



PSYCHOLOGY OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND CRIMINAL GROUPS

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ABSTRACT: - The most current knowledge regarding organized crime, the factors that led to its consolidation, and the psychology of criminal organizations is provided in this page. The essay also discusses the many forms of organized crime, elements that criminal organizations use to analyze their deviant behavior, the psychological make-up of the criminal organization, and the activities of the criminal organization.

KEYWORDS: Organized crime, criminal group, assassins, integrated relations.

INTRODUCTION

The most prevalent and socially damaging form of crime is organized crime. He makes reference to criminal community-style actions, unlike the conventional criminal partners.

One of the most intricate and destructive forms of crime is organized crime since it affects society's political, legal, religious, and economic domains. Criminal group psychology

is a subfield of criminal psychology that focuses on the origins of social organization, roles, and psychological control.

Organized crime and criminal groups have roots that date back thousands of years. In Persia's mountain fortress of Alamut during the eleventh century, the first recorded criminal organization emerged. Assassins was the previous name for this group. Hasan, often known as "The Mountain King," is its

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founder. He developed a fanatical sector of professional murderers with a rigid hierarchy and gained some authority by political scheming, bribes, deception, and murder. All kings from Europe to Asia were terrified by the mention of them. It was both the strongest and worst empire in recorded history. In the heart of the crusades, King Richard the Lion of England was charged with ordering the "Mountain old man" to murder Kondar de Monferat, a political opponent. More than 40,000 people made up his organization, and they were all prepared to start working as soon as Hassan gave the command. They employed a variety of tactics, including raids, attacks, poison, daggers, falsehoods, and bribery, to accomplish their objectives.

In order to illegally enrich themselves and shield themselves from societal supervision, organized crime refers to a stable gang of criminals with a material foundation and connections in the power structures. Organized crime has significant connections to higher echelons of state authority, which significantly raises the social risk of it carrying out the tasks that have been given to it. Because of this, organized crime seriously weakens the legal system, the rule of law, and subsequently the operations of civilized commercial interactions. It also impacts public legal consciousness.

The following categories comprise organized crime:

- persons who are primitive organized, who do not have more than 10 people in their composition and commit crimes such as racketeering and fraud;

- medium-sized organizations consist of several dozen people, each member of such a group has a narrow specialty (militants, performers, delicacies, financiers, etc.). Their activities include crimes such as sustainable racketeering, smuggling and drug trafficking.

Such groups are closely related to management;

- those who are organized at a high level have an extremely complex organization, there are several thousand people in such groups with special control, information, territorial relations, most importantly, close cooperation with law enforcement bodies immersed in corruption, they receive relevant information. The main purpose of these groups is to generate high income in a jinoi way. The excess profit they receive will be credited to the accounts of foreign banks, as well as investment in large domestic and foreign real estate.

A distinctive feature of organized crime is the creation of a basic criminal group with a high level of self-management and a hierarchical structure consisting of three levels, in some cases a high level of management, leadership, subordination and distribution of functions. In most cases, it has a structure in the pyramid of jinoi organizations, at the top of which there is a main leader and a small group of people who make the main decisions in his immediate environment.

When analyzing the criminal actions of criminal groups, we should pay attention to the following factors. The reasons for the association to this group:

- Inability to commit a crime" without unification";
- Gender identity of goals;
- Personal liking;
- Behavior compatibility.
- Distribution of roles in criminal group:
- Attributes of will;
- Organizational skills;
- Reputation and initiative of leaders;
- The second level is the weakness of the members, their flexibility.
- Conflicts within the group.

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Holistic relationships and relationships between the criminal gang's members and their environment are the foundation of the psychological structure of the group. When we refer to the psychological trait of integrated interactions, we mean the trait of interpersonal, horizontal, and vertical relationships developed within the group.

Concepts and potential conflicts inside the criminal organization will be taken into consideration within the latter's framework. The environment in which criminal activity occurs (such as relationships with law enforcement agencies and authorities), as well as the socioeconomic, sociopsychological, and other factors that contributed to its formation, all have an impact on the organized criminal group's integrated relationships. The integrated relationship is based on the functional and role difference of its members: roles division between the members of the criminal group, the nature of the criminal activity, its position on the hierarchical ladder, its status, etc.

The activities of the criminal group are carried out in the following directions.

1. Gather the necessary knowledge regarding potential failure strategies and useful illegal activities. The information gathered is predicative. Criminals Act in the direction of its implementation is unalienable, which is an organizational element of the forecast in the planning of criminal activity. When anticipating a potential miscarriage, it can be referred to as "self-destruction" since it directs a society's or its related department's activity in a way that may cause the forecast to not occur.
2. Combat persistent corruption and neutralize the efforts of law enforcement and other government authorities. In order to resolve personnel-related difficulties, spot potential hotspots for criminal

activity, and plan self-defense, corrupt authorities offer crucial information and practical support.

3. Professional use of the primary socioeconomic institutions and circumstances in the nation to provide their acts external validity.
4. Criminals propagate stories about their strength, which will be very advantageous to the gang because myths and concerns would depress witnesses and victims. They are wary of oppression and do not believe that law enforcement will protect them.
5. The creation of such a structure of the management of criminal activities, the direct Organization of specific actions of these leaders and the need to participate in their implementation will relieve. Thus, they avoid criminal responsibility. When other persons or small groups are brought to criminal responsibility, criminal community will be preserved and necessary assistance will be provided to loyal people.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the legal framework that harmonizes this direction of action must first be improved in order to improve the Anti-Organized Crime structure. The development of regulations regarding organized crime, corruption, and operational search activity is currently of utmost relevance. As a result, the required work is being done in this regard.

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