

QUICK TACTICAL DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FRAUD CRIME

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Annotation: In this article, based on the rules for the use of information technologies, problems related to the aspects and characteristics of foreign cooperation in exposing fraud committed through information technologies, and the opinions of experts in this field on effective cooperation, relevant conclusions are made on exposing these crimes.

Keywords; technology, information exchange, crime, fraud, cyber crime, cyber fraud, social network, information space, experience, email address, account.

Introduction. While protecting the most important social relations, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan prioritizes the protection of the individual, his rights and freedoms, and legal interests. Especially nowadays, in the process of step-by-step transition of our Republic to the market economy, this shows its relevance. As people deal with each other in social life, various relationships are established between them. Some people establish this relationship in a pure and honest way, fearing others, while others abuse people's simplicity and trustworthiness. It is not for nothing that such persons are called fraudsters and extortionists. It is worth noting that among the total crimes committed in our republic, the weight of fraud crimes is growing year by year.

It is a pity that even after so many incidents, the number of citizens who are caught by the fraudsters or extortionists is not decreasing. In addition, as development progresses, new types of fraud are also being reported. There are also a lot of frauds carried out through information technologies and the Internet. According to the analysis, we can see that the fraud statistics are increasing year by year. According to the information provided by the Main Department of Criminal Investigation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in January-July 2019, 1,954 fraud crimes were registered in the republic, while in the same period of 2020, this number was 3,881. In 2019, 1,748 people were arrested and the fraud detection rate was 98.2 percent, and in 2020, this figure is 95.9 percent.

While studying the statistical data, the methods of committing the fraud crime caught our attention. A total of 2151 of the frauds committed during the 7 months of 2020 are related to money transactions, 336 of them have the content of



promising to send them to work abroad, and 331 of them are frauds related to enrollment.

The question of who commits crimes is also answered in statistical information. According to it, 463 cases were committed by women, 511 cases were committed by persons with previous convictions, and in 1277 cases, non-employees engaged in fraud.

Analysis of the literature on the subject. Our literature consists of scientific literature on foreign and local legal systems, mainly the majority of our literature consists of the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and is mainly collected based on the topic of our article.

Research methodology. The issue of reducing fraud crimes is one of the most important and priority tasks facing HMQOs, ensuring the effectiveness of the implementation of these tasks, developing more warning preventive measures and regularly improving the mechanism of early prevention of fraud crimes used in their implementation. cleans up. In order to ensure the effectiveness of early prevention of fraud crimes, it is important to first of all determine the reasons for the commission of these types of crimes and the conditions that enable them. In fact, studying the essence of any event, event, process or existence requires having clear information about the reasons that prompted its origin or occurrence, the conditions that created an opportunity. Most legal scholars compare the offense to a disease, the offender to the patient, and consider them to be closely related concepts. In fact, there is a view in the system that punishment should not serve to punish the offender, but to correct morals.

The analysis of the materials of the criminal case related to fraud shows that in most cases, the individual characteristics of the victims (extreme credulity) made it possible to commit this crime. When analyzing the conditions that allowed fraud crimes to be committed, in 71.4 percent of cases, the victims were too greedy, in 16.3 percent of cases, the victims tried to achieve their goals by illegal means, and in 6.9 percent of cases, the victims lacked legal knowledge. created conditions for the commission of these crimes.

The main reasons and conditions are a set of phenomena, events and processes that require and determine the existence of fraud as an objective legal phenomenon at any stage of the development of society. Examples of such reasons are the relationship between production and consumption, between public interest and private interest, between mental work and physical work, and similar in any society, at all its stages, based on the objective laws of social development. We can bring the negative aspects of existing contradictions. Non-primary causes and conditions are a set of events, events and processes that appear at a certain



stage of society's development, require and determine its temporary and transitory nature. Examples of non-main reasons include unemployment, shortages, low legal culture, devaluation of the national currency, errors and shortcomings in the field of organization and management.

The crime of fraud is included in the list of crimes in the field of economy and is reflected in the disposition of Article 168 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as follows: to obtain".

Different definitions of fraud concepts are given in scientific literature. The first doctrinal definition of the concept of fraud was given by N.S.Tagansev, who said that "fraud is the fraudulent appropriation of another's property by a person, and the purpose of fraud is expressed in such a way that the victim has the opportunity to acquire the fraudulent property, believes that he has a legal basis to enter into a transaction on favorable terms" [2].

Doctor of legal sciences, professor K. Abdurasulova said that "...fraud differs from other similar crimes in the fact that the structure of this crime is not fully explained" " defined as.

In fraud, false information is any situation that can lead to misleading the victim, including legal facts and events, the quality and price of the property, the identity of the perpetrator, his authority, intention (for example, the perpetrator pretends to be an official or a right as an employee of the protection agency) may apply.

Fraud includes intentional actions aimed at misleading the victim, for example, forging a transaction or payment object, using cheating methods when playing gambling and other games based on risk, etc.

Deception, as a method of fraud, can be divided into the following two types:

- 1) active deception;
- 2) inactive deception (passive).

Active fraud consists in misleading the owner by means of conveyance of false information. For example: the victim has a false impression of transferring the owner's property to the guilty's possession by presenting forged documents or other actions.

Inactive deception (passive) consists in the fact that the victim is obliged to inform the victim about factual situations of legal importance, does not speak information and does not deliver such messages [5]. As a result of such situations, it is necessary to understand the circumstances in which the person giving the property to the guilty person may be mistaken that there are legal grounds for giving the property. For example: before the owner loses his life, the lawyer commits actions related to the transfer of the information about the transfer of the property belonging to him to his close relatives in his favor without telling his close relatives. Deception can lead to a settlement in which the victim transfers



the property to the guilty party, provided that there is an external legal basis. For example: the perpetrators, wearing the uniform of the internal affairs agencies, search the victim's house and show fake documents, take the property with certain values, draw up a report on confiscation of the property, and hide from the scene. Fraud aimed at acquiring the right to another's property occurs from the moment when the perpetrator has a legally confirmed opportunity to own or dispose of another's property (for example, property rights to real estate or registration is required by law from the time of registration of the right to other property; from the date of the court decision recognizing the property; the existence of grounds for possession, use or disposal of the property by the competent state body from the date of making a decision) is considered completed.

If a person has acquired or acquired someone else's property or the right to it with the intention of not fulfilling the obligations related to the provision of this property or right to him, the person guilty of the act, in relation to the acquisition of another's property or the right to it intent should be qualified as fraud only if it appears before the acquisition of another's property or the right to it.

Q. Abdurasulova "Malice at the time of committing a crime lies in the desire to get material benefit based on committing a socially dangerous act, such as the intention to steal. The purpose of fraud is a necessary sign of fraud [6].

M. Kh. Rustambaev writes that the fraud is done on the subjective side with malicious intent, and the presence of malicious intent is a necessary sign of fraud. [7].

In conclusion, it should be said that Fraud should be distinguished from a number of crimes in the field of economy, including other forms of robbery of other people's property. The difference between fraud and theft (Article 169 of the Criminal Code) is that the person guilty of fraud does not take away the property from the possession of another, but the victim who was deceived by him succeeds in giving the property or the right to the property. Fraud differs from extortion (Article 165 of the Criminal Code) in that in extortion the will of the victim is broken and he acts under the influence of fear, while in fraud the will of the victim is corrupted as a result of deception. Attempting to make counterfeit bank notes (banknotes), metal coins, excise stamps, as well as securities or foreign currency or securities denominated in foreign currency, and transfer them for the purpose of committing fraud (Article 176 of the Civil Code) differs in direction and nature of forgery. In this case, a currency symbol or foreign currency is forged to introduce it into circulation.

Conclusions and suggestions. Abu Nasr Farabi can be called a true humanist philosopher. He always considered man as the best creation of God, and the question of charity is one of the main problems of his ethics. He puts man above



everything else. The moral legacy of Abu Nasr Farabi is also relevant for today. His teachings can be actively used in the education of the young generation and the whole society. Of course, we are living in a completely different era than the era of Abu Nasr Farabi's life. Nevertheless, the methods and methods shown by the great scholar Abu Nasr Farabi in his work can be used in the education of highly spiritual young people and in order to achieve their noble qualities, even in our time.

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