

## REGIONAL APPROACH IN STUDYING THE CRIMINOGENE SITUATION OF KOKAN CITY

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### Annotation

This thesis is devoted to the study of the criminogenic situation of the city of Kokan, one of the largest cities of the Fergana region. As a research object, 68 MFYs were taken in the city of Kokan. The reason is that this area is the leader in the region in theft, fraud, drug-related crimes. During the research, the criminality of 68 MFYs in the city was analyzed and sociological surveys were conducted. The effect of the location of population, social, economic, and cultural objects on crime was studied.

**Keywords:** criminogene situation, population density, urbanization, crime rate.

In order for a person to live and function as an active member of society, he needs several important needs. Among these necessary needs, a person needs protection from external and internal threats, in a word, security. Because a person can effectively organize other activities: work, study, entertainment, shopping, etc., only if he can feel that his living environment is safe. On the other hand, it is known that crime that threatens security is directly related to that area and the factors affecting it. Studying the relationship between the crimes committed in the regions and the existing socio-economic conditions is one of the urgent issues. E. Burges, K. Shaw and G. Makkay, A. Badov, E. Aksoy have researches on the issues of dividing cities into geocriminogenic zones. For example, the American scientist E. Burgess divided into 5 concentric zones in his research conducted in Chicago in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century [1]: business center, industrial district, intermediate area between industrial district and workers' district, workers' district, main residential area. As a result of the research, it is determined that the area between the business and industrial district and the industrial district and the workers' district is the area with the most criminogenic situation. Russian geographer and professor A. Badov classified the city area into "geocriminogenic anomalous", "intermediate", "stable" areas [2] from the point of view of crime, and Turkish scientist E. Aksoy, using the example of the crime of theft, "Spaces that produce crime", "Spaces that attract crime", "Spaces that ease the formation of crime" [3].

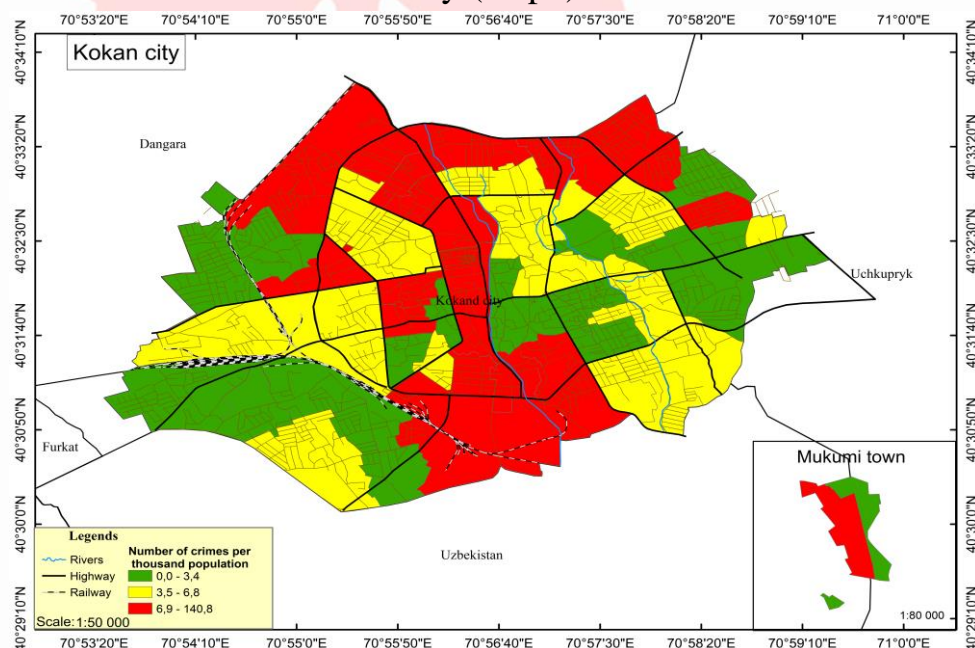
According to available statistics, Tashkent city (23 percent), Fergana (18 percent) and Tashkent (11 percent) regions were among the "top three" in terms of the number of crimes committed in Uzbekistan in 2021. In this regard, the criminogenic situation of Fergana region is unique, it is one of the regions with a severe crime situation. Especially in large cities of the region, such as Fergana and Ko'kan, all types of crime are widespread and have a high rate.

He is even the leader in some of them in the republic. Two out of five (40%) of the crimes committed in the region during 2021 occurred in these cities. According to Professor N.Komilova, the following factors have influenced the number of crimes committed in these areas: [4]:

- Dense location of population and intensity of migration processes;
- Development of industrial production and relatively high urbanization process;
- The abundance and diversity of the national composition of the population;
- The prevalence of alcoholism and drug addiction among the population;
- The national tradition has weakened the faith of the population, the population with different worldviews has gathered;
- Markets, parks, nightclubs, large shopping centers are concentrated in these areas and there are favorable conditions for committing crimes;
- High level of transit status, dense location of the transport system network.

It is known that, historically, the area of densely populated, rapidly developing cities has a high rate of utilization. This does not affect the level of crime in the city. Based on this fact, in the research, we tried to determine the socio-geographic characteristics of the city area and crime.

According to the available information, the most common type of crime in Kokan city is fraud, theft, preparation, storage, transportation, and sale of drugs. When dividing the city into geocriminogenic zones, it is necessary to take into account such characteristics as the level of crime in the area, the high share of certain types of crime in the total number of crimes, the coverage of economic and social sectors with crime, differences in the level of crime within the zones [5]. During the research, 22 (red), 23 equal (yellow) and 23 less (green) MFYs were identified than the crime level of Kokan city (map1).



**Map 1. Number of crimes per thousand population by MFYs**

In regions with a severe geocriminogenic situation, crimes are mainly caused by: delays in organizing the population's free time and recreation, deficiencies in meeting the population's demand for daily life equipment and necessities, lack of legal education, social and shortcomings in the protection of private property of citizens.

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