



## CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMBATING CRIMES IN HIGH-CRIME AREAS AND ITS CONCEPT

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**Abstract:** This article provides a criminological analysis of the causes of crimes committed in high-crime areas and their connection with social, economic, and legal factors. The research explores the concept of criminogenic situations, main factors influencing crime rates, and specific features of regional crime. It also covers preventive, organizational-legal, and institutional mechanisms for combating crimes, as well as the role of law enforcement agencies and local communities, on a scientific basis. Based on the results of criminological analysis, the article develops effective measures and practical proposals aimed at reducing crime in high-crime areas. The research findings have important scientific and practical significance for improving crime prevention systems and ensuring regional security.

**Keywords:** Society, crime, behavior, criminality, criminal law, punishment, risk, C. Lombroso, E. Ferri, criminal.

Since the emergence of society, human behavior has manifested differently across space and time. As societies gradually developed and states began to form, various processes emerged to address internal and external threats. Over centuries, these processes inevitably led to the rise of criminal associations among citizens or external forces. This directly hinders a country's development, leading to deterioration of the social environment, political tensions, and cultural stagnation. Such factors, in turn, negatively affect the country's domestic economy. To prevent these situations, internal security has become a pressing issue. Over the years, efforts to prevent potential internal criminal threats, combat them, and study their root causes have evolved. In general, a set of social acts that pose a danger to the interests of people and society, and are recognized as "crimes" in practice, has emerged. Consequently, as criminogenic situations began to form, the field of "criminology" and its subjects developed in parallel. To study the causes of crime within the country, it became necessary to examine not only demographic but also socio-moral, psychological, criminal-legal, and other characteristics of criminal subjects.

Now let's focus on the term "criminology," which addresses these main factors.

The word "criminology" consists of two roots: *crimen* (Latin) - crime, *logos* (Greek) - science, doctrine, knowledge. That is, "criminology" is the science of crime.

The emergence and development of science can be traced back to the era of Italian scientists. For example, the publication of the book "On Crimes and Punishments" by the Italian jurist Cesare Beccaria in 1764 in 1884 in Turin, Northern Italy, is an example of this: the pamphlets "Criminality," "The Criminal," and "Punishment" by Judge R. Garofalo, entitled "Criminology" or "The Nature of Crime and the Theory of Punishment." As an independent discipline, it separated from criminal law in the mid-20th century. The theoretical basis of this science was laid by the Belgian sociologist L. A. J. Quetelet, Italian criminologists Ch. Lombroso, E. Ferri, and others.

Criminology studies crime as a social phenomenon consisting of socially dangerous acts of people that contradict the requirements of criminal law. Criminology also examines information on crime in general terms, as well as on certain types and groups of crimes and certain problems of criminology (juvenile delinquency, recidivist crime, group crime). The causes of crime, i.e., social factors, events, and processes that influence crime in general and the commission of specific crimes, are also the subject of criminology.

Criminology comprehensively studies the social characteristics and socially significant traits, signs, qualities, connections, and relationships that influence the behavior of criminals, i.e., individuals who have committed various crimes, to some extent. A precise sociological study of crime and its individual types allows for the identification of the relationship between crime and various social processes and, on this basis, the development of measures for its prevention. Modern criminology makes extensive use of the achievements of modern computing technology, as well as other related disciplines - sociology, socio-psychology and personality psychology, pedagogy, economics. In criminology, the problem of crime prevention, which constitutes one of the main directions of the fight against crime in modern democratic society, occupies an important place. We have defined the modern term "criminology." Now, let's address the criminogenic situations occurring in the regions.

Criminological aspects of the fight against crime and the problem of their prevention are becoming increasingly global and urgent in ensuring security in the world, taking into account the dangerous situations occurring in the world today, in order to form a healthy environment in society, a number of resolutions are being developed in our country aimed at creating a safe environment in criminogenic areas. In order to ensure the implementation of these decisions, the heads of the relevant sectors are carrying out preventive measures on the ground. Reforming the criminological aspects of crimes and the system of their prevention indicates the need to develop a modern and more effective mechanism for the prevention of such crimes. Therefore, not the fight against offenses by strengthening punitive measures, but the prevention of offenses is of decisive importance. In our republic, as a result of the creation of a unique national system and regulatory framework for improving the criminological aspects of the fight against crime and its prevention, and the importance of bringing it into line with international standards, attention is being paid to the issues of protecting citizens from various offenses and crimes at the level of state policy. As an example, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2026, No. PP-1 "On Additional Measures Aimed at Implementing a Unified Targeted Work System in the Direction of Creating a Safe Environment in the Mahallas of the Republic," measures are being defined for the qualitative and timely implementation by responsible organizations of practical aspects of crime prevention in criminogenic areas and mahallas, crime prevention, ensuring public safety and strengthening interdepartmental cooperation, strengthening a targeted approach to the formation of a safe environment, systematic organization of preventive measures, effective establishment of cooperation mechanisms and increasing public participation, consistent implementation of the decision, as well as further strengthening interdepartmental cooperation. In this regard, based on criminogenic situations, work is being carried out to create a safe environment in the mahallas of the republic, such as criminological analysis and the study of their victimological causes. The main goals of this Decree are to drastically reduce crime through the effective implementation of a system of targeted preventive measures to

reliably ensure a safe environment in mahallas, to determine new working mechanisms for the early prevention of crimes committed by women and youth within the framework of family and domestic relations, by analyzing the real factors based on scientific approaches, to create a system for promptly responding to appeals regarding any illegal situations, and to achieve public satisfaction by effectively establishing activities in this area directly on the ground. In addition, priority tasks for the implementation of organizational and preventive measures to create a safe environment in mahallas for responsible agencies and institutions are;

- Continuation of work in accordance with the mechanisms established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 2025 No. PP-1 "On Measures to Create a Safe Environment and Further Increase the Effectiveness of the Early Crime Prevention System in the Republic's Mahallas in 2025";

- determining quarterly targeted measures for addressing factors negatively affecting the criminogenic situation in each mahalla, broken down by mahalla, as well as assigning directly responsible leaders for their implementation at the mahalla, district, and regional levels, and imposing specific responsibilities on them;

- increasing the accountability of local authorities for each crime that can be prevented by resolving the social and domestic issues of the population in the mahalla territory, establishing a system of rigorous evaluation of the effectiveness of measures implemented by social prevention entities;

- determining effective organizational and legal measures through targeted scientific and practical study of crimes committed within family and domestic relationships, as well as by women and youth, based on the principle of "scientific conclusion - recommendation - result" with on-site visits;

- in the area of early prevention of offenses in public places in mahallas, the widespread implementation of modern information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence, and an electronic monitoring system for the effectiveness of measures taken by agencies and institutions responsible for social prevention were noted.

Despite the systemic measures being implemented, it remains crucial to further improve peace and tranquility in all administrative-territorial units of the country, create a safe environment in all segments of society, and implement targeted, systematic, and effective early prevention by addressing social and domestic issues that contribute to the commission of offenses through a system of social preventive measures. In particular, further enhancing the effectiveness of the early prevention system for offenses, including crimes, by adapting the organizational and preventive foundations for creating a safe environment in mahallas to modern requirements, timely identifying the root causes of potential law violations, and eliminating them through comprehensive targeted measures, is emerging as a priority task of today.

In this Decree, "Early Prevention of Offenses in Every Mahalla" is defined as a priority task for responsible agencies and institutions in 2025, with the following working mechanisms;

- Assignment of direct responsible managers for its implementation at the mahalla-district-region level with the definition of quarterly targeted measures for stabilizing the criminogenic situation and early prevention of crimes in each mahalla where crimes were committed in 2024 and assigning specific sectoral responsibility;

- taking organizational and legal measures to identify and eliminate the root causes of offenses by conducting targeted studies based on scientific and practical approaches in mahallas with a difficult criminogenic situation;

- defining the specific responsibility of each representative of the "mahalla seven" in preventing crimes committed by youth, women, and the unemployed in mahallas, as well as within the framework of family and domestic relations, introducing new working methods for the prevention of offenses of this category;

- increasing the legal awareness, social activity and civic responsibility of the population, widely involving representatives of the public, veterans and mahalla activists in solving social problems that may lead to the commission of crimes;

- widespread introduction of modern digital technologies and technical means into the prevention of offenses in order to create a safe environment in public places and residential premises of mahallas, preventing any encroachments on the life, health and property of citizens;

- It was decided to introduce a system of strict questioning of the results of measures taken by each responsible agency and institution for the early prevention of crime in mahallas.

Just as society always develops, crime also develops, becomes more complex, and improves. Therefore, improving the activities of internal affairs bodies, as well as all law enforcement agencies serving to prevent and increase crimes, is a requirement of the times.

Crimes committed in criminogenic areas can take various forms: hooliganism, mass riots, organizing gambling and other risk-based games, and others. These crimes not only pose a threat to the security of society, but it is also necessary to highlight the psychological, social, and economic conditions of the persons who committed the crimes. In this article, special attention is paid to the creation of a criminological description of persons who have committed crimes, the analysis of their motives, personality, social and psychological factors. Through this, the possibility of developing effective measures to combat crime in society will be considered.

Research in the field of criminology is mainly focused on the analysis of crime. Scientific literature in this area often studies the social, psychological, and environmental factors of individuals who have committed crimes. The personality of the subject of the crime also encompasses various other characteristics of a person, mainly related to the characteristics of criminal behavior. Criminal behavior is determined, first and foremost, by the environment surrounding a person. However, at the same time, it also reflects a person's specific goals, aspirations, behavioral motives, and goals. Naturally, no matter what negative characteristics a person possesses, if they have not committed a crime, they cannot be considered a criminal. The fact of committing a crime characterizes a certain person as an antisocial person, but does not fully explain its essence.

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