

CHAPTER 2
DECOMPOSITION OF PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS
IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND COMBATING
CRIME IN THE SYSTEM OF BUSINESS STRUCTURES

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INTRODUCTION

The modern problems of turbulence at economic processes indicate the fact that crime in the system of business structures arises as a result of deformation of social relations, dysfunction of social institutions and personality. It should be noted that, at present, it develops as a result of imperfection of legislation, lack of control and responsibility of enterprises, institutions and organizations, many of which achieve excessive profits by both legal and illegal methods. It is these and other circumstances that determine the need to develop this topic of scientific research. Therefore, taking into account the modern socio-political situation, it is relevant and timely to analyze the specified problems and develop a multi-vector mechanism for combating crime by means of economic security of enterprises, taking into account the socio-humanitarian dimension.

The problem of crime in the modern socio-humanitarian space in the system of economic security of enterprises was once considered by B. Andrushkiv, A. Balanda, L. Golovkova, V. Zakharchenko, M. Ermoshenko, E. Libanova, E. Lisitsyna, L. Malyuta, G. Pasternak-Taranushenko, S. Pyrozhkova, M. Fleychuk, V. Franchuk, U. Shchurko, V. Khrapkina, foreign researchers D. Becker, Ch. Volen, S. Huntington, L. Goncharenko, M. Grondona, I. Erlich, R. Inglehart, L. Kozhenovsky, R. Latov, G. Morgenthon, E. Oleinikov, M. Porter, J. Ryda, J. Sweeney, V. Senchagov, L. Phillips and others. Meanwhile, the modern problematic dominants of the functioning of criminal groups, taking into account the socio-humanitarian space of our state and the development of a multi-vector mechanism for their counteraction, remain beyond the field of view of the mentioned scientists.

The purpose of this scientific work is to study modern socio-humanitarian cognition through the prism of social security and problematic dominants of criminal groups in the modern socio-humanitarian space of economic security at enterprises, to reveal specific trends and features of economic crimes in the system at business structures as well as to identify structural elements of

development the a multi-vector mechanism for countering crime in the system of economic security at enterprises in the context of socio-humanitarian dimension. The theoretical and applied aspects of phenomenon the employee safety are also outlined and deviant behavior in the sphere of economic processes as an important form of social security is substantiated.

2.1. Organizational and Legal Foundations of Impact the Criminal Activity on the Economic Security of Business Structures in Modern Conditions

Based on the conducted theoretical research, it was established that for a long time in the domestic scientific literature only the concept of «crime» was used. At the same time it was possible to boldly put an equal sign between the concepts of crime and general criminality.

However, the dynamic development of scientific thought notes that organized crime is called a phenomenon (a phenomenon and other, not sufficiently studied terms) organized by a criminal group, community, a set of criminal elements.

In this socio-humanitarian plane, depending on the functions in the system of business structures, we taking into account the socio-political situation, propose to distinguish the following types of organized crime:

- organized crime of a political and social nature (the main goal of the criminal community is not so much direct material benefit as the support or destruction of the existing socio-political system);

- organized crime of a group nature (the basis of the existence of these organizations is the specific prestige that membership in the organization gives);

- organized crime of a mercenary type (goal – material gain (robbery, theft, racketeering, fraud, etc.);

- organized crime – a criminal syndicate, which can be called mafia, etc.

We draw attention to the fact that the main goal of organized crime at enterprises is the permanent receipt of maximum profit through the illegal production of goods and services with the use at violence under the cover of corrupt government structures.

We consider it appropriate to focus attention on the fact that for example the most typical areas of criminal activity at criminal organizations can be identified as:

- criminal and commercial activity (financial and banking fraud, commercial and industrial activity, criminal privatization, violation of tax legislation, etc.);
- racketeering, which has more hidden, disguised forms than in criminal groups, independently carry out criminal activity;
- arms trafficking, drug trafficking, organization of prostitution;
- kidnapping people (kidnapping) with the subsequent receipt of a large ransom;
- individual cases of robberies, bandit attacks, contract killings;
- organization and implementation of measures for the safety of members at criminal organizations by counteracting law enforcement agencies, and even criminal competitors using various means and methods from corrupt connections to criminal extremism;
- international criminal activity, the main part of which is smuggling, financial fraud;
- production of counterfeit money;
- other areas of criminal activity ¹.

Based on the above described in this area, we propose to distinguish the following areas of illegal activity of criminal groups:

- in the sphere of economy – legalization of illegal capital, which has led to the intensification of criminal activity in the credit and financial system, misuse of loans and budget funds, an increase in the number of crimes related to the smuggling of material assets, the sale of weapons, drugs, precious metals;
- in the sphere of politics – politicization of criminal communities (promotion «their» deputies in power structures, the formation of pressure groups and lobbying interests);
- in the field of international relations – the integration of post-Soviet criminal communities into world crime.

We cannot ignore the fact that the first sign of organized crime is the presence of an association individuals prone to crime with a pronounced hierarchy, strict discipline and a stable system of criminal traditions.

Following the logic of our study, we note that the level of organized crime is conditionally divided into primitive, medium and high.

Primitive is less dangerous, since it is local in nature and does not exist due to the recall of officials government and administration.

¹ Вівчар О. І. Теоретичні аспекти безпекознавства в умовах підприємств (фундаментальні загрози в сучасному соціогуманітарному просторі). *Соціально-економічні проблеми і держава*. 2017. Вип. (1) 16. С. 24-31.

Medium and high levels are similar. They are characterized by the following features:

- there are intermediate links between the leader and the executor;
- the presence of units specializing in different areas;
- connections with officials of government and administration ².

For a high level – the organization of relations between different groups and coordination actions.

In the same context, we note that in the system of business structures the second direction of organized crime is economic.

The main goal of their systematic violation the law is enrichment, accumulation of capital, with which the activity of legalizing capital obtained by crime (money laundering) is inextricably linked.

We also note that the third direction of organized crime is corruption.

We immediately note that, detailing the topic of our study, the following are common features of organized criminal groups in the system at business structures: criminal organization; duration of operation; stability; mass; separation of functions between participants; hierarchy; specialization of activity; goal - maximum profit in the shortest possible time; specific social «insurance» of group members; security measures; strict discipline; the presence of social ties and negative impact on society; corruption; large-scale, interregional and well-known international nature of criminal activity; criminal activity for economic and political purposes; the presence of a leader, a management level.

From a practical point of view, two diametrically opposed visions the fight against organized crime have developed in Ukraine.

According to this view, it can be fought on the basis of criminal and procedural legislation. Supporters of the other believe that this cannot be done, because the organizers of crimes in the system at business structures will evade criminal liability, since they themselves do not directly commit specific crimes. Therefore, a special law on organized crime is justified.

Crime in the system of business structures is the result at intrapersonal, interpersonal and sometimes socio-political conflict. We can say that crime is a socio-conflict way of satisfying needs and achieving goals.

From the point of view social disorganization, the explanation of people's propensity for crimes and offenses should be sought in the weakening of communities, social control, in the decline of cities, districts and not in any

² Харко Д. М. Кримінологічні проблеми щодо визначення поняття та ознак сучасної економічної злочинності як фактора тінізації економіки України. *Актуальні проблеми держави і права*. 2022. Вип. № 6. С. 597-601.

special composition of the people living there. Crime is insignificant in a society where feelings of human solidarity and social cohesion are developed. When the unity of society is destroyed and the isolation of its members increases, crime increases. Society finds itself in a state of anomie, that is lawlessness, the absence of legal norms.

American experts distinguish several stages of the development of organized crime:

- the first stage is associated with the existence of «thieves in law» (20-50y.). Their activities can be characterized as mercenary crime.

- the second stage covers the 60-80 y. At this time the first criminal syndicates appear.

The modern period is characterized by syndicated (mafia) crime in the system of business structures.

In the 80 y., a significant part of the population entered into patronage and clientelism (from the word «client») relationships to obtain scarce goods and services. Theft of state property, underground barter of the «black market», satisfaction of needs at the expense of the shadow economy became the norm.

In 1990, one of the documents of the IX UN Congress emphasized: «Organized crime poses a direct threat to national and international security and stability and represents a frontal attack on political and legislative power, and also poses a threat to statehood itself. It disrupts the normal functioning of social and economic institutions and compromises them, thus putting the population of entire countries in the position of victims».

The dominant trends and modern problematic aspects allow us to note that the mechanism of crime is the process of criminalization at individuals and communities. The commission of a crime as a rule is preceded by a certain period of time. Criminal experience is acquired in the process of asocialization, both voluntarily and forcibly ³.

We emphasize that today the most acceptable approach to the analysis of modern crime in Ukraine is the socio-humanitarian dimension the origin of phenomenon under study. In turn the basis the conceptual model of crime can be theory of deformation at social relations, institutions, communities and individuals. It is this circumstance that makes it possible to understand the reasons, mechanisms and scales of criminalization the state, the economy of business structures and society.

³ Ромашкова Е. Т. Соціальні аспекти економічної безпеки особистості. *Менеджер*. 2019. № 2. С. 63-69.

Having analyzed the above facts, we can state that the causes of organized crime are manifested in the context of the following deformations:

1. Deformation of the institution power, which will be manifested in the state's failure to fulfill its functions in ensuring legality. This occurs mostly as a result of the irrigation of power and criminal structures. As a result parallel structures arise: on the one hand - the official (visible) power, on the other – the leader of the main group in any region (invisible, but real power). The parallelism is present not only in the sphere of division the real powers, but also in the sphere of tax collection: on the one hand, there is the «powerlessness» of the tax police and tax inspectorate to ensure tax collection, on the other hand, there are astronomical sums that are generated by levies from each outlet, store, city, district, etc. for ensuring that taxes are collected.

3. Degradation of law enforcement agencies, which is manifested in the unsatisfactory performance of their functions. This is due to the fact that in a number of cases, due to underfunding, law enforcement agencies are dependent on the criminal world, switching to its maintenance. Often, representatives of law enforcement agencies are the «roof» of the criminal world.

4. Degradation of society: erosion of culture, social values; legal nihilism; conflict-generating stratification due to a significant difference between the material situation of different social strata; unemployment; loss of morality, spiritual values, the emergence of stereotypes that justify any means to achieve the goal, including immoral and illegal ones⁴.

The growth of economic crime is always associated with a crisis in the sphere of morality. The relationship here is inverse: the lower the morality, the higher crime. However, one cannot single out the causes of moral crisis and refer to the difficult material situation and so on. Everything depends on socio-humanitarian factors, namely personal development, self-esteem, control, responsibility, self-esteem of the individual. The level of crime is influenced not by objective, for example, economic, reasons in themselves, but also by perception, attitude towards them, that is the reasons of the cognitive aspect.

It should be noted that obtaining profit is not considered the only possible motive and goal of organized criminal activity. Its goal, along with enrichment, may be obtaining by the leaders of organized criminal groups of power in state, economic and other bodies. Most often, such a goal for the leaders of criminal communities arises after satisfying the goal of enrichment. Thus, based on the above, it is worrying that 45% of the surveyed law enforcement officers noted

⁴ Баланда А. Безпека як соціальний феномен: дискурс людського розвитку. *Україна: аспекти праці*. 2019. № 1. С. 2-28.

that the real income from criminal activity is spent by the leaders of criminal environment on saturating the political sphere of society. The facts of such penetration known to respondents were expressed as follows: nominating one's own candidate in elections to state bodies (52%); financial or other support not of one's own candidates, but in the hope of using them later for one's own purposes (33%); personal penetration of leaders of organized crime into government bodies (37%); bribing members of election commissions (11%); bribing other civil servants (23%); creating public organizations and foundations for the purpose of exerting influence on them (18%); establishing control over already created organizations and foundations (15%); exerting influence on politicians through the educational institutions of one's proteges (11%); intimidating an undesirable political figure (8%) and eliminating such a figure (4%)⁵.

2.2. Research into the Impact of Deviant Behavior in the Economy as a Vector of Social Security Development

It is important to realize that the development of social relations is negatively affected by excessive materialization of social life, which requires a lot of time, as well as the rejection of spiritual values in favor of material ones.

In modern conditions of functioning, the interpretation of deviant behavior in the economy as a priority component of social security at business structures is of quite urgent importance. It should be noted that an important condition for ensuring the economic and financial security of the individual and society as a whole, its social stability is deviant behavior of the individual. Without exaggeration it can be stated that a higher level of social guarantees is the basis at social welfare and the ultimate goal of the economic policy of the state and enterprises, including.

In the conditions of post-crisis recovery and the dynamics of development at social processes, active shifts in the social worldview of employees occur. However, the most noticeable changes occur in the individual worldview of each employee personally. The study of the hierarchy at influences on the personality and the specifics of their manifestations occupies an important place in the search for many social sciences. For the social and scientific thought of Ukraine, this topic is of particular importance because at the present stage our

⁵ Афоніна О. Соціальна безпека: проблеми становлення соціального партнерства в Україні. *Вісник Національної академії державного управління при Президентіві України*. 2021. № 4. С. 241-249.

society is on the path of reformation and the development of new socio-economic relations.

Accumulating scientific research, it has been established that the employee is the highest value, of all levels of enterprise security, the safety of the person, his right to it is (or should be) the most important object of attention from society and the state, enterprises. The security of the person is noted as a stable state of reliable protection of the vital interests of the person, his rights and values from dangers, threats, harmful influences of any kind (physical, spiritual, property, informational, social, economic, political, environmental, military, etc.) under the conditions of preservation and development the potential of person and his ability to effectively work in all areas.

However, it should be noted that employee safety is the main level on which enterprise safety is based. The classification of employee safety levels in the socio-humanitarian dimension system by security objects also includes the security of society, the state (national security) and international security. However, such a classification by increasing scale of the security object does not indicate the hierarchy of the above levels. Rather, they are the same in meaning and at certain stages of human history, one or another level acquires greater importance. The main factors that unite the security levels into a single system of general security are the principles of construction and implementation, as well as the goals and purpose, which «consists in achieving by the subject the ability to maintain the entire set of threats at a certain subcritical level (level of permissible danger), at which threatening socio-humanitarian factors would not be able to adversely affect its existence and development»

Adhering to this position, I would like to note that the capabilities of each employee in a social group can be characterized by three parameters: the amount of personal property; the amount of capital managed by this person; the number of subordinate individuals. That is the combination of the above parameters mainly determines the degree of influence of this group on the functioning and changes in socio-economic relations in business structures.

In modern conditions of dysfunctions of power structures for Ukraine, the characteristic features are that the political, economic, social and other systems of life of society and the state, enterprises are moving into a significantly different state as a result of a fundamental change in these systems in the direction of building socio-political and socio-economic relations characteristic of business structures.

At this stage of development, the main problems of social security at enterprises should be identified, firstly, as social deformations (rapid social

stratification, impoverishment of broad segments of the population, destruction of the labor potential of society), which determine socio-humanitarian threats of an unacceptable deviation from the trajectory of consistent implementation of the main national interest of Ukraine. Secondly social problems in times of crisis acquire such an acute nature that they lead to a sharp increase in socio-economic tension both in individual regions and in the state and enterprises as a whole. Thirdly, social deformations make it impossible not only to build a socially oriented market economy in Ukraine, but also to establish an effective economy in general and even to achieve economic stability of enterprises ⁶.

From a practical point of view, it is impossible to ignore the study of the topic of the phenomenon of «deviation» as the ability of small and large social systems to deviate from predetermined development trajectories, proving deviation as a universal form of existence of subjects and systems that determine the progress of world globalization.

In the context of this issue, the phenomenon of «deviation» is the ability of small and large systems, living organisms and intelligent subjects to deviate from predetermined trajectories of socio-humanitarian development, which was recognized as a universal form even in antiquity. In particular, Epicurus formulated this problem as the deviant behavior of atoms capable at arbitrary deviations from their trajectories (directions) as the main ontological principle of existence the freedom. Somewhat later in modern times, European scientific thought came very close to understanding freedom as an extremely important condition for the development of civilization and entrepreneurial culture. Thus, a logical chain of ambiguous, but quite obvious dependencies between deviance, anormativism, freedom and culture was formed. As a result, in the European cultural consciousness, deviation has acquired the status of a kind of universality that characterizes living, moving and changing systems.

In the conditions of development the economic self-sufficiency it has been established that deviation is a universal form of existence the subjects and systems, so it also extends to social macrosystems that determine the progress of world progress. In other words, quite significant deviations are possible even of large-scale systems, capable of acquiring a geosocial character and affecting the interests of all mankind. At the same time, it is necessary to remember that

⁶ Vivchar O. Interpretation of deviant behavior in the economy as priority component of social security // Social and economic priorities in the context of sustainable development. Part 2. Economic aspects of sustainable development: a study of sectoral priorities. Collective monograph. Opole: The Academy of Management and Administration in Opole. 2016. P. 444 (pp. 224-229).

the phenomenon of deviance is ambivalent in nature and can mean both negative and positive social changes.

It should be noted that in his scientific works, N. Smelzer divided all deviations into destructive and constructive. To the first, which he called illegal, he attributed behavioral actions with obvious signs of destructiveness, immorality and criminality. In the same context, he mentions heresies, as well as those manifestations of avant-garde that negatively affect the social health of the entire social macroorganism. To constructive or legal deviations that are of a supra-normative nature (supra-normative features), he includes innovative initiatives, manifestations of selflessness, asceticism, holiness, which support relations of solidarity between individual citizens and strengthen the socio-economic system.

Let us immediately note that one of the characteristic features of life in the modern developed societies is the increase in role of human personality, the growth of the socio-economic significance at all problems, to one degree or another related to workers. This situation is due to many socio-humanitarian factors, including the complication of forms at social communication. Accordingly the problems solved by the worker are becoming more and more multi-stage and multifaceted. Naturally, in these conditions, the importance of personal experience increases significantly. At the same time, a person's personal responsibility to the people around him and society as a whole increases.

However, it would be a clear exaggeration to focus attention only on the growing importance of personal factors in the life of modern society, ignoring the growing importance of society itself and its influence on individual life, as well as those negative processes in society that are associated with antisocial forms of behavior of people who in the vast majority of cases use democratic laws in order to avoid appropriate punishments for their illegal or immoral actions. Therefore, in today's conditions, the issue of controlling negative forms of behavior of the employees in the economy, which can pose a serious socio-economic threat, is of particular relevance and significance.

Based on literary sources, it has been established that the concept of «deviance» comes from the late Latin. *deviatio* – deviation from the Latin. *de* – from + Latin. *via* – road; deviation from the norm, deviation from the main path of movement, from the correct line). Typically the category of deviant behavior of the employees includes offenses, crime, drug addiction, suicide, etc. Deviant behavior of employees is reproduced by some individuals in the process of assimilating the culture of the relevant social groups, where values that lead to deviation (deviation) prevail and are considered normal.

Individuals whose socialization occurs mainly in such an environment become carriers of norms deviant behavior. According to the theory of anomie (French: anomie - absence of law, organization), if individuals have common goals, but the legitimate means to achieve these goals are not equally available to everyone or are not available at all to some social groups, then a high level of deviant behavior should be expected in society.

It should also be noted that the term «anomie» was introduced into scientific circulation by E. Durkheim, who considered anomie as a permanent and normal state of capitalist society. Since this society encourages the same goals and values of individual success for everyone, most people deprived of wealth, power, and high prestige inevitably come into conflict with social norms or consider their lives as not having worked out. At the same time, anomie, generating systematic deviations from social norms is the basis for accelerating such changes in society which in the future may allow reducing the currently existing types of anomie to a certain minimum. As a vivid example, E. Lambert, G. Becker, E. Hoffmann – the authors of the concept of stigmatization («branding»), argue that deviation is a consequence of a negative social reaction, in particular, «sticking» the label «deviant» on an individual. They shift their main attention from the objective characteristics of deviant behavior to the social reaction of other people.

Regarding the clarification of the criterion for determining «deviance», it has historically been associated with the desire to achieve some absolute definition and concerns the notions of the existence at certain forms of behavior that are considered deviant regardless the context in which they are observed.

We draw attention to the fact that even a brief acquaintance with the content and mechanism of deviant behavior allows us to make some generalizations regarding the impact of conflict on social change. Firstly, conflict and deviant behavior are undesirable points of social tension that cause a lot of worries and concerns. Secondly, they often have common roots. Deviant behavior can provoke conflicts, and it is precisely it that is often the result of social tension, crisis and conflict situations ⁷.

We adhere to this position and would like add that the entire socio-economic history of mankind is a continuous process at self-education and self-organization of the worker and society, the development and change of various

⁷ Вівчар О. І. Феномен девіантної поведінки в сфері економіки як одна з основних форм соціобезпеки. *Збірник тез доповідей IV Всеукраїнської наукової конференції студентів і молодих вчених "Фінансово-економічна безпека держави, регіону, підприємства: погляд молодих вчених"*. Тернопіль: ТНЕУ, 2014. С. 18-19.

types and forms regulation at human relations, their ordering and standardization. Usually, society creates institutions of social control over the behavior at people in order to guarantee social order and peace. Social control is a huge number of methods and means of influence: habits, moral principles, traditions, customs, generally accepted rules, orders, norms and moments of coercion. The generalizing concept is «social norm» as an integral element of social management, one of the important means of orientation of an individual or social group in rather complex personal, group, social ties and relationships, the most important condition for controlling their behavior. It can be argued that the entire history of mankind is a history of attempts that do not stop, to change social norms. The formation and development of humanity took place through the improvement of two tendencies: the desire to perpetuate social institutions, through stability, orderliness, the dominance of established norms of coexistence, on the one hand, and the desire to revise, rework, and improve prevailing norms – on the other.

However, over time, under the influence of deep socio-political, economic, scientific and technical, environmental and other factors, the social structure of society changed, new ideas were born, new moral values and social guidelines appeared. Social norms also changed accordingly. Some «dissidents» become the founders of a new social order and new truths.

In accordance with the established definition, M. Weber supplements the concept of K. Marx with an analysis of the state of balance relations between status groups and its violation. Some groups strive to preserve their social status, their values, ideals, economic, political and other privileges. Others, on the contrary, have their own economic and other interests, ambitions, their own ideas about the surrounding social order, which ultimately gives rise to conflicts. However, according to M. Weber, the state of society is determined not by conflicts, but by the balance of conflicts and stability.

In conditions of macroeconomic instability, socio-economic deviations, despite their diversity, are caused by common causes. In their composition, they represent the interaction of objective contradictions of social development and subjective factors (awareness, motivation). Individual deviations can be innovative or conservative, useful or harmful, random or typical. The act itself can be expressed in action or inaction. Deviation, as a rule, is not reduced to one act, rather it is a consistent line of conscious behavior of the employee, her way of life. Socio-economic deviation is carried out by the employee and is directed at one or another external object that has social significance. As a mass phenomenon, social deviation acts as an element of public life, an undesirable social process of business structures.

Thus, in his teachings, C. Lombroso argued that people are biologically predisposed to various types of behavior, including criminal behavior. Practice seriously shook this theoretical concept, but could not completely reject it: new modernized versions of the biological explanation appeared, which were based on the latest achievements of science.

Based on the above, it can be stated that deviant behavior led to the creation of state, law enforcement agencies, specialized institutions for the correction and isolation of those people who pose a certain danger to the socio-economic system. Without exaggeration, it can be said that the entire history of the formation socio-political, socio-economic and ethical thought is an attempt to find the most optimal ways of developing society, that is, to free ourselves from violations that often pose a danger to the life and well-being of people are deviations from generally accepted values and standards.

The desire to implement effective management of social processes in Ukraine and ensure social security of enterprises necessitates the implementation of consistent, clearly structured activities of state authorities and local self-government bodies regarding social management and determines the high need for the development and practical implementation of a mechanism for ensuring social security, which would provide a logical and holistic understanding of each element of the management system, a set of forms, methods and means of influencing socio-economic processes in order to regulate them and ensure social security⁸.

We are convinced that the social security of enterprises, as well as the economic security of enterprises, is inextricably linked to the categories of national needs and national interests. That is why we note that the socio-humanitarian factor is associated with social reality, the impact of which on social psyche primarily determines the socio-humanitarian states of society.

The main socio-humanitarian factors that determine the social development of workers include: social and political conflicts and instability; availability of work or unemployment; position and content orientation of the mass media (mass media); social poverty; prolonged effect of negative emotions; spiritual, social, emotional and physical deprivation; social justice or injustice; legal protection or insecurity; social optimism; ratio of material and spiritual needs

⁸ Проблеми теорії і практики менеджменту: навчально-методичний посібник / за ред. Андрушків Б. М., Гевко В. Л., Кирич Н. Б., Мельник Л. М. Тернопіль : Вид. ТЗОВ "Терно-Граф", 2009. 312 с.

in society; religion; social degradation; socio-psychological unity of society, etc ⁹.

Under the influence of these socio-humanitarian factors, changes occur in the social psyche of employees. Employees of enterprises can be in one of three states:

- socio-psychological instability;
- socio-psychological tension;
- social psychosis.

Each of these states can have three levels of expression: low, medium and high.

The dynamic elements of the socio-humanitarian dimension in the system of business structures are: social interaction; social aggressiveness; social feelings; social mood; social optimism; social well-being; social value orientations; attitude towards power; social conscience.

Destructive psychology should be understood as the corresponding style of thinking, social (collective) consciousness and self-awareness, attitudes, value orientations, stereotypes and other formations of various ethnic societies, political parties, organizations and individual individuals, which contribute to the formation of negative socio-humanitarian, political-psychological, psychological phenomena that destroy the socio-humanitarian unity of workers, disorganize the functioning of his social psyche and contribute to the emergence of negative socio-psychological states. At the same time, the socio-psychological unity of state-political society is destroyed.

The socio-humanitarian components of enterprise employees can be expressed through its components, namely, socio-oriented, spiritual-perceptive, moral-perceptive, political-interiorization, emotional-sensual and rational-volitional. Therefore, today, more than ever, the issue of educating the nation, that is the formation of its socio-humanitarian unity, is relevant.

Constructive analysis of theoretical developments and the availability of practice allow us to note that the basis of modern general criminality is group criminal activity. But if the problem of small groups is generally one of the traditional ones and has been developed in social psychology (it concerns the concept, structure, dynamics and classification of groups), then the same can hardly be said about criminal groups. The criminal-legal approach to the concept of criminal groups is based on the sign of complicity. Criminal groups

⁹ Близнюк А. О. Ідентифікація загроз економічній безпеці підприємства. *Механізм регулювання економіки*. 2021. № 3. Т. 3. С. 43-49.

differ from others in a number of parameters: goals, structure, specifics of phenomenological processes.

Regarding the classification of criminal groups, there is also no unanimity of views. In accordance with criminal law theory and practice, we have proposed organized criminal groups, gangs, as well as «criminal gangs», «criminal groups», «criminal communities», etc. The characteristics of a criminal group in the system of business structures are the quantitative composition, the reasons for its emergence, the status-role structure (each member of the group performs a certain role and has one or another status); the system of intragroup relations (channels, means, places and times of «gatherings» (meetings), methods of masking goals and actions), the nature of the norms and «sanctions» in case of deviation from these norms, the position of the group among others. The structure of a criminal community includes: «elite group», «think tank», «communication system», «security service», «intelligence», «counterintelligence», «militants». In any case the majority of exposed criminal groups functioned according to this scheme.

In modern transformation processes the signs of organized criminal groups are: organization of groups to engage in crime as a profession for a more or less long time; centralization of power in the hands one or several members of the group; creation of monetary funds for the needs the organization; corruption, which is manifested in the creation of a system at relations with judges, police, politicians, as well the administration; strict discipline; careful planning, with minimal risk of conducting and consequences of criminal operations ¹⁰.

Organized criminal groups are mostly engaged in criminal business the form of racketeering, prostitution, drug smuggling, gambling. They penetrate the sphere of public service, economy and acquire an international character. Criminal groups have a material base, a collegial management body, a charter in the form of a list of informal norms, traditions and laws, as well as sanctions, an information base – a system of communication, intelligence and counterintelligence. There is another aspect of the problem related to the disclosure of mass criminal behavior, which is mass disorder, disobedience, etc. ¹¹.

At the same time, it should be noted that the analysis of the state, level, structure, and dynamics of organized crime allows us to state that in conditions

¹⁰ Язлюк Б. Теоретичні основи сутності та змісту соціально-економічної безпеки. *Економічний аналіз*. 2024. Том 16. № 1. С. 149-154.

¹¹ Франчук В. Теорія безпеки соціальних систем: підручник. Львів : ЛьвДУВС, 2016. 216 с.

of instability, in the near future we can expect a further increase in the number of organized criminal communities, an expansion of the spheres at criminal activity, an increase in criminal activity with the help of financial and credit and reliable banking systems. We should expect an outpacing growth of organized forms at committing crimes and in the general structure of crime, an increase in the amount of damage caused by criminals.

CONCLUSIONS

Summarizing the above we state that the following specific trends and features of economic crimes can be noted:

- a high level of latency of modern mercenary economic crimes;
- rapid improvement of methods and means of criminal encroachments;
- dynamism, the ability to quickly transformative changes and adapt to new conditions and rules of management (economic and legal innovations, etc.);
- the number of crimes committed in the field of high technologies (carding, computer crime, network crime, crime in the field of personal communication) is increasing, using special knowledge in the field of financial and economic activity, in the process of professional activity;
- active participation in the commission of mercenary economic crimes by organized criminal groups;
- merging of mercenary economic and mercenary general criminal crime;
- strengthening of the interregional and transnational nature of mercenary economic crime;
- creation of an effective system of legalization of income obtained from criminal activity.

Thus, the analysis of the studied scientific issues determines the need to form a multi-vector mechanism for combating crime in the system of economic security of enterprises, the implementation algorithm of which provides for:

- development and adoption of a system at protection against manifestations of organized crime and corruption;
- carrying out general economic stabilization through complete market reform and demonopolization of the economy in order to improve the economic security of enterprises, respectively;
- maintaining a system of state control and accountability for the activities of all business entities, regardless of ownership, on issues affecting the interests of society (payment of taxes, employment of the population, support for scientific and technical development, etc.);
- creating favorable legal and economic conditions for domestic investment of legal entrepreneurial business;

- forming a clear mechanism of control and responsibility for the effective use of state funds and property;
- minimizing cash circulation by expanding modern electronic means of payments and introducing modern forms of reporting that will ensure clear control over money circulation;
- developing and implementing a system of economic means at control over the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means;
- developing and legislatively regulating access by law enforcement agencies to banking information of business structures;
- developing and implementing a draft Program for the return to Ukraine of currency values illegally located outside its borders;
- development and implementation of economic and legal mechanisms for lawful response to violations of market relations, in the absence of which criminal means of conflict resolution are used.

In addition, effective combating of economic crime requires not only a comprehensive systemic approach, an organic combination of preventive, law enforcement and repressive measures by the state, but also clearly defined priorities and proper support: economic, personnel and professional, information and analytical, scientific and methodological, material and technical, etc. Neglecting at least one of these components significantly reduces the effectiveness of combating economic crime in the state.

SUMMARY

The paper found that in today's turbulent economic processes one of the most important instruments to strengthen the economic security of companies is active influence on these processes modern social prorstoru. In the context of post-crisis recovery offered organizational and economic means of forming the structural elements in development of multi-vector mechanism for combating crime system the economic security companies in terms of macroeconomic instability.

Based on the conducted research, the following areas of illegal activity of criminal groups were identified: in the economy – the legalization of illegal capital, which led to the intensification of criminal activity in the credit and financial system, the misuse of loans and budget funds, the increase in the number of crimes related to the smuggling of material values, the sale of weapons, drugs, and precious metals; in politics – the politicization of criminal communities (the promotion of «their» deputies into power structures, the formation of pressure groups and lobbying interests); in international relations - the integration of post-Soviet criminal communities into world crime.

The interpretation of deviant behavior in the economy as a priority component of the social security of business structures was established. It was proven that an important condition for ensuring the economic and financial security of individual and society as a whole, its social stability, is the deviant behavior of individual. Since a higher level of social guarantees is the basis of social welfare and the ultimate goal of economic policy the state and enterprises, including.

It is noted that effective combating of economic crime requires not only a comprehensive systemic approach, an organic combination of preventive, law enforcement and repressive measures by the state, but also clearly defined priorities and proper support: economic, personnel and professional, information and analytical, scientific and methodological, material and technical, etc. The exclusion of at least one of these components significantly reduces the effectiveness of the fight against economic crime in the state.

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