

## DESCRIPTION AND FEATURES OF CRIMES RELATED TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Mukhammatkulov Shohrhubek Erkin o'g'li

Researcher

### Annotation

The article is devoted to certain aspects of the legal characteristics of crimes in order to refer them to the field of information technology. The establishment of this circumstance allows you to quickly make a decision on the involvement of information security specialists in criminology issues. The article considers the classification of such crimes, which will show the degree and direction of connection with the security of the information sphere.

**Keywords:** Description, crimes, information technologies, internet, computer.

### Introduction:

To date, one of the most relevant areas of state policy is the fight against such a type of crime as crime in the field of computer information. First of all, this is due to the fact that every day people's lives more and more begin to depend on IT technologies. Every day people use Internet resources, go to various social networks; the work of most specialists is connected precisely with information technology. With the growing importance of computer technology in the life of society, there is a gradual increase in the number of offenses in this area. It should be noted that the rapid growth of information developments, the introduction of science and technological progress in all spheres of society cause not only fundamental progressive changes in the composition of the factors economic development, but also give rise to negative trends in the development of the underworld, lead to the emergence of new forms and types of criminal attacks. . This can be manifested, for example, in the fact that criminals often resort to the latest achievements of computerization in their activities.

The most important (and at the same time the most disturbing) consequence of this is the emergence and development of a new type of criminal offenses that were not previously known to domestic legal science and judicial practice - crimes related to the use of computer equipment and information processing technologies, t .e. computer crimes. The group of legal measures for the prevention of computer crimes, to a greater extent, consists of legislative norms that establish criminal liability for illegal acts. The first normative acts regulating the procedure for legal protection of copyright for software of computer technology and topology of integrated circuits in the field of electronic computing.

The study of the characteristics of persons who commit crimes is an important condition for the proper organization of the fight against a certain type of criminal activity. For crimes involving the use of computer technology, the study of the personality of the offender is of particular relevance, since in this case one has to deal with subjects that, until recently, did not

fall into the field of view of law enforcement agencies. The curiosity of the society in relation to these new types of crimes partly obscures the danger associated with them, gives rise to an attitude towards computer criminals as an exotic phenomenon, forms their distorted images that do not correspond to reality. Therefore, in order to restore the real picture, it is necessary to pay attention to the characteristics of such persons, the probable motives for the crime, and the behavioral signs that manifest themselves in the preparation and commission of crimes.

An analysis of criminal cases, as well as special literature, allows us to state that such crimes are overwhelmingly committed by males. However, taking into account the trends in world practice, it can be assumed that soon the proportion of women in such crimes will increase.

Among the criminals of this type, young people aged 18 to 24 years prevail (52% of the studied criminal cases), i.e. the age of students or those who graduated from a university but have not yet married, the age of the first serious career growth. In other words, this is perhaps the most important period of human socialization in society, especially for men, requiring strength, time and various kinds of resources. It is at this age that such people have a particularly high need for self-affirmation and the desire to obtain the maximum amount of life's benefits in the absence of a real opportunity to achieve this. However, in our opinion, the data obtained as a result of the analysis of criminal cases do not always reflect the real state of affairs, since in this case we are dealing only with identified offenses. Determining the psychological characteristics of their personality is also important for identifying such individuals. At the same time, it is important not to describe all the qualities of a person, but to highlight the leading ones that determine the nature of behavior. As a rule, the studied persons have a closed character, are prone to depression, are immersed in personal experiences, and do not strive to achieve a high position in society. Most hackers are prone to individual forms of activity, in communication they are characterized by coldness, conflict and low emotionality. Despite this, many of them have a pronounced need to belong to a certain large social group, and this need is realized when they are united in hacker communities.

Conclusion: So, the study of the characteristics of persons who commit crimes is an important condition for the proper organization of the fight against a certain type of criminal activity. For crimes in the field of information technology, the study of the identity of the offender is of particular relevance, since in this case we are talking about subjects that, until recently, did not fall into the field of view of law enforcement agencies. The typologization of the personality of a computer criminal can be carried out on various grounds (for example, according to the characteristics of motivation, according to the level of preparedness, criminal specialization, etc.). Such information allows the most complete compilation of a generalized criminological portrait of a subject who commits such crimes.

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