established In Government Agencies, And Foreign Criminal Structures);
- Countries' Resilience To Organized Crime.

Countries are rated on a scale of 1 to 10 on each criterion



A crime rate of less than 1 point indicates that the government is highly prepared to resist criminal circles.

The first place out of 193 countries is occupied by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (7.75 points). Colombia (7.66) and Myanmar (7.59) are next. Mexico, Nigeria, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, the Central African Republic and Honduras are among the top ten countries with the highest crime rates.

Among the CIS countries, Russia is 32nd, Tajikistan is 62nd (5.61), Kyrgyzstan is 72nd (5.33), Azerbaijan and Belarus are 83rd, and Turkmenistan is 113th. (4.61), Moldova ranked 123rd, Kazakhstan 133rd and Armenia 171st (4.26).

The state of Tuvalu in the Pacific Ocean is recognized as the country with the lowest level of organized crime. He is in the last position of the ranking with 1.54 points. The top ten crime-free states also include Nauru, Sao Tome and Principe, Liechtenstein, Samoa, Vanuatu, the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Luxembourg and Monaco.

In conclusion, it is recommended that the following measures be taken to prevent and eliminate organized crime:

First, to establish the forms and methods of cooperation between law enforcement agencies, to determine the implementation of the necessary tasks on the basis of a program for a certain period of time, the activities of which are carried out by an inter-sectoral coordinating body;

Secondly, to involve only specially trained people in the fight against organized crime;

Third, to provide special teams to fight organized crime with the necessary logistics;

Fourth, to create a clear mechanism to control the income of citizens in the country, thereby preventing illegal income in a market economy.

In the fight against organized crime, special attention should be paid to the fact that law enforcement agencies need to establish contacts with the international community, thereby limiting the activities of organized crime structures at the international level.

Most importantly, to improve the fight against organized crime, first of all, it is necessary to further improve the legal framework governing this area of activity and implement it in our national legislation, studying foreign experience.

In today's fast-paced world of information, organized crime is affecting all walks of life. Because it is difficult to develop the existing social relations in society without a struggle with this element.

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