

ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGERIAL FACTORS REQUIRING EXTORTION

U. Irisbekov

ANNOTATION:

The article provides a scientific analysis of organizational and managerial factors requiring extortion. The author examines the commission of any crime, including extortion, from the goals and objectives of the study, as well as the content of public relations in the chain of causes, conditions and events requiring the commission of extortion, including socio-economic nature, ethical and psychological factors. Scientific evidence has been found that management factors also have a definite contribution. It is argued that this crime requires systematic monitoring of organizational management factors that form the first link in the chain of causes and conditions.

Key words: extortion, victim, organizational and managerial factors, criminogenic factors, victimogenic factors.

Аннотация: Мақолада товламачилик содир этилишини тақозо этувчи ташкилий-бошқарув омилларнинг илмий таҳлил қилинган. Муаллиф, ҳар қандай жиноятнинг, шу жумладан товламачиликнинг содир этилишини, тадқиқот мақсади ва вазифаларидан, шунингдек товламачиликнинг содир этилишини тақозо этувчи сабаб ва шароитлар занжиридаги воқеа, ҳодиса ва жараёнлар мавжуд бўлган ижтимоий муносабатлар мазмунидан келиб чиққан ҳолда ижтимоий-иқтисодий, ахлоқий-руҳий омиллар қаторида ташкилий-бошқарув соҳасидаги омилларнинг ҳам ўзига хос хиссаси мавжудлигини илмий исботини топган. Ушбу жиноятнинг сабаб ва

шароитлар занжирининг дастлабки ҳалқасини ташкил этувчи ташкилий бошқарув соҳасидаги омилларни тизимли равишда мониторинг қилиб боришни тақозо этиши асослантилган.

Калит сўзлар: товламачилик, жабрланувчи, ташкилий-бошқарув омилларкриминоген омиллар, виктимоген омиллар, профилактика.

Аннотация:

В статье дается научный анализ организационных и управленческих факторов, требующих вымогательства. Автор рассматривает совершение любого преступления, в том числе вымогательства, из целей и задач исследования, а также содержание общественных отношений в цепочке причин, условий и событий, требующих совершения вымогательства, в том числе социально-экономического характера, этические и психологические факторы. - было обнаружено научное доказательство того, что факторы в области управления также имеют определенный вклад. Утверждается, что это преступление требует систематического мониторинга факторов в области организационного управления, которые образуют первое звено в цепи причин и условий.

Ключевые слова: вымогательство, жертва, организационно-управленческие факторы, криминогенные факторы, виктимогенные факторы.

The development and implementation of effective preventive measures for the early warning of extortion requires, first of all, a deep study of the specifics of organizational support and management that have

criminological significance, prompting people to commit crimes and leading to their victims.

In criminology, extortion is studied as a negative vice of social life, and its legal existence is also taken into account. Indeed, extortion as a type of crime is a socio-legal defect that, like any other type of crime, has negative characteristics that can pose a high level of risk to society.

The analysis of criminological studies shows that today, since most of the data on such rapes is considered open, it is possible to study the relevant statistics and draw scientifically substantiated conclusions on this score [1].

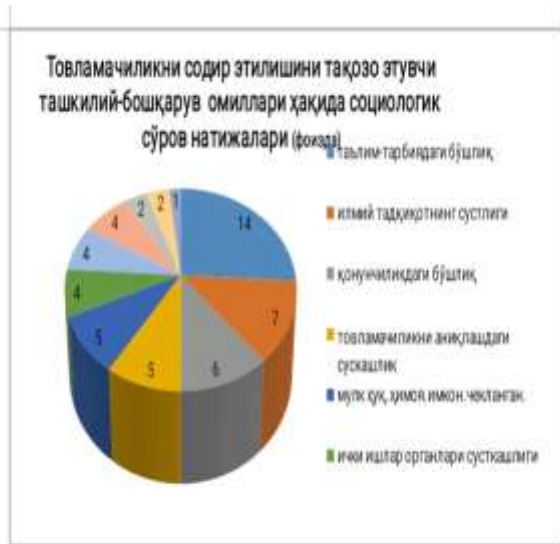
Analysis and study of modern statistics of extortion, the responsibility for which is provided for by article 165 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, contributes to the promotion of certain views on this matter. First of all, it should be noted that in 2019, 46,089 crimes were registered by law enforcement agencies, which is 5.9% less than in the previous period. However, it should be noted that 152 cases of fraud were committed in 2019, which is 27.6% less than in the previous period (201). Based on this analysis, it can be concluded that the decrease in all crimes compared to the previous period led to a slight decrease in the crime of extortion. This means that consistent and ongoing reforms in the fight against crime are showing their positive results.

The group of lawyers noted that the factor that requires the presence in society from the perpetrator of extortion is different. In their opinion, organizational and managerial factors are also an important factor in the commission of a crime (K.R Abdurasulova, I. Ismailov, Y.M Karaketov [2], I.A Tarasova, N.V Tarasova [3]) ... Other studies suggest that when committing extortion, it is advisable to pay attention to the study of the causes of crimes and the factors contributing to their

commission, as well as the personality of the offender [4]. In our opinion, in the criminological description of any crime, it is necessary to pay attention, first of all, to the aspect associated with its concept and characteristics.

Analysis of practice shows that the main problems in the organization and management of crime prevention are, first of all, early prevention of personal qualities, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of victims of extortion, the implementation of social rehabilitation measures against them. The legal actions of the branch services of the subjects, in particular the internal affairs bodies, are connected with the fact that clearly scientifically grounded procedures are not sufficiently developed in accordance with the needs of society and the requirements of today. Observations show the factors causing extortion and its victims, as well as the extent of their impact. Specifically, 14% of respondents investigated organizational and managerial factors in the chain of causes and conditions that lead to extortion. 6% lack of research on anti-fraud, 6% gaps in legislation defining liability for fraud, and delays in implementing best resolution practices disputes between business entities, 5%: a) the right to detect and prevent fraud, ineffectiveness of law enforcement agencies; b) state bodies have no real opportunity to protect the property rights of economic entities from fraudsters; c) showed a lack of activity in the field services of law enforcement agencies involved in countering extortion. Also, 4% of respondents noted: a) departmental and administrative-territorial fragmentation of law enforcement agencies involved in combating extortion; b) gaps, inconsistencies and problems in the legislation providing responsibility and punishment for extortion; c) the slow introduction of modern technologies into the anti-extortion system; 2% as

insufficient tax, customs, financial and banking control over the activities of business entities, problems and shortcomings in the system of training, retraining and advanced training of opponents of extortionists, 1% noted instability and abuse in the tax system as criminogenic factors in organizational management.



It should be noted that in addition to the fact that such factors mutually reinforce each other, one should never forget that they are causal and correlate with all events, events and processes in society, especially of a criminogenic nature [5]. For example, the analysis shows that the presence of self-confidence, indifference and indifference among some categories of people living in our country, as well as corruption and legal nihilism in public life, distrust of government bodies lead to their suffering from extortion. For example, during the investigation of the criminal case, the Investigation Department of the FMB of the Sergeli ROVD established that on the morning of November 30, 31-year-old former convict Kamoliddin S. and 26-year-old Daniel K. promised to sell and install spare parts for the Cobalt car to 59-year-old Ildar G. and ask for 250,000 soums for wages. But after the work was completed, the staff demanded the payment of 1,020,000 rupees or said they would not return the car otherwise.

On this fact, a criminal case was initiated under Article 165 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (“Extortion”).

Among the organizational and managerial factors that ensure the emergence of this extortion, one can single out: a) the slow introduction of modern technologies into the system of countering extortion; b) delays in the interaction of industry law enforcement agencies to combat fraud; c) failure to ensure the inevitability of liability for an offense; g) the nature of extortion among the population and the punishment for this type of crime are not specified.

Based on the teachings of society, the state, especially the education management system, it should be noted that at the present stage of the development of society, the existing criminogenic and victimogenic factors in the field of organization and management are interrelated, as well as interrelated. socio-economic, especially moral and spiritual factors in interaction (correlation effect) with the formation of malicious intent in certain categories of persons and the commission of certain crimes, including extortion. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, decision-making in the activities of many ministries and departments is overly centralized. There are cases of duplication in their activities, because their tasks are not clearly and completely defined. The reason is that many deputy ministers, middle managers cannot take the initiative to solve the problem. What is causing this? They either lack knowledge, skills or determination, or they are corrupt. Unfortunately, such leaders are busy with unnecessary paperwork and ineffectual meetings instead of solving the pressing problems that the population expects [7].

It should be noted that in the process of radical organizational and managerial reforms in accordance with the strategy of actions, comprehensive measures are taken to ensure

openness and transparency of public administration, strengthening public control, expanding social partnership, public services [8] "Improvement of legal Based on the analysis, factors contributing to the occurrence of extortion can be studied as factors in the field of organization and management associated with external influences. It has been scientifically proven that the chain of causes and conditions forms the main links in relation to the specific characteristics of a person who requires extortion under certain circumstances. In conclusion, it should be noted that the organization of the prevention of fraud by law enforcement agencies requires the implementation of the following measures: - a clear and correct distribution of tasks and functions of industry services in this area; - to achieve the implementation of preventive measures by all structural divisions in accordance with the main activities within the authority established by law; - specialization in their preventive measures; - carrying out this activity through the introduction of new methods and forms, information and communication technologies.

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