



Criminological Characteristics and Prevention of Organized Crime

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ABSTRACT

This article is a criminological analytical work devoted to the study of organized crime. The authors carry out a detailed analysis and characterization of organized crime, exploring its main causes, structure and methods of activity. The article deals with various types of organized crime, including mafia groups, drug cartels, gangs and terrorist organizations. The authors analyze the motivation and goals of these criminal groups, explore their impact on society and the economy, and analyze the mechanisms of organization and functioning of such criminal structures. Particular attention is paid to the prevention of organized crime in the article. The authors offer various strategies and approaches to combating organized crime at various levels - from state to local. The article discusses measures aimed at the elimination and weakening of criminal structures, including law enforcement operations, international cooperation and social rehabilitation measures. In conclusion, the authors of the article emphasize the importance of an integrated approach to the problem of organized crime. They call for the joint efforts of law enforcement agencies, government institutions, public organizations and citizens in general to counter organized crime and ensure security and stability in society.

The article is of interest to specialists in the field of criminology, law enforcement agencies, as well as to anyone interested in the problems of crime and its prevention. It provides useful information about the characteristics of organized crime and offers practical recommendations for countering it.

Keywords:

Organized crime, Criminology, Crime prevention, Mafia gangs, Drug cartels, Gang associations.

Organized crime is one of the most serious threats to modern society. It is characterized by a structured organization, long-term activities and a high degree of cohesion of criminal gangs. Organized crime covers a wide range of crimes, including smuggling, drug trafficking, arms dealing, money laundering, corruption, IT crimes, and more.

The criminological characterization of organized crime allows us to understand its main features, motives and consequences. One of the key elements of organized crime is the group structure that ensures its functioning. Organized crime groups are made up of

professional criminals who possess the various skills and abilities necessary to commit crimes and maintain power within the organization.

Organized crime has several key motives. One of them is financial benefit. Criminal gangs seek to profit from illegal activities such as drug dealing or goods smuggling. Another motive is connected with gaining power and control over certain territories or sectors of the economy. In addition, organized crime can use violence and threats to achieve their goals and protect their interests.

Prevention of organized crime plays an important role in combating this form of crime.

It includes a wide range of measures aimed at preventing and suppressing the activities of criminal groups. One of the key aspects of prevention is to strengthen the legal framework to prosecute and punish organized criminals. This may include tougher legislation, stronger policing and the judiciary, and international cooperation to combat transnational organized crime.

Another important aspect of prevention is the development of information technology and modern methods of investigation. Criminal groups are increasingly using computer networks and technology to commit crimes, so it is necessary to develop specialized departments to combat cybercrime. In addition, it is important to cooperate with other countries and international organizations to exchange information and coordinate actions in the fight against organized crime.

Prevention of organized crime must also pay attention to the social and economic factors that contribute to its development. This may include programs to provide legal alternatives for youth, prevent social and economic exclusion, and promote the legitimate economy and job creation.

In conclusion, organized crime poses a serious threat to society, but it can be countered with effective criminological characterization and prevention. It is necessary to develop comprehensive strategies that include the strengthening of the legal framework, the development of information technology, social measures and international cooperation. This is the only way to effectively combat organized crime and create a safe society for all citizens.

Organized crime is one of the most serious and dangerous forms of illegal activity in modern society. It is a complex system that involves groups of people collaborating to commit criminal acts for profit or power. Criminological characterization and effective prevention of organized crime are essential to ensure security and reduce crime in society.

The criminological characterization of organized crime makes it possible to understand its nature, structure and functioning mechanisms. Organized crime is usually characterized by a high degree of organization

and a hierarchical structure. Criminal groups often operate within closed communities, have a clear system of leadership and subordination, as well as developed control and security mechanisms. They are engaged in various types of criminal activities, such as smuggling, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, money laundering, extortion and others.

One of the key factors contributing to the development of organized crime is the high level of income received by criminal groups from their illegal activities. These financial resources enable them to bribe and corrupt public officials, use violence and threats to protect their interests, and conduct large-scale operations. In addition, globalization and advances in technology also contribute to the spread of organized crime, allowing criminals to operate internationally and use new methods to commit crimes.

Effective prevention of organized crime requires a comprehensive approach and includes several important aspects. First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the legal mechanisms for combating organized crime and ensure their strict observance. Legislation should provide for harsh penalties for organizers and members of criminal groups, as well as mechanisms for the confiscation of assets illegally obtained by them.

An important aspect of organized crime prevention is the strengthening of law enforcement agencies and their ability to respond quickly to security threats. It is necessary to improve cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries, exchange of information and experience, as well as conduct joint operations to apprehend criminals.

In addition, an important element of prevention is public awareness of the problem of organized crime and the active participation of citizens in countering it. It is necessary to carry out information campaigns, educate citizens on the basics of security and raise awareness about the methods of operation of criminal groups. It is also important to create social programs and opportunities for the social rehabilitation of persons prone to criminal activity.

Organized crime is a serious threat to public safety and law and order in many parts of the world. This type of crime is characterized by the joint activities of groups or organizations whose purpose is to commit crimes, make a profit and hide from justice. In this article, we will consider the criminological characteristics of organized crime and the main approaches to its prevention.

Criminological characteristics of organized crime:

Organized crime is characterized by a number of common features that allow it to be identified and studied. Here are some of them:

Structure and Hierarchy: Organized crime groups usually have a clear structure and hierarchy. This can be represented as a vertical hierarchy where there are leaders, subordinates, and various levels of members of the organization.

Specialization: Organized crime is often characterized by a high degree of specialization. Different members of the group may be involved in different aspects of criminal activity such as smuggling, drugs, money laundering, etc.

Money laundering: The purpose of organized crime is to make a profit. To hide the origin of this money, it can be legalized through various channels such as front-line companies, investments and real estate.

Corruption: Organized crime groups can use corruption to their advantage. They may try to gain influence over government structures, the police and the judiciary in order to secure non-interference and immunity.

Prevention of organized crime:

Combating organized crime requires a comprehensive approach that brings together law enforcement, government and society at large. Here are some key aspects of organized crime prevention:

Legislation: It is necessary to have a strong legal framework to fight organized crime. This includes the adoption of laws that increase penalties for participation in organized crime and provide for the confiscation of illicit proceeds.

International cooperation: Organized crime often operates internationally, so effective cooperation between law enforcement agencies from different countries is essential. The exchange of information, the extradition of criminals and joint operations help to effectively combat organized crime.

Preventive measures: Prevention of organized crime also includes preventive measures aimed at preventing crime. This may include educational programs aimed at raising public awareness of the risks of organized crime, as well as creating an environment conducive to a law-abiding lifestyle.

Asset confiscation: An important aspect of the fight against organized crime is the confiscation of illegally obtained assets. This not only punishes criminals, but also limits their financial ability to commit new crimes.

In conclusion, organized crime is a serious threat to society, but through an integrated approach to prevention and cooperation between law enforcement and society, its impact can be significantly reduced. This requires strengthening legislation, developing international cooperation, preventive measures and asset confiscation in order to prevent and stop organized crime in its various manifestations.

In general, organized crime poses a serious threat to the security of society. Understanding its nature and functioning mechanisms allows developing effective preventive measures. Only a comprehensive approach, including the strengthening of legislation, cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the active role of society, will reduce the level of organized crime and ensure the safety of citizens.

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