

IMPACT OF URBANIZATION AND ECOLOGICAL FACTOR ON CRIME

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Annotation:

In this thesis, the influence of urbanization and ecological processes of Fergana region on crime is studied. Different forms of crime in cities and towns of the region and the connection of such crimes with the process of urbanization are analyzed. The thesis drew on field research, scientific literature, articles, and statistical data analysis, as well as some of the authors' sociological research to determine the relationship between urbanization and crime.

Keywords: urbanization, ecology, environmental crimes, geocriminogenic situation, urban function, population density.

Crime is one of the most negative social phenomena in society. This phenomenon affects all aspects of society, leaves a mark on a person's lifestyle, a person's life, health, and peaceful living are directly related to it. Therefore, ensuring public safety and creating a healthy social environment is one of the most important tasks of every country, especially the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, in the 16th goal of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the issues of "Ensuring public safety, creating an effective system of timely identification and elimination of the conditions that caused violations."¹

Influence of urbanization and environmental factors on crime in the world E.Burges, C.Shaw, H.MacKay, in the CIS countries A.D. Badov [1], K.Y.Sikach [2], in Uzbekistan A.S. Soliev, M.I.Nazarov, A.A. Kayumov, N.Q. Komilova [3].

Fergana region has a total of 9 cities and 197 small towns, where a total of 2.2 million or 56.3% of the region's population live. 46.6% of the total population of the city belongs to the city, and 53.4% to the town.

The degree of urbanization and high population density on the crime rate vary by district. Quantitative and qualitative indicators of crime are much higher in densely populated and highly urbanized areas. Such a negative situation is clearly observed in the cities of Fergana and Kokand. [4]. The number of crimes per 10,000 inhabitants in these cities is 2.5 times

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026".

higher than the regional average, and 4 times higher than the national average. It is also higher than the regional average in Margilan and Kuvasoy urban areas.

The geocriminogenic situation depends not only on the size of the cities, but also on their function [5]. In this regard, large multi-functional administrative and political cities (Fergana), multi-sectoral large industrial cities (Kokand, Kuvasoy, Margilan), cities located at major industrial and transport hubs (Tinchlik, Yaypan, Besharyq, Rishton), towns serving as the center of rural districts (total 10) and the geocriminogenic situation is severe in towns specialized in performing certain tasks.

The crime rate in all the cities and towns that serve as the administrative centers of rural districts is higher than the district average. In this case, the indicator of the district per thousand inhabitants was equal to 1, and the center was compared to the indicators of cities and towns. It increased 1.5 times in Yozyovon and Buvayda towns, 1.8 times in Rishton and Yaypan cities, 2.2 times in Ravon, Dangara and Tashloq towns, 2.2 times in Kuva city, 2.4 times in Navbakhor town, 2.5 times in Besharyq city, 3 times in Altiaryq town, 4 times in Bagdod town, 6 times in Uchkoprik town. The above analysis shows that crime is concentrated in the centers, and the crime rate decreases as you move away from the city center. The crime rate is high especially in the streets and neighborhoods located in the centers, where there are large markets, parks, various industrial and service enterprises, bus stations.

The development of the state and society, the processes of urbanization, along with benefiting humanity, cause ecological violations. In recent times, the problems of protecting nature and the environment and preventing environmental crimes in urban areas are becoming urgent. Ecological crimes - Violation of norms and rules for the design, placement, construction and operation of industry, energy, transport, communal services, agro-industry, scientific objects or other objects by an official, or violation of the rules of these objects by members of the state commission. acceptance is cases of human death, mass illness of people, changes of the environment to the extent that it negatively affects the ecology or other serious consequences are crimes against the use of nature and protection of the environment. Ecology is a social condition that connects man with nature. Such dependence, in turn, may give rise to violations through illegal conduct.

In Uzbekistan, laws and legal norms related to the protection of natural resources and their rational use have been developed. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the natural environment with care" (Article 50).

It is said that ecological crimes are high in big cities and urbanized areas. One of the important tasks is to create conceptual and practical aspects of the methodology of investigating ecological crimes, develop new theoretical rules and scientific-practical recommendations to bring them into a unified knowledge system.

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